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⑥ ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 25, 1895.

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ALBANY :  
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.  
1895.



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STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 36.

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IN SENATE,

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MARCH 25, 1895.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }  
ALBANY, *March 25, 1895.*

TO the Hon. CHARLES T. SAXTON,

*Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:*

SIR.— By direction of the Board I transmit to the Legislature herewith, the twenty-eighth annual report of the State Board of Charities.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

*President.*



# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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## MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

1895.

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### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

HON. CHARLES T. SAXTON, Lieutenant-Governor ..... Albany.  
HON. JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State..... Albany.  
HON. JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller..... Albany.  
HON. THEODORE E. HANCOCK, Attorney-General..... Albany.

### MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

*First Judicial District*.... WM. R. STEWART, 54 William street, New York.  
*New York County* ..... STEPHEN SMITH, 574 Madison avenue, New York.  
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)  
*New York County* ... .. MRS. BEEKMAN DE PEYSTER, 101 West Eighty-first street, New York.  
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)  
*Second Judicial District* .. EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD, 2 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn.  
*Kings County* ..... TUNIS G. BERGEN, 127 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.  
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)  
*Third Judicial District*... JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, 2 Lodge street, Albany.  
*Fourth Judicial District*.. EDWARD W. FOSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence county.  
*Fifth Judicial District*.... ROBERT MCCARTHY, Syracuse.  
*Sixth Judicial District* ... PETER WALRATH, Chittenango, Madison county.  
*Seventh Judicial District*. E. V. STODDARD, 62 State street, Rochester.  
*Eighth Judicial District*.. WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo.

### OFFICERS.

WILLIAM R. STEWART..... *President*.  
JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP..... *Vice-President*.  
CHARLES S. HOYT..... *Secretary*.  
JAMES O. FANNING..... *Assistant Secretary*.

Office of the Board: CAPITOL, ALBANY.

# CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Organization of the Board.....	ix-xiii
Membership of the Board.....	xiii
Stated public meetings of the Board.....	xiv-xv
Standing committees of the Board for 1894.....	xv
Statistics.....	xvi-xvii
Expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes for 1894....	xvii-xix
Number and classification of beneficiaries for 1894.....	xix-xx
National Conference of Charities and Corrections.....	xx-xxi
State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor.....	xxi
State Charities Aid Association.....	xxi-xxii
The insane.....	xxii-xxiii
State hospitals for the insane.....	xxiii-xxv
Care of epileptics.....	xxv-xxxi
Idiotic and feeble minded.....	xxxi
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	xxxii-xxxiv
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark.....	xxxiv-xxxvi
The New York Institution for the Idiotic and Feeble-Minded at Randall's Island,	xxxvi-xxxvii
The blind.....	xxxvii-xli
The deaf.....	xli-xlv
Reformatories.....	xlv
Reformatories for women.....	xlv-xlvii
House of Refuge for Women at Hudson.....	xlvii-lili
House of Refuge for Women at Albion.....	lii-lili
State Industrial School, Rochester.....	liii-lvii
New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island.....	lviii-lxx
The Burnham Industrial Farm.....	lxx
The State Reformatory at Elmira.....	lxx-lxxvi
The Eastern New York Reformatory.....	lxxvi-lxxviii
Incorporation of institutions.....	lxxix-lxx
Dependent children in poorhouses.....	lxx-lxxi
New York Juvenile Guardian Society.....	lxxi-lxxii
Orphan and destitute Indian children.....	lxxii-lxxiii
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.....	lxxiv-lxxv
State paupers.....	lxxv-lxxviii
Removal of alien paupers.....	lxxviii-lxxx
Pauper Indians.....	lxxx-lxxxii
The revised constitution.....	lxxxii-lxxxiii

## APPENDED PAPERS.

Annual report of the board of managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	1-51
Report of the standing committee on the construction of buildings for charitable and correctional institutions on the plans and estimates for improvements at the Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	53-65
Provision for epileptics.....	67-82
Report of the committee on reformatories.....	83-120
Report on the investigation regarding certain charges against the management of the State Industrial School, Rochester.....	121-131
Report of the committee on the construction of charitable and correctional institutions on the plans of the Eastern New York Reformatory.....	133-141

	PAGE.
Report of the standing committee on institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded.....	143-161
Report on the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath .....	163-168
Report on the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children .....	169-175
Report on the Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home.....	177-183
Report of special committee on the application for approval of the organization and incorporation of the Children's Home Society.....	185-193
Report on the application of the Flagler Hospital of Lockport.....	195-199
Report of the standing committee on institutions for the blind.....	201-213
Report of the standing committee on the deaf.....	215-230
Address at the opening of the Nathan Littauer Hospital of Hoversville.....	291-297
Report of the visitations of poorhouses in the Fourth Judicial District.....	299-305
Report of visitations of poorhouses and charitable institutions of the Sixth Judicial District.....	307-314
Report of visitations of poorhouses in the Seventh Judicial District .....	315-342
Report and recommendations in the matter of the investigation of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira .....	343-386
Conclusions on an investigation of certain charges against the managers of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark.....	387-391
Official support and relief of the poor .....	393-408

## TABLES APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

Table 1 — List of the several State institutions, their locations, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the superintendents, and the names of the officers of the board of trustees or managers .....	405-406
Table 2 — Showing the capacity and cost of the buildings of the several State institutions .....	407
Table 3 — Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State institu- tions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1894.....	408-409
Table 4 — Showing the receipts of the State institutions for the year 1891.....	410-411
Table 5 — Showing the expenditures of the State institutions for the year 1894, the average number of inmates, and the weekly cost of support.....	412-414
Table 6 — Outstanding indebtedness of the State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1894 .....	415
Table 7 — Assets of the State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1894.....	416
Table 8 — Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poorhouses during the year ending October 31, 1894.....	417-418
Table 9 — Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the county poorhouses, October 31, 1894 .....	419
Table 10 — Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported in the county poorhouses during the year ending October 31, 1894.....	420
Table 11 — Amount expended for support and relief during the year.....	421
Table 12 — Showing the value of poorhouse establishments, value of the products of the farms, labor of paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.....	422
Table 13 — Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city almshouses during the year ending October 31, 1894.....	423
Table 14 — Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the city almshouses October 31, 1894 .....	423
Table 15 — Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported during the year.....	424
Table 16 — Amount expended for support and relief during the year .....	424
Table 17 — Showing the value of the almshouse establishments, value of the products of the farm, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.....	424
Table 18 — Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness, at the close of the year ending September 30, 1894 .....	425-431
Table 19 — Showing receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1894 .....	432-443

# CONTENTS.

vii

	PAGE.
Table 20—Showing the expenditures of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1894 .....	444-457
Table 21—Showing the number of persons supported in the orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1894.....	458-465
Table 22—Showing the value of the property of hospitals and their indebtedness, September 30, 1894 .....	466-469
Table 23—Showing the receipts of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1894....	470-473
Table 24—Showing the expenditures of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1894.....	474-479
Table 25—Showing the number of patients treated in the hospitals and the results during the year ending September 30, 1894.....	480-483
Table 26—Showing the value of the property of dispensaries and their indebtedness, September 30, 1894.....	484-485
Table 27—Showing the receipts of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1894..	486-487
Table 28—Showing the expenditures of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1894.....	488-489
Table 29—Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1894.....	490-491
Table 30—Showing the name and location of the several State almshouses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, and the rates of support per week, respectively.....	492
Table 31—Showing the several State almshouses to which State paupers were committed, and the changes occurring in the number under their care from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1894 .....	492
Table 32—Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State almshouses from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1894.....	493
Table 33—Showing the changes which occurred in the several State almshouses during the year ending September 30, 1894 .....	493
Table 34—Showing the years in which the State paupers in the care of the several State almshouses, September 30, 1894, were committed .....	494
Table 35—Showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October 22, 1873 .....	495
Table 36—Showing the number of insane in the custody of institutions of the State of New York, October 1, 1894 .....	496-497
Table 37—Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894.....	498
Table 38—Showing the average number of persons in the county poorhouses and city almshouses of the State of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved, from 1868 to 1894, inclusive .....	499-502
Table 39—Showing the expenditures for support in the county poorhouses and city almshouses of the State of New York and the disbursements for temporary relief, from 1868 to 1894, inclusive.....	503-506

## SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICAL TABLES.

Relating to institutions for the care of orphan, half-orphan, destitute and dependent children .....	509-527
Reformatories.....	528-535
Homes for the aged .....	536-547
Schools for the deaf.....	548-552
Tables showing the totals of the annual statistical tables of the reports of the Board from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.....	553-576





# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the Legislature :*

The State Board of Charities respectfully submits this its 28th annual report.

Under the several acts relating to its organization, the Board has power of visitation over poorhouses and almshouses and all charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, both public and private, excepting prisons. It is authorized to inquire and examine into the financial condition of the various institutions subject to its visitation, the management and care of their inmates, the condition of the buildings and grounds, the conduct of the officers and managers, and, in a general way, into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management, and is required to report thereon annually to the Legislature.

The institutions that come under this authority number over 500, hold property, real and personal, amounting to about \$88,500,000, during the last fiscal year had under care over 238,000 inmates, and expended nearly \$21,000,000.

## Organization of the Board.

The State Board of Charities was first organized under chapter 951 of the Laws of 1867, as the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities. By chapter 571 of the Laws of 1873, its powers and duties were further defined and extended, and its name changed to the present title.

As at present constituted the Board consists of 11 members, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; one from each judicial district, one from the county of Kings and two from the county of New York. The term of office is eight years and the members serve without salary, but are reimbursed the amount of actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

Though the main functions of the Board, conferred by its organic act, are visitorial and inspectorial, certain important administrative powers are also conferred upon it by subsequent acts. It is charged with the administration of the laws providing for the care, support and removal of non-resident and alien paupers, and the support of pauper Indians, and with certain duties in respect to the incorporation of private charities.

Under the original act of organization the Board had no administrative or executive functions. Its chief powers were simply those of visitation and inspection, and its chief duty was to report to the Legislature its findings and recommendations. There is nothing in this or any subsequent act which clothes the Board with power of supervision or control, or gives to it the slightest authority to correct abuses, nor is there anything from which it can be inferred that the Legislature intended or expected that the Board or its individual members would exert an influence for the improvement of the administration, conduct and management of the institutions it was authorized to visit, except through the medium of the reports required to be made to the Legislature.

It would appear that the Legislature, in the creation of the Board, simply designed an agency by means of which it was to obtain information respecting the charities of the State and the conditions existing at that time furnish an explanation of the purpose of its establishment, and the reason why visitation and report were made the paramount duties.

A practice then prevailed of making legislative grants to both public and private charities in what were popularly known as the "Charity bills." In these annual appropriation bills vast sums were donated from the State Treasury, on the application of interested parties, to objects and purposes and to institutions, in respect to which the Legislature neither had nor could obtain disinterested and reliable information. There was at that time no existing State agency, officer, board or commission, that could furnish information which would enable the Legislature to make a wise and prudent distribution of the public bounty. There was a well-founded belief, however, that some of it went to unworthy objects, that some of it was disproportioned to the needs of the recipients, and that some of it was not applied to the benevolent purposes which prompted its appropriation. It was these conditions no doubt (for the feeling naturally became prevalent that thus the public money was both being misappropriated and misspent) that led to the creation of this Board, and exercised a controlling influence in defining its powers and duties.

The act of 1873 reorganizing the Board, extends its visitation over a larger field, but does not change the character and purpose of the visitation, which is still for the ostensible object of obtaining information for the use of the Legislature. The Board constitutes the eyes of the Legislature, and when it has visited and inspected an institution and made report thereon, it has exhausted its legal powers and performed to the fullest extent its legal duties. While this, we believe, correctly states the legal status of the Board, it in no adequate manner represents its work, measures the extent of its influence, or the methods by which that influence is exerted. The Board has been particularly fortunate in having obtained, very generally, the confidence and co-operation of local officers



and of the benevolent people directly engaged in the administration of public and private charities, and in this way, and in this way only, has it been enabled, to some extent, to supervise the charitable system of the State.

Though the special conditions which prompted the organization of the Board soon ceased to exist, its field of work and sphere of usefulness have continued and extended, until during this present year the necessity for such an organization has been recognized in the organic law of the State. The Board is sensible of this marked evidence of appreciation of the people in convention assembled, and trust that following the adoption of the revised constitution, will come a revision of the laws relating to the powers and duties of the Board, so that they will more fully indicate its objects and purposes. It suggests the following as the appropriate duties of a State Board of Charities:

1. To maintain a general supervision of all the charitable institutions and the whole charitable system of the State.
2. To aid in securing the just, humane and economic administration of the institutions under its supervision.
3. To advise and instruct the officers of such institutions in the performance of their duties.
4. To aid in securing the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the classes under its supervision, and to approve or reject plans for their construction or improvement.
5. To secure the best sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds of all such institutions, and to protect and preserve the health of the inmates.
6. To approve or reject applications for the incorporation of private charitable institutions.
7. To establish rules for the reception, retention, discharge and transfer of [inmates of charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions.

8. To investigate the management of all such institutions, and the conduct and efficiency of the officers or persons charged with the care and relief of their inmates.

9. To investigate the condition of the poor, and advise measures for their relief.

10. To administer the laws providing for the care, support and removal of State and alien paupers and the support of pauper Indians.

11. To collect statistical information in respect to the property, receipts and expenditures of all institutions under its supervision, and the number and condition of the inmates and of the poor generally.

#### Membership of the Board.

In January last, Dr. Enoch Vine Stoddard, of Rochester, was appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of our former beloved associate and co-worker, Mr. Oscar Craig, and this is the only change that has occurred in the *personnel* of the Board during the year.

In the following list the present members of the Board are named, in order of seniority by length of continuous service:

Edward W. Foster .....	Fourth district.
Wm. P. Letchworth .....	Eighth district.
John H. Van Antwerp.....	Third district.
William R. Stewart.....	First district.
Robert McCarthy .....	Fifth district.
Peter Walrath .....	Sixth district.
Annie G. de Peyster .....	New York county.
Carl H. De Silver.....	Kings county.
Edward H. Litchfield.....	Second district.
Stephen Smith .....	New York county.
Enoch Vine Stoddard.....	Seventh district.

Of these, our venerable and esteemed associate, Mr. Foster, is the sole surviving member who was present at its first meeting in 1867. Mr. Letchworth has served 21 years; Mr. Van Antwerp,

17 years; Mr. Stewart, 13 years; Mr. McCarthy, 9 years; Mr. Walrath, 8 years; Mrs. de Peyster, 4 years; Mr. De Silver, 3 years; Mr. Litchfield, 2 years; Dr. Smith (under two appointments), 2 years; and Dr. Stoddard, 1 year.

During the 27 years that have elapsed since the organization of the Board, there have been nine changes in the Chief Executive of the State, with whom rests the appointment to membership in the Board; yet during this period, and under these several changes of political administration, the members who were willing to continue in the service have been, without exception, reappointed on the expiration of their respective terms. The only changes in the *personnel* of the Board have been effected by death or voluntary resignation.

#### Stated Public Meetings of the Board.

The Board has held eight stated meetings during the calendar year 1894, the attendance upon each of which is here reported in compliance with the statute:

At Albany, January 10, 1894.—Present: Commissioners Stewart, Smith, de Peyster, Litchfield, De Silver, Van Antwerp, Walrath and Letchworth.

At New York, February 8, 1894.—Present: Commissioners Stewart, Litchfield, De Silver, Walrath, Stoddard and Letchworth.

At Albany, March 15, 16, 1894.—Present: Commissioners Stewart, de Peyster, Litchfield, De Silver, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy, Walrath, Stoddard and Letchworth.

At Albany, April 17, 1894.—Present: Commissioners Stewart, de Peyster, Litchfield, Foster, Walrath and Stoddard.

At Albany, July 11, 1894.—Present: Commissioners Smith, de Peyster, De Silver, Van Antwerp, Walrath, Stoddard and Letchworth.

At Albany, September 5, 1894.—Present: Commissioners Stewart, Smith, de Peyster, De Silver, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy, Walrath and Letchworth.

At Albany, October 10, 1894.—Present: Commissioners Stewart, Smith, de Peyster, Van Antwerp, Walrath, Stoddard and Letchworth.

At New York, December 13, 14, 1894.—Present: Commissioners Stewart, Smith, de Peyster, Litchfield, De Silver, Walrath, Letchworth and Stoddard.

#### Standing Committees.

To promote convenience, facility and efficiency in the discharge of its duties, the Board has divided its work among standing committees. During the year covered by this report these committees were constituted as follows:

1. On Institutions for the Insane: Commissioners Smith, Letchworth and Foster.
2. On Institutions for the Idiotic and Feeble-minded: Commissioners Stoddard and Walrath.
3. On Institutions for the Deaf: Commissioners Stewart, Foster and Stoddard.
4. On Institutions for the Blind: Commissioners Letchworth, Smith and Stoddard.
5. On Reformatories: Commissioners Litchfield, de Peyster and Stoddard.
6. On Public Institutions of New York and Kings Counties: Commissioners Smith, de Peyster, De Silver and Litchfield.
7. On County Poorhouses: Commissioners Walrath, Letchworth and Foster.
8. On Incorporated Charities for Medical Relief: Commissioners Smith and Stoddard.
9. On Out-door Relief: Commissioners De Silver and de Peyster.
10. On Dependent and Delinquent Children: Commissioners Letchworth, Litchfield and Stoddard.
11. On Finance: Commissioner Van Antwerp.
12. On State and Alien Paupers: Commissioners Van Antwerp, Walrath and Foster and Secretary Hoyt.
13. On Construction of Buildings for Charitable and Reformatory Institutions: Commissioners Letchworth and Smith.

These committees have been diligent in the discharge of their respective duties during the year, as will appear from their reports and papers appended to this report.

### Statistics.

The Board, in its first extended report, made in 1868, classified the charitable institutions of the State subject to its visitations under these divisions:

1. State Charities, including institutions for the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb, idiots, inebriates and juvenile delinquents.

2. Local Charities, including county and town poorhouses and city almshouses.

3. Private Incorporated Charities, including orphan asylums, homes for the aged, homes for the friendless, charity schools, hospitals, dispensaries, and all charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions within the jurisdiction of the Board and not included in the two previous divisions.

The Board recognized the defects of this classification and it appears adopted it only to meet the demands of the statute under which it was organized. This classification, adopted by the Board in treating of institutions, in the text of the annual report, was likewise adopted for the statistical tables accompanying the report, and has been continued in substantially the same form throughout the entire series of reports.

In the classification, the rule which governs, is the authority, either State, municipal or private, which controls and supports the institution, not the character of the inmates, and its defect is that it separates subjects which should naturally be grouped together. Thus institutions for a like class of dependents appear in separate tables, and in the tables of



statistics for private charities are carried institutions for almost all forms of charitable effort.

The same considerations which moved the Board in adopting this classification originally, remain of force, and though the Board regard it as unsatisfactory, and in many respects very unfortunate, it has been so long observed that it is thought best to continue it in the present report. In order, however, to render information in regard to certain classes of institutions and public beneficiaries more convenient and accessible, there has been compiled for this report a series of supplemental tables on which institutions of like character are grouped, and their receipts, expenditures and statistics of population given. These supplemental tables include the same items that appear in respect to the same institutions on the regular series of tables, being simply a rearrangement, under which the same class of institutions is brought together upon the same table. To distinguish these new tables from those of the regular series they are designated by letters instead of numbers. They include tables of institutions for the care of orphan, half-orphan, destitute and dependent children, reformatories, homes for the aged, and schools for the deaf.

There is also appended another series of supplemental tables which give the totals of all the regular statistical tables of the annual reports of the Board for 20 years; that is, from 1875 to 1894, inclusive. These will be of service to persons interested in social subjects to whom these reports are not accessible, and the whole series of supplemental tables will, we believe, add materially to the value of this report as a source of information regarding the charities of the State.

#### Expenditures.

From the statistical tables appended to this report it appears that the expenditures for charitable, correctional

and reformatory purposes during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894, were as follows:

By State institutions.....	\$3,877,709 80
By county and city institutions.....	3,872,985 50
By private incorporated institutions, societies and associations.....	13,231,698 52
Total .....	<u>\$20,982,393 82</u>

This is an increase over the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, in the expenditures by State institutions, of \$49,796.90; by county and city institutions, of \$231,075.90, and by private institutions, of \$293,538.08, or a total increase during the year, of \$574,410.88.

The following is a statement of the annual expenditures and the average number of beneficiaries in the 15 years from 1880 to 1894, inclusive:

YEAR.	Average number of beneficiaries	Amount expended.
1880.....	47,701	\$8,482,648 71
1881.....	48,588	9,260,147 77
1882.....	51,327	9,820,142 60
1883.....	52,804	9,938,037 05
1884.....	55,954	10,642,763 86
1885.....	60,394	11,538,739 86
1886.....	63,335	12,027,990 01
1887.....	63,816	12,574,074 67
1888.....	64,322	13,315,698 97
1889.....	67,781	14,868,733 77
1890.....	70,895	16,349,842 43
1891.....	74,774	17,605,660 58
1892.....	76,807	18,228,712 57
1893.....	80,543	20,407,982 94
1894.....	85,594	20,982,393 82

The apparent large increase during recent years in the annual expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes in this State, is out of all just proportion to the increase of population during the same period; but when compared with the increase of wealth, it will be found much less alarming. In order that the public burdens may

be compared with the public resources, the following table of the aggregate assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the State, furnished by the Comptroller's office, is here given:

Year.	Aggregate valuation.
1880.....	\$2,637,869,238
1881.....	2,681,257,606
1882.....	2,783,682,567
1883.....	2,872,257,325
1884.....	3,014,591,372
1885.....	3,197,163,785
1886.....	3,224,672,343
1887.....	3,361,128,177
1888.....	3,469,199,945
1889.....	3,567,429,757
1890.....	3,683,653,062
1891.....	3,779,593,746
1892.....	3,931,741,499
1893.....	4,038,058,949
1894.....	4,199,882,058

#### Number and Classification of Beneficiaries.

In the following table is given a classification of the inmates of the various institutions subject to the visitation of the Board on October 1, 1894:

CLASSES OF INMATES.	October 1, 1894.	October 1, 1893.
Insane.....	19,108	18,379
Idiotic and feeble-minded.....	1,627	1,561
Epileptic.....	737	619
Blind.....	706	718
Deaf.....	1,471	1,414
Dependent children.....	28,530	26,359
Juvenile offenders.....	4,997	4,935
Reformatory prisoners.....	1,477	1,713
Disabled soldiers and sailors.....	1,017	959
Hospital patients.....	5,928	5,735
Aged and friendless persons.....	8,237	8,074
Ordinary poorhouse inmates.....	11,759	10,077
Total.....	85,594	80,543



This table shows an increase or decrease in the different classes of inmates during the year as follows: Increase, insane, 729; idiotic and feeble-minded, 66; epileptic, 118; deaf, 57; dependent children, 2,171; juvenile offenders, 62; disabled soldiers and sailors, 58; hospital patients, 193; aged and friendless persons, 163; ordinary poorhouse inmates, 1,682. Decrease, blind, 12; reformatory prisoners, 236; total increase, 5,051.

#### National Conference of Charities and Correction.

The 21st meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Nashville, Tenn., May 23-29, 1894. The number of States represented was 31, and there were also representatives from the District of Columbia and Canada. This Board was represented by Commissioner Letchworth and the Secretary, and there were besides a number of other delegates from this State, representing various charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions and societies. The local attendance was unusually large and the interest in the Conference was steadily maintained from the opening to the close.

During the sessions of the Conference reports and papers were presented and read as follows :

On child-saving work; on juvenile reformatories; on the care and treatment of the feeble-minded; on State Boards of Charities; on the treatment of the insane; on prisons and reformatories for adults; on charity organizations; on training schools for nurses, and on instruction in sociology in institutions of learning.

A paper on provision for epileptics, prepared and read by Commissioner Letchworth of this Board, attracted wide attention and awakened deep interest on the part of those present.

These reports and papers, with the stenographer's report of the discussions thereon, together with the proceedings of the Conference, have been published in a volume comprising nearly 600 pages, and these have been distributed and thus become of public avail.

The next meeting of the Conference will be held in New Haven, Conn., in May, 1895.

#### State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor.

The County Superintendents of the Poor held their 24th annual convention at Binghamton on the 19th, 20th and 21st of July. There was a large attendance of superintendents and officers of charitable institutions. There were also representatives from this Board, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Charity Organization Society of New York.

The meeting was one of the most successful and profitable in the history of the organization.

The benefit that has accrued from these yearly conferences among superintendents and others, interested with them, in the public relief and support of the poor and kindred subjects, has been so marked that this Board regards them as among the effective agencies in the improvement of poor-law administration, and commends them as a school of instruction to all local poor officers.

The next convention will be held at Ogdensburgh, June 18, 1895.

#### State Charities Aid Association.

The State Charities Aid Association has filed with the Board its 22d annual report, in compliance with the provisions of the statute.

This report is initiated by a touching tribute to the late President of this Board, Mr. Oscar Craig, one sentence from which is so particularly replete with truth and justice that it is here quoted: "Strong in his singleness of purpose, his great moral courage and extraordinary industry; gentle, because so

strong; just, because so true; these qualities made Mr. Craig a power for good."

The report gives a general survey of the work of the Association during the year, among which are the efforts in child-saving work, and the system of supervision over children taken from public charge and placed out in families; the work in securing the passage of the law establishing a State Colony for Epileptics; also the agency of the Association in securing amendments to the constitution, especially that providing for State supervision "over all charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, both public and private, within the State."

The report also recommends that the system of public outdoor relief be discontinued, in which recommendation this Board but repeats itself in giving hearty acquiescence.

In the appendix appear valuable references to the different statutes of 1894, bearing upon charitable work.

The Association has an organized visiting committee in nearly every county of the State, from which it receives material assistance.

This report is one of the most interesting of the long series of publications issued by this Association.

### The Insane.

The following table, compiled from returns made to this Board, shows the number of insane in the custody of institutions in this State on October 1, 1894:

INSTITUTIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
In the State hospitals.....	4,406	4,713	9,118
In the asylums of New York and Kings counties..	4,018	4,680	8,698
In the poorhouses of other cities and counties..	10	22	32
In incorporated and licensed private asylums...	326	481	807
In the Matteawan State Hospital. ....	416	37	453
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,176</b>	<b>9,932</b>	<b>19,108</b>

This is an increase over October 1, 1893, in State hospitals, of 952; in the exempted asylums of New York and Kings counties, of 415; in the Matteawan State Hospital, of 42; and a decrease in poorhouses and almshouses, of 578; in incorporated and licensed private asylums, of 102; leaving a net increase in all institutions, of 729.

In the following table is given the number and sex of the insane in the custody of institutions on the 1st day of October in each year from 1880 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Annual Increase.
October 1, 1880 .....	4,211	5,826	9,537	.....
October 1, 1881 .....	4,458	5,599	10,057	520
October 1, 1882 .....	4,709	5,996	10,705	648
October 1, 1883 .....	5,045	6,298	11,343	638
October 1, 1884 .....	5,429	6,694	12,123	780
October 1, 1885 .....	5,763	6,944	12,707	584
October 1, 1886 .....	6,175	7,363	13,538	831
October 1, 1887 .....	6,371	7,691	14,062	524
October 1, 1888 .....	6,821	7,951	14,772	710
October 1, 1889 .....	7,200	8,281	15,538	766
October 1, 1890 .....	7,505	8,517	16,022	484
October 1, 1891 .....	7,906	8,741	16,647	625
October 1, 1892 .....	8,269	9,188	17,457	810
October 1, 1893 .....	8,766	9,613	18,379	922
October 1, 1894 .....	9,176	9,932	19,108	729

From these figures, compiled from reports furnished by the officers of the respective institutions, an estimate can be made of the probable progressive increase of expenditure for this most expensive class of public beneficiaries, and its probable amount at the end of another 15 years, should the present policy of exclusive State custody for all the insane be fully established and continued.

#### State Hospitals for the Insane.

The movement of the population of the several State hospitals and the results of their treatment, as reported by the respective medical superintendents, is shown in the following table:

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

INSTITUTIONS.	Number under care (October 1, 1893.)	Admitted during the year.	Whole number under treatment.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.						UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1894.		
				Recovered.	Not recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.*	Not insane	Died.	Men.	Women	Total.
Utica State Hospital.....	971	355	1,326	69	164	...	...	3	91	487	512	999
Hudson River State Hospital.....	1,048	1,274	2,082	85	...	66	297	2	203	748	681	1,429
Homoeopathic State Hospital.....	978	515	1,252	80	50	*1	...	1	73	520	527	1,047
Buffalo State Hospital.....	634	683	1,149	103	202	...	...	16	104	367	357	724
Willard State Hospital.....	2,172	883	2,855	70	401	...	...	...	219	1,015	1,150	2,165
Binghamton State Hospital.....	1,271	192	1,463	27	131	...	...	2	84	547	672	1,219
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	688	659	1,347	69	84	...	...	...	94	509	581	1,100
Rochester State Hospital.....	404	179	583	46	65	...	...	2	35	213	222	435
Totals .....	8,166	8,891	12,057	1,249	397	67	297	26	903	4,406	4,712	9,118

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All of the State hospitals have been visited and inspected during the year. The feature of greatest interest in their present condition and management pertains to the influence of the new policy of the State, viz., the abolition of the distinction between hospitals for the acute and hospitals for the chronic insane, and the care of all the insane by the State in the State hospitals.

The question of most importance connected with these two departures from the past policy, relates chiefly to the final effect upon the cure of the insane. Sufficient time has not elapsed to determine anything definite, and it can only be a matter of conjecture as to what will be the final results.

The revised Constitution makes other provisions for the visitation and inspection of institutions for the insane, and the duties of this Board in respect to them terminated on the 31st of December, 1894. The history of its previous labors in behalf of this class of institutions, and of its efforts for adequate and proper care of all the insane, remain of record in its reports.

#### Care of Epileptics.

On October 1, 1894, there were in the various poorhouses and almshouses of the State, 737 epileptics. In other institutions and in families of the poor, many of them held under very distressing conditions, it is estimated that there are not less than 12,000 epileptics that require special care, a large proportion of whom, under the more humane and scientific treatment afforded in institutions on the colony plan, might become partly, if not wholly, self-supporting. Mrs. Charles F. Wadsworth, one of the managers of the Craig Colony, has ascertained by recent correspondence with superintendents of the poor in the several counties of the State, that upwards of 50 per cent. of the epileptics in the poorhouses and almshouses are physically able to do more or less work.

The efforts of philanthropists to ameliorate the condition of this class by the adoption of advanced theories in their treatment are demonstrated at the Maghull Home near Liverpool, England, in the last report of which we find the following statement: "We are now beginning to see the effects of the home treatment upon the disease. In 14 of those who passed through the home during the year, the fits had been arrested at the end of the year. In three the arrest of the attacks had extended to more than a month, in four to two months, in one to three months, in three to seven months, in one to eight months, in one to twelve months, and in one case to over two years. In the case of 22 patients the fits in the first half of their stay during the year numbered 1,673, but in the second half, 948, a decrease of 725." The National Society for the Employment of Epileptics in England, which has recently begun operations on a farm at Chalfonts, reports that the improvement of patients is remarkable. It states that "all the inmates of the colony are confirmed epileptics with a history of frequent fits, but for four weeks not a single fit occurred during their waking hours. The bracing air of the Buckinghamshire hills, and the healthy character of the site on which the colony is situated, the feeling of comradeship and common interest, and the mental satisfaction arising from having done useful work, have rapidly had a most marked effect on the health and spirits of the community. Their present healthy appearance contrasts strongly with the miserable condition which most of them presented on admission. They are rapidly becoming good workers, and they are entering more fully into the idea that they are members of a community, and are willing to exert themselves for the common good, instead of considering only their individual convenience, as formerly. The mental condition of most of the inmates has improved.



There have been none of the ill effects which some have alleged were to be apprehended from the association of epileptics in considerable numbers, and the general improvement in the physical and mental condition would alone justify the experiment which has been made." From Bielefeld and other parts of Europe we receive encouraging accounts of progress in the scientific medical treatment of this class. The State Asylum for Epileptics, in Ohio, now affords accommodation in cottages for 450 patients, and beneficial results are looked for.

By chapter 363, Laws of 1894, a copy of which is hereto appended, the Legislature provided for the purchase of 1,850 acres of land at Sonyea, in Livingston county, and established thereon an epileptic colony under the title of the Craig Colony, so named in honor of the late Oscar Craig, president of this Board, whose efficient and gratuitous services in behalf of epileptics and other unfortunate dependents the State thus commemorated. This property, with its buildings, is particularly described in the 26th annual report of the Board, transmitted to the Legislature January 26, 1893. Since its purchase, the title to the property has been perfected in the State and a board of trustees has been appointed by the Governor, which is constituted as follows: Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York, president; Mrs. C. F. Wadsworth, Geneseo; Dr. Charles E. Jones, Albany; W. H. Cuddeback, Buffalo, and George M. Schull, Mount Morris, who acts as secretary. A superintendent has been appointed by the trustees, as also a treasurer, and a farmer has been engaged. The superintendent, it is intended, will soon go abroad to visit and study the system of care and treatment adopted at Bielefeld, in Germany, and other colonies for epileptics in Europe.



Little has been done upon the property since it came into the possession of the State, except to make some repairs and look after its agricultural interests. An extended report of the operations of the board of managers has been submitted by them to this Board, in accordance with the statute, which is presented with this report.

The Board, in its aforementioned report, submitted to the Legislature a plan for the development of the colony on the following lines: It recommended that the buildings on the property at Sonyea, formerly occupied by the Shaker society, and valued at \$30,000, should be put in condition for the reception of patients by providing means of heating, ventilation, disposal of sewage, etc.; that a general system of sewerage, electric lighting and water supply be introduced; that a group of buildings be erected on the rising ground north of the peach orchard, and immediately in front of the same and northeasterly from the existing main group, the group to consist of five buildings, namely, an administration building, containing executive offices with accommodations for a resident physician and nurses, and to be flanked on each side with an observation cottage for the examination and study of new comers, and that these should be flanked with a hospital building for the accommodation of the sick and feeble, the whole to accommodate 100 patients; that a group for women patients be eventually placed on the elevated plateau on the east side of Cashagua creek, the steep, high banks of which, and the stream itself, form a natural barrier for separating the sexes; that the group consist of five cottages for 130 patients; that northeasterly from the main building and a short distance therefrom, a school building should be erected, arranged for 30 children of each sex, with graded classrooms, music-room, recitation-rooms and dormitories, which should also be the home of the pupils and teachers; that the kitchen, laundry

and bakery buildings be located near Cashaqua creek, and north of the Mount Morris and Dansville highway, with living accommodations for 30 patients, all as particularly illustrated in a map accompanying the report. By section 5 of chapter 863, Laws of 1894, the Legislature adopted such recommendations, and declared that from the beginning to the end, all buildings and improvements should be made to subserve such design and recommendations and true economy.

It now becomes necessary to consider how these designs and recommendations can best be carried out.

The standing committee on the construction of charitable and correctional institutions has given much time to an examination of the needs of the Craig Colony and the various plans proposed for its improvement. The report of the committee is appended hereto and special attention is directed to it, particularly to the following statement, which aptly reflects the views of the Board.

"Your committee having carefully gone over the whole of the Craig Colony estate with the members of the board of managers and Mr. Metzger, architect, Mr. Carlton, mechanical engineer, Mr. Wallace Johnson, consulting hydraulic engineer, and Professor E. Kuichling, sanitary engineer, experts employed by the board of managers, and having examined the various propositions for improvements, conclude that it is not wise to attempt the erection of any new buildings of importance during 1895, but that it is best to put the existing buildings in a sanitary, safe and comfortable condition for the reception of a limited number of patients, and that the colony be opened at the earliest practicable date, in order that farming operations may be commenced with the opening of spring and the products of the farm and garden made available during the present year for the maintenance of the inmates of the colony, and for hastening such



improvements as are absolutely necessary. The buildings must be abundantly supplied with water, not only for sanitary purposes, but for the protection of life and property against fire, contingencies which are unusually critical in the care of this class. The buildings should also be provided with fire-escapes. Provision must be made for the disposal of sewage, for heating, for lighting, for ventilation, for bathing, laundrying, cooking, etc., all of which must be on a scale commensurate with the numbers that are to occupy the buildings, and must be adapted to the peculiar needs of the class to be received.

"It is believed that it will be better for the colony to have a gradual and natural development out of its own experiences rather than a theoretical one, which may later on prove in some respects unsatisfactory and difficult to change. Moreover, it is thought that much of the labor of the colony can be performed by the inmates, who will be benefited by such employment, and the construction account thereby greatly reduced. This is particularly true of the work of excavating, of which there is much to be done. The largest building on the place, now designated as 'Letchworth House,' is of brick made from clay found on the premises. The bricks have been in use long enough to test their excellent quality. Connected with the Alt-Scherbitz Insane Asylum in Saxony is an extensive brickyard, in which all the bricks used in the many buildings on the grounds were made by insane patients, who now continue to make bricks for market. There seems to be no reason why the bricks that are required for new buildings at the Craig Colony can not be made upon the grounds and by the inmates of the institution."

The Board, after having given careful consideration to this subject, are of the opinion that the ends of economy and humanity will be best attained by opening the colony for the reception of patients as soon as suitable provision can be made for their care

and treatment, and that the following appropriations are necessary and proper:

For general repairs and improvement of buildings, including plumbing, heating and painting; for a water-supply system; for lighting and for sewage purposes, the appropriation to be expended under the direction of the board of managers of the Craig Colony and to be apportioned to the several objects named, and the expenditures approved by the State Board of Charities.....	\$90,000 00
For salaries.....	10,000 00
For farm stock, machinery and implements. ....	8,000 00
For contingent purposes.....	5,000 00
For maintenance.....	25,000 00

#### Idiotic and Feeble-Minded.

There are three State institutions in this class: The State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Syracuse; the Oneida State Custodial Asylum at Rome, and the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark. The asylum at Rome came under the visitation of the Board on January 1, 1895, and though it has since been inspected by members and officers of the Board, reference to its condition and requirements will be omitted in this report.

In addition to the State institutions mentioned, the city of New York maintains an asylum for idiots on Randall's Island, with a department for the instruction of teachable cases.

#### Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

The financial statement of this institution shows a cash balance at the commencement of the fiscal year of \$10,908.18, and receipts during the year from special appropriations of \$20,683.21; and from general appropriations of \$31,000. Its receipts from other sources included \$494.26 from sale of farm and garden products; \$141.40 from labor of inmates; \$13,140 from



counties, cities and towns; \$4,724.43 from individuals for the support of inmates; \$159.16 from interest on deposits; and \$267.78 from sources not classified; making its total receipts from all sources, including cash on hand, \$131,518.42.

The total expenditures during the year for current expenses, including salaries of officers and teachers, wages and labor, provisions and supplies, clothing, fuel and lights, medicines and medical supplies, furniture, beds and bedding, transportation and traveling expenses and ordinary repairs were \$93,295.04. There was also expended for extraordinary repairs and improvements the sum of \$20,683.21; making the total expenditures for the year \$113,978.25, and leaving a cash balance at the close of the year of \$17,540.17. The assets of the institution, in addition to the balance of cash, are \$750 due from counties; \$1,331 from individuals; and \$42.72 from sale of farm products, or a total, including cash, of \$19,663.89.

The outstanding indebtedness was: For salaries, \$2,266.18; for wages, \$1,789.50, and for unpaid bills, \$4,517.84; total, \$8,573.52, leaving a balance of assets over liabilities of \$11,090.37.

The whole number of pupils during the year was 573, of whom 295 were males and 278 females. The daily average during the year was 527, and the number present at the close of the year 514.

The expenditures for extraordinary repairs and improvements, aggregating \$20,683.21, were authorized under chapter 144, Laws of 1893, chapter 726, Laws of 1893, and chapter 358, Laws of 1894. The work performed under the first mentioned, was a continuation from last year of necessary changes in plumbing, in connection with the new sewer and the relaying and recovering of the steam pipes leading to the girls' building. Under the second appropriation named, a new stone porch was erected at the main entrance, the tower walls were repaired and the officers' dining-room was enlarged and improved. The work

contemplated under these two appropriations has been entirely and satisfactorily completed, and out of the aggregate amount appropriated for the purposes named in the laws (\$26,650) there remains \$1,322.38 unexpended. Under the appropriation made by chapter 358 Laws of 1894, a new brick corridor leading from the main rear to the north wing has been erected and nearly completed; a new stairway has been substituted for the old wooden one leading from this corridor to the boys' dormitory; the cellars under the boys' dining-room have been grouted; new flooring has been laid in the three center schoolrooms and in one dormitory in the main building, and also in the dining room and three dayrooms in the boys' building; new steel ceilings have been put in the main kitchen, the south wing dayroom and bathroom, at the girls' building, the dining-room, one private bedroom and the east dayroom—in all about 8,200 square feet.

The experiences of the past year have afforded an added demonstration of the importance of the maintenance of this institution as a purely educational one, for the class for which it was originally established. The pressure upon its accommodations, by the commitment of subjects beyond the teachable age and of insufficient mental capacity, has proved an embarrassment. It is hoped that the superintendent, in the future, may be enabled to carry out the letter, as well as the spirit, of the resolution of instructions of the board of managers, that only such cases as will receive benefit from the educational facilities of the institution be admitted as inmates. The unteachable cases, now in the institution, should be removed as early as possible and thus make room for those who have sufficient mental capacity to come within the educational sphere of the institution. It is expected that the institution for the unteachable, at Rome, N. Y., may prove a relief, by the provisions there made for this unfortunate class.



Improvement in general conditions, and the maintenance of the standard previously established, of order, neatness and discipline, are the features prominent in the management of this institution.

**State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark.**

The asylum has 40 acres of land valued at \$9,540, and buildings valued at \$125,825, making its total real estate \$135,275. Its personal property, including furniture, farm stock, farm produce, general supplies and miscellaneous articles, is estimated at \$24,191.64, making a total property valuation at the close of the last fiscal year of \$159,466.64.

The receipts during the year ending September 30, 1894, were: From general appropriations, \$45,000; and from sale of farm and garden produce, from counties, cities and towns, and from other sources, \$537.97; total, \$45,537.97.

The expenditures for the year were: For salaries of officers, \$3,400.00; for wages and labor, \$10,922.36; for provisions and supplies, \$14,710.65; clothing, \$2,504.17; fuel and lights, \$4,798.41; medicines and medical supplies, \$443.77; furniture, beds and bedding, \$576.57; transportation and traveling expenses, \$170.89; ordinary repairs, \$4,231.63; and other ordinary expenses, \$1,959.12; total ordinary expenditures, \$43,717.57.

The extraordinary expenditures are reported as \$1,787.73, making the total of ordinary and extraordinary expenditures for the year, \$45,505.30; and leaving a balance of cash at the commencement of the present fiscal year of \$32.67. There was no outstanding indebtedness and the only assets were the cash balance.

The number of inmates present October 1, 1893, was 326, and 59 were admitted during the year, making the total number

under care 385. During the year 31 were discharged and 10 died, leaving the number present October 1, 1894, 344.

The asylum has capacity for 350 inmates, the average number present during the year was 338, and the average weekly cost of support, \$2.24.

The Custodial Asylum was first organized under an appropriation made in the Supply Bill of 1878, as a department of the State Idiot Asylum of Syracuse, and remained such until by chapter 281 of the Laws of 1885, it was established as an independent institution, made a body corporate and placed under the management and control of a board of trustees. The purpose of the asylum is to provide proper care and safe custody for feeble-minded and idiotic pauper women, who have no refuge elsewhere but in poorhouses, and cannot in those institutions be afforded the protection which public sentiment and the public interest alike demand. No State institution is more beneficent in object and purpose, or shelters a more helpless and dependent class, or one that has a stronger claim to the supervision and oversight necessary for their protection. The errors of administration, to which extended reference was made in our last report, have been entirely corrected under the regime of the present superintendent and matron, and the result has justified the trust then expressed, that more gentle and humane methods of discipline and management would secure both better protection and care, with more salutary and beneficial results.

During the past year complaints against certain members of the board of managers were lodged with the Governor, and by him referred to the State Board of Charities. These were thoroughly investigated by Commissioner Stoddard, as a special committee, at a session held at the institution on March 13 and 14. The trustees were present and aided the progress of the investigation in every way. The complainant was represented by Col. E. S. Jenney, of Syracuse,



and the trustees by Judge L. M. Norton. A number of witnesses were examined under oath, and their testimony taken by a stenographer and reduced to typewriting.

The evidence shows conclusively that, of the several charges made, but one is sustained, and that is the infringement of chapters 269, 270, Laws of 1888, which forbid the members of the board of trustees or the managers of any institution to be, either directly or indirectly, interested in any pecuniary transaction with it.

Further, that this provision had been transgressed in a number of instances and for a considerable period, by two members of the board of trustees; but it also showed that the institution had suffered no pecuniary detriment thereby, in any way.

The investigation revealed a careless and unsystematic method of keeping the accounts of the institution by the late superintendent. These irregularities have been remedied and the institution has entered upon a career of greater usefulness during the year, under a new superintendency.

#### **The New York Institution for the Idiotic and Feeble-Minded, at Randall's Island.**

This, while not a State institution, meets the necessities of a large number of cases. The notes of the inspection made by the Commissioner of this Board, show the large number of idiotic epileptics cared for here, and of the pressure brought upon the capacity of the institution by the admission of this class. Originally designed for the teachable class, the number of unteachable cases of both sexes among its inmates is very considerable. The demands upon the institution, in various ways, are met by the present management as far as their facilities permit. Considerable repairs to the buildings are needed.

The general condition of the schools and of the disciplinary system is commendable. The hygienic features of the institution are excellent and that of the hospital is especially so.

### The Blind.

According to the last census the number of persons blind in both eyes in the State was 4,389. In the various poorhouses and almshouses of the State on October 1, 1894, there were 315 blind persons; in the Home for the Blind in New York city there were 61 inmates; in the New York Institution for the Blind in New York city there were 197 pupils, and in the New York State Institution for the Blind at Batavia there were 133 pupils. The ordinary expenditures of the New York institution during the last fiscal year were \$63,650.98, the average number of pupils 202, being \$315.10 for each pupil; and the Batavia institution \$44,409.34, the average number of pupils 126, being \$352.45 for each pupil.

These two institutions afford a good opportunity for judging between the comparative merits of work performed by a private corporation, aided by the State, and work performed by the State itself in an institution of its own and administering its own affairs. The New York State Institution for the Blind at Batavia has a board of managers appointed by the Governor. The State has erected the buildings of the institution, pays all its expenses, and makes yearly appropriations for maintenance to meet its needs.

The New York Institution for the Blind was established in 1831 by a board of benevolent gentlemen, whose sole object in so doing was a desire to aid the blind. Few changes have occurred in its managing board since its organization, except by death. Eight of its present board of managers have held their office for 20 years and upwards, and a continuous and disinterested policy for the advancement of the wards of the



institution has thus been carried out, without being affected by political influences or questions relating to the dispensation of local patronage. The State has not been called upon to erect buildings, make extraordinary repairs, or meet deficiencies; but has simply been beholden to the institution for a *per capita* sum of \$250 annually for maintenance. At the same time, a large fund from gifts and bequests has accumulated and is still accruing, which stands as a bulwark of defense for the future safety of the blind, and forms a present protection by affording the best facilities for their care and education through the income from the fund. The invested funds of the institution amount to \$302,678.72. The additions to this fund from bequests in 1894 were \$49,617.44.

The committee on institutions for the blind has made a report on both of these institutions, to which attention is invited. The recommendations made by the committee have been considered by the Board, and are approved.

It is deemed proper to advert here to certain principles which it is thought should be observed in conducting educational institutions for the blind. It is regarded as essential that the superintendent of such an institution should have had previous training and practice in an institution for the blind, in order that he may make available the knowledge and experience acquired, through long years of institutional administration, in the care of this unfortunate class. It is believed that the State does not do justice to its blind wards when it employs a teacher as superintendent, who has not had previous experience and training in an institution for the blind, as has been the custom for many years in the institution at Batavia.

The government and discipline of an institution for the blind should be enforced by moral influences rather than by physical force. Flogging or the infliction of blows upon blind

children should never be permitted. In the New York city institution, good order and obedience are observed without resorting to corporal punishment, and it is thought that better results are attained than in the institution at Batavia, where it has been practiced.

In several previous reports, the Board has recommended a moderate appropriation for objects, in order to further object teaching in the Batavia institution. It now renews this recommendation. In the report of a special committee of the Board, transmitted to the Legislature in 1878, this subject was referred to in the following language: "The study of the phenomena of blindness shows the importance of a large provision for those means of conveying instruction which appeal to the senses of touch and hearing. When we reflect upon the great variety and extent of the knowledge which we acquire through the eye, it will be seen that for the blind all this must be reached, if at all, through the other senses. In accordance with a well-known law, the senses of touch and hearing are generally more keen in the blind than in seeing persons. It is then obviously important that a large provision of objects which appeal to the sense of touch, should be made for the education of the blind. Verbal descriptions, given in terms which are founded on the sense of sight, and its analogies, form an exceedingly imperfect means of conveying the knowledge of forms to persons born blind. Hence the importance of a great variety of objects, representing different departments of nature, which can be used for obtaining knowledge through the sense of touch. Although the institution at Batavia is provided with raised and dissected maps and globes, to some little extent, we believe that facilities for instruction of the kind we have described ought to be largely increased. Casts of various specimens of the animal kingdom, of both fossil and recent species, specimens illustrating crystallography, mineralogy

and geology, maps in relief, in which river systems are channeled out, as well as mountains and planes given in relief, machines, ships and buildings represented in models of a small size, skeletons of men and animals, and papier-maché representations of the various viscera of the human body should be supplied for such an institution."

The need of a gymnasium is greatly felt at Batavia, as also a convenient space to arrange and preserve objects designed for object teaching. More dormitory space is also required. These might be supplied by the erection of a two-story building westerly from the main building, and connecting with it by a one-story corridor. A small hospital for contagious diseases should be erected at a cost not exceeding \$1,000, and the present capacious building now used for hospital purposes should be converted into an industrial department, where the broom-making, mattress-making, carpentering and repairing, now carried on in the damp and unwholesome basement, could be done. The Board recommends that the court, the pavement of which is damp and green with mould from lack of a free circulation of air, it being surrounded on all sides by high solid walls, be opened on one side in the manner suggested by the committee on institutions for the blind. The Board also recommends that the plan of draining the main building of the institution, as suggested by the committee, be carried out.

The Batavia institution is so far away from any large center of population that its industries are carried on at a disadvantage. One of the most profitable kinds of business conducted at the Perkins Institution at South Boston, is the renovating of mattresses, which are taken from and returned to the homes where they belong, by the institution. There are branches of business that could be profitably conducted at Batavia, if the material could be brought readily to the



institution and the product marketed with little expense. The disadvantages alluded to and the advantages that belong to work conducted for the blind in cities, have suggested the feasibility of establishing a branch of the New York State Institution for the Blind in Buffalo, for the instruction of adult blind who lose their sight after reaching maturity, and such other of the adult blind as can profitably be employed at mattress-making, broom-making, the making of paper bags, etc., etc. Little more would be required than a rented store with lofts in a side street, and the employment of a foreman and a clerk. The branch could likewise be made to perform the functions of an intelligence office, by establishing a means of communication between the blind who are skilled in doing certain kinds of work and those willing and desirous to employ them. This would prove of special advantage to piano tuners. At such branch there could also be provided a library and reading-room and a general salesroom for the disposal of articles manufactured by the blind, whether made at the parent institution in Batavia, at the branch in Buffalo, or by those struggling to earn a livelihood in their homes. Many of the blind might thus be spared the degradation of spending a considerable portion of their lives in hopeless idleness in the poorhouses. The Perkins Institution of Boston has a separate industrial department for adults, and its proximity to city interests makes it a very successful department of this admirably-managed institution.

The cost of making the suggested experiment would be comparatively small, and the project is recommended for the consideration of the Legislature.

#### The Deaf.

The report of the standing committee on the deaf, appended hereto, shows an increase of 39 pupils in the eight schools

for the education of the deaf in this State, to which pupils may be sent at public expense, as appears by the following table, showing the number, sex and distribution of pupils in the different schools October 1, 1894, as reported to this Board by their officers. The schools are named in the order of their incorporation:

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York....	241	121	362
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo .....	65	58	123
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington avenue, New York .....	102	98	200
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham, and branches at Westchester and Brooklyn .....	157	162	319
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	67	65	132
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester .....	91	74	165
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	48	28	76
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany.....	10	6	16
Totals .....	781	612	1393

Under the statutes, overseers of the poor or supervisors of the several counties may send to any of them, indigent deaf children between the ages of 5 and 12 years, and the counties pay \$300 per annum for the education and maintenance of each such child. Upon the appointment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, indigent deaf persons between the ages of 12 and 25 years may be sent to any of them except the Albany school which receives no State pupils. County pupils become State pupils, by limitation of time, on arriving at 12 years of age.



The increase in number of pupils is mainly accounted for by an increase of 34 pupils in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York, whose census October 1, 1894, was 34 larger than that of the previous year.

The scholarship fee paid by the State is not uniform to the different schools. Chapter 654 of the Laws of 1894 makes appropriation of specific sums of money to each of these institutions (except the Albany school which receives no State pupils) for the maintenance and education of a maximum number of pupils. The appropriation to the two New York city institutions and those at Fordham, Rome, Rochester and Buffalo, is at the rate of \$260 per pupil, while the appropriation to the Malone school is at the rate of \$283.33 per pupil. The State owns the land and buildings at Malone only, and the pupils in that school are not, therefore, chargeable with rent, which would be equivalent to at least \$100 per pupil as interest on a permanent fund there invested, and would, therefore, raise the *per capita* at Malone to \$383.33. All the other schools for the deaf belong to private charitable corporations, and the *per capita* paid for each pupil in them is inclusive of the rent charge.

The reports from the seven schools which receive State pupils show that during the past fiscal year four of them expended over \$300 per pupil exclusive of any rent charge, and one school reports a *per capita* expenditure of \$362.07.

Formerly the scholarship fee for each State pupil sent to these schools was \$300, and the State Board renews its recommendation, made in several recent annual reports, of a return to that sum. The State in its attitude toward the Malone school has admitted that the *per capita* allowance of \$260 is too low. As the counties pay \$300 for pupils under the age of 12 years, it is obvious that the State [pupils

are now profiting at the expense of county charges. The Board urges that the State is not justified in discriminating in favor of the children of a portion of the commonwealth, and that it should appropriate its money equitably for value received.

The extreme difficulty of imparting knowledge to the deaf, the necessity for small classes, individual instruction and sufficient teachers, has demonstrated that a *per capita* allowance of \$300 is needed to insure the best results. Not only do public policy and the interest of the deaf require the advancement of the *per capita* allowance to \$300 for all State pupils, but also the fact that generous provision for the education of this unfortunate class would be ultimately productive of economy to the State. The chances of the deaf requiring State or county support in later life will be less when education is the highest, discipline the best and early advantages large and wise.

The appropriation in 1894 to the Rochester school was for 95 pupils, while for a number of years the appropriation was for 115. This school has now 110 State pupils, and during 1894 had 105. During that year, therefore, it maintained and educated 10 State pupils free of charge. Your committee recommends that the appropriation for 1895 be for 115 pupils, and a deficiency appropriation for 1894 of \$2,600 to repay the institution the balance due for tuition of State pupils in that year.

Annual inspections of these schools for a number of years past, convince the Board that the pupils experience kind treatment and receive educational advantages, in some schools, of the highest and best. All of the schools are gradually moving to a more advanced educational plane, and in all of them much faithful and intelligent work is done. For details



respecting their management reference is made to the report for the standing committee on the deaf, hereto appended.

### Reformatories.

These institutions have been visited and inspected during the year by the members of the committee on reformatories, and their report is appended to this report and reference made thereto for detailed information respecting the condition and management of the respective institutions.

### Reformatories for Women.

The State has established three institutions of this character, located at Hudson, Columbia county; at Albion, Orleans county, and at Bedford, Westchester county.

The House of Refuge at Hudson was opened April 15, 1887, and that at Albion, January, 1894. The buildings for the institution at Bedford are in course of construction, but are not yet ready for occupancy.

The first of these institutions was established, confessedly as an experiment, to supply a means of reformation to girls and young women who, otherwise, were subject either to imprisonment on short terms in county jails or commitments to county poorhouses, where all their surroundings and associations would naturally tend to increase their depravity and confirm them in vice and degradation.

At the close of the year 1890, or three years after it was opened, the institution at Hudson had all the inmates that could properly be accommodated, and as the experience of these years gave hopeful promise of success in reformation, the Board was moved to recommend the establishment of a second house of refuge, and this led to the passage of chapter 238 of the Laws of 1890, whereby the House of Refuge at Albion was established to receive commitments from the Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts.



As neither of these was originally intended to receive commitments from the Metropolitan district, nor did their joint capacity afford the requisite accommodation, the third institution, to be known as the Reformatory for Women, was established by chapter 637 of the Laws of 1892. This institution is located at Bedford, and is authorized to receive inmates from the counties of New York and Westchester.

These institutions receive such young women, convicted of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, being common prostitutes, frequenters of disorderly houses or houses of prostitution, or of any misdemeanor, as are not insane, nor mentally nor physically incapable of being substantially benefited by treatment and discipline. The Reformatory for Women at Bedford is also authorized to receive those convicted of felony other than murder, manslaughter, burglary or arson.

The limits of age for commitment at Hudson are from 12 to 25 years; at Albion, 15 to 30 years, and at Bedford, 16 to 30 years.

The term of sentence is, at Hudson and Albion for five years, unless sooner discharged, and at Bedford for not less than three nor more than five years, unless sooner discharged.

The form of sentence to these institutions merely fixes a maximum term of five, or three to five years, during which an inmate may be detained. The respective boards of managers may conditionally or finally discharge an inmate at any time that she gives satisfactory evidence of reformation and an intention to lead a respectable life. Though the sentence is indeterminate within the maximum limit, the inmate can, by her conduct, greatly influence and practically determine its duration.

With the completion of the reformatory at Bedford, we believe the State should rest until experience has more fully demonstrated the efficiency of the system. There will then

be three institutions so conveniently located that all parts of the State will be equally benefited. The Board recommends that an appropriate district be assigned to each and that a uniform code of laws be enacted for their government, whereby misdemeanants only shall be admitted; that the limit of age shall be from 16 to 25 years, and the term of sentence three years.

The Board considers the occasion meet to enter its earnest protest against the extension, under any pretext whatever, of the accommodation of any of these institutions beyond a capacity for 300 inmates, which is regarded, for this class, as the maximum number for successful reformatory treatment.

#### House of Refuge for Women at Hudson.

This institution has  $86\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land, valued with buildings at \$267,303, and personal property, including furniture, farm stock and implements, farm produce and miscellaneous articles, amounting to \$20,077, making its total property valuation \$287,380.

It had cash on hand October 1, 1893, \$9,546.17, and received from special appropriation per chapter 41, Laws of 1893, \$35,355.73, from general appropriation, \$75,000, and from other sources, \$289.78, making the total receipts, including cash on hand, during the fiscal year, \$120,191.68.

The ordinary expenditures were: For salaries of officers, wages and labor, \$23,642.03; for provisions and supplies, \$13,162.78; for clothing, \$3,072.45; for fuel and lights, \$8,272.21; for medicines, medical supplies and professional attendance, \$1,649.12; for furniture, beds and bedding, \$4,241.15; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$2,553; for ordinary repairs, \$1,707.44; and for all other ordinary expenses, \$6,106.05; total, \$64,406.23.

The extraordinary expenditures were: For buildings and



improvements, \$34,374.77; for extraordinary repairs, \$1,069.01, and for other extraordinary expenses, \$2,594.58; total, \$38,038.36; total of both ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, \$102,444.59.

The institution had no outstanding indebtedness at the close of the fiscal year, and a cash balance of \$17,747.09.

Of the ordinary expenditures of the institution for the fiscal year, 37 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 20 per cent. for provisions and supplies; 5 per cent. for clothing; 13 per cent. for fuel and lights; 2 per cent. for medicines, medical supplies and professional attendance; 7 per cent. for furniture, beds and bedding; 4 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 3 per cent. for ordinary repairs and 9 per cent. for other ordinary expenses.

#### Movement of Population.

Number of inmates September 30, 1893.....	304	
Admitted during the year .....	74	
Readmitted and returned .....	15	
		393
Conditionally discharged.....	62	
Discharged at expiration of sentence.....	28	
Died.....	5	
		95
Remaining September 30, 1894.....		298
Number of infants September 30, 1893 .....	22	
Remained with mother .....	1	
Born in the institution.....	9	
		32
Transferred to other institutions.....	10	
Sent out with mother .....	2	
Died.....	2	
		14
Number of infants remaining September 30, 1894.....		18

The average number of inmates during the year was 299, and the average number of inmates *and* infants 324. Assuming this latter number as a basis of calculation, the *per capita* ordinary expenditure during the year was \$198.78, classified as follows:

For salaries, wages and labor, \$72.96; provisions and supplies, \$40.69; clothing, \$9.48; fuel and lights, \$25.53; medicines and medical supplies and professional attendance, \$5.09; furniture, beds and bedding, \$13.09; transportation and traveling expenses, \$7.87; ordinary repairs, \$5.27; and for other ordinary expenses, \$18.84.

Of the 55 inmates who were, for the first time, conditionally discharged during the last year, 1 was detained less than 1 year 6 between 1 and 2 years; 28 between 2 and 3 years; 13 between 3 and 4 years; and 7 between 4 and 5 years. The average duration of their term in the institution was 2 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The combined statistics of the refuge, from its opening in April, 1887, to the close of the last fiscal year, show that 632 inmates have been received and that commitments have been made from all the counties of the State except Allegany, Delaware, Hamilton, Lewis and Schuyler. The largest number of inmates has been sent from the counties of Albany, Chemung, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Rensselaer and Westchester, each of these counties contributing 30 or more. Of the total number received, 113 were from counties in the Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts, now included in the district of the Western House of Refuge at Albion, and 59 from the counties of New York and Westchester, now included in that of the State Reformatory at Bedford; that is, 27 per cent. of the admissions at Hudson represent counties which are, or will be, provided with accommodations in the institutions since organized.

Of the whole number of inmates received, 4 were, on commitment, 13 years of age; 11, 14 years; 63, 15 years; 90, 16 years; 99, 17 years; 83, 18 years; 61, 19 years; 44, 20 years; 40, 21 years; 33, 22 years; 33, 23 years; 21, 24 years; 12, 25 years; 14, 26 years; 12, 27 years; 5, 28 years, and 7, 29 years.



In 315 cases the sentence was on conviction for prostitution and its allied offenses of vagrancy, disorderly conduct, drunkenness and the keeping or frequenting of disorderly houses or houses of ill-fame, and it is probably true that in a large majority of other cases, where immorality of this kind is not specifically charged, but the inmates are committed nominally for various other misdemeanors, it, in fact, constitutes the real offense.

Of the inmates received at the refuge, 483 were on their first conviction for crime, 109 on the second, 23 on the third, 7 on the fourth, 5 on the fifth, 4 on the sixth and 1 on the seventh.

There were 583 of native birth, of whom 505 were born in this State; 46 were of foreign birth and the birthplaces of 3 were unknown.

The native parentage was represented by 253, the foreign by 228, mixed by 119, and of 32 the parentage was unknown.

In their social relations, 159 were married and 473 single. In religion, 400 were Protestants, 229 Catholics and 3 Hebrews. In previous occupations, 408 were in domestic service, 123 operatives in mills, factories, etc., and 101 had no occupation.

On admission to the refuge, 22 of the inmates are represented as of very good education, 213 with that of the common school, 267 could read and write, 13 could read but not write and 117 had no education.

Since the opening of the refuge 305 inmates have been conditionally discharged, of whom 50 violated their parole and were returned to the institution; 13 were discharged by order of court; 2 as incapable of being benefited; 48 at expiration of sentence; 2 as improperly committed; 1 sent home; and 15 died. Escaped inmates have, in all instances, been rearrested and returned.

In previous reports we have referred to the overcrowding at the refuge. This has been in great measure relieved by the opening of the new cottages and nursery building, and



by the compulsory discharge of a considerable number of inmates whose maximum term of sentence had expired.

It first became necessary thus to release inmates in 1892, when 2 were discharged; in 1893, 18, and during the last fiscal year, 28. During this present fiscal year the maximum term of 39 of those present on the 1st of October, 1894, will expire.

We believe the institution will be essentially benefited by the exodus of so many of this class, whose long detention proves that they are not specially amenable to reformatory treatment, and for whom the chief benefit of the institution has been the five years of enforced isolation from vice and immorality. The influence of this class of apparent incorrigibles is bad, and their room must be given to more hopeful cases, notwithstanding the deplorable fact that the influence of these outgoing inmates will be a menace upon the commonwealth.

The probable decreased demands for admission, caused by the organization of the two new institutions, and the compulsory discharges through expiration of maximum term, will enable the managers, by a liberal and prudent exercise of their power of conditional discharge, so to control the number of inmates as to prevent the overcrowding which has heretofore so seriously interfered with reformation and lowered the standard of discipline. The institution should never be filled to the extent of its accommodations. There should be vacant room in every department, so that each inmate can immediately receive the promotion to which her conduct record entitles her.

No material change has been made in the buildings of this institution during the past year. The benefits arising from the addition of the three new cottages in 1893 are still apparent. The added facilities of these new structures have emphasized

the needs of the older cottages. The most conspicuous want of the four older cottages is an assembly-room attached to each. This defect can be remedied by a moderate expenditure, and this Board repeats its recommendation of last year, that a sufficient appropriation for the purpose be secured by the managers.

The lack of sufficient industrial training for the inmates is still a prominent feature. The medical supervision of the inmates should be extended, which will result in a more scientific, and consequently more advantageous classification, and also have a tendency to develop the reformatory success of the institution.

#### House of Refuge for Women, at Albion.

This institution has been in operation but a year. Its present number of inmates is between 50 and 60, and is increasing steadily.

A special committee of this Board in 1893, after visiting the institution for the purpose of ascertaining its needs, recommended an appropriation for the erection of farm buildings, and a large building to include an assembly-room and school-rooms. The Legislature of 1894 failed to make this appropriation, and no additions have been made to the buildings during the past year. The special committee of the Board, which has visited the institution several times during the past year, is not impressed with the desirability of additions to the buildings during the year 1895. There are already three of the cottages which are not in use, and at least two of them will not be required during the coming one or two years. The hospital building is of such size and arrangement that it meets the needs of an assembly hall at present, and is not yet needed for its specific purpose. The superintendent and management have not developed any system which will bring



into use all of the four cottages already constructed, and but one of these is occupied as yet, that being devoted to the conjoined use of nursery and hospital. The most notable defect in the management is the absence of any evidence toward the development of a reformatory plan, the *prison* idea appearing to be the one uppermost in the mind of the superintendent. This Board would urge upon the managers the importance of an early effort at improvement in this direction.

### State Industrial School.

This institution has 42 acres of land and buildings that cost nearly \$473,000, and have a capacity for 900 inmates. It had a cash balance October 1, 1893, of \$4,442.19, and received during the year from special appropriations, \$37,817.53; from unexpended appropriations of former years, \$1,554.63, from general appropriations, \$160,000, and from other sources \$193.02, making its total receipts for the year, including cash, \$24,307.37.

The ordinary expenditures during the year were \$154,152.54, of which 38 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 26 per cent. for provisions and supplies; 9 per cent. for clothing; 10 per cent. for fuel and lights; 1 per cent. for medicines and medical supplies;  $\frac{3}{10}$  of 1 per cent. for furniture, beds and bedding; 2 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 8 per cent. for ordinary repairs, and 5 per cent. for other ordinary expenses.

The extraordinary expenses during the year amounted to \$39,372.16, making the aggregate of expenditures during the year \$193,524.70, leaving a cash balance, September 30, 1894, of \$10,782.67. This is the only asset of the institution, and against it was outstanding indebtedness in the form of unpaid bills to the amount of \$12,744.52.

At the commencement of the fiscal year there were present 642 boys and 113 girls; total, 755. During the year, 386 boys and 85 girls were received, and 414 boys and 79 girls discharged, leaving a population September 30, 1894, of 614 boys and 119 girls; total, 733, or a decrease of 22.

The following table shows the movement of population during each month of the year ending September 30, 1894.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	Received.	Discharged.	Received.	Discharged.
October .....	40	31	17	7
November .....	48	29	6	8
December .....	26	33	6	5
January .....	38	28	2	5
February .....	25	20	4	7
March .....	26	34	6	13
April .....	29	41	4	10
May .....	23	67	3	8
June .....	33	47	9	7
July .....	23	31	13	6
August .....	28	27	11	2
September .....	37	26	3	6
Total .....	386	414	85	79

This institution, established in 1846 as the Western House of Refuge, was constructed on the plan of the old House of Refuge in New York city. Its grounds were inclosed with a high stone wall, and its buildings arranged on a plan involving narrow windows grated with iron, cells secured with iron-barred doors, and in addition, dungeons for solitary confinement of its inmates. Such was the institution for reception, and such the idea of reformation, of the wayward children who should be committed to it for cure.

Established thus, on the old idea of a congregate State prison, there were gathered into one large group the hardened young criminal, the vagrant and the innocent child; all were treated alike, and all were subjected to the cruel and



erroneous system—severe corporal punishment, and incarceration in dark dungeons. A reign of terror and fear was thus instituted, which was expected to result in the reformation of the youthful inmates of this and similar institutions.

The same provisions regarding labor and occupation were enforced here as existed in State prisons for adults. Theoretically the boys were taught occupations, in the practice of which they might be able to maintain themselves after being returned to society. This was illusory. The system was carried on under the guidance of contractors, who employed the boys for their own advantage and not for the benefit of the boys. As a result, constant insubordination was the rule, both individual and organized, the parole system was violated by the retention of boys whose labor was valuable, and when discharged from the institution no organized effort was made to provide the homeless with proper homes.

Such was the early history of this and similar institutions, and the results of this system proved that it was radically wrong in its inception. It has been by means of continuous and persistent effort, on the part of those realizing the true tendency of the legislation of this and other States, that changes have been secured which greatly ameliorate these conditions.

It is but a few years since these institutions were without intelligent supervision on the part of the State, and it is only since this was established that commitments to them have been properly regulated, and a system of classification established within them. Even now much remains to be accomplished in these directions. The effort to awaken public sentiment to the importance of the abandonment of the old prison theory and the adoption of the true reformatory idea

of the present, is one requiring untiring patience and sleepless vigilance on the part of those to whose lot this important duty falls. Division and separation of the inmates of those institutions is only at its beginning, and such system is yet to be evolved, and scientific training, which is its associate factor, has but taken its first step in development.

The history of the State Industrial School is a perfect illustration of the development of the reformatory system in this State. From the juvenile prison of the past it has emerged into the growing reformatory of the present. Its present condition has not been attained without mistakes and failures, but its evolution has been continuous, though at times, halting and imperfect. Though hampered by the legacy of ill-adapted buildings, it is to-day a good exponent of what its name would imply. For cells with iron-barred doors there have been substituted open dormitories, and the space about the buildings has been opened as grounds for play and exercise. The old system of suppression has been superseded by one inviting openness and frankness, and physical culture and military drill have given the boys a good carriage and manly bearing, while the common and trade schools have given them occupation and mental training, which develops the best and represses the worst characteristics.

Extensive alterations in and additions to the buildings have increased all facilities for instruction and work, and the change in the character of the studies and methods, has been extensive. A uniform course of study has been developed with a system of promotions from grade to grade. The steady evolution of the technical schools has followed the abolition of the old contract system. Carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, blacksmithing, foundry work, tailoring, shoemaking, baking, laundrying, steam and gas-fitting, the machine shop and the mason's work succeeding each other in regular order,



and the latest additions have been those of printing, clay modeling, wood-carving, floriculture and the conduct of steam and electric plants.

At the commencement of the system of trade schools less than half the inmates received instruction in them, while at the present time every boy in the institution is receiving technical instruction in some branch.

*The Girl's Department.*—This department has been frequently visited and inspected, by members of the committee on reformatories, during the past year, and its general *morale* and condition have been found commendable. In the month of October last, vague charges reflecting upon the management of this department were published in one of the papers of Rochester. The attention of this Board was immediately called to the matter, and the resident Commissioner was instructed to investigate as to the origin and truth of these charges. After a long and painstaking inquiry, involving the examination of members of the board of managers, present and past employes and officers, and present and ex-inmates, the charges were found to be without foundation in fact and to have arisen mainly from statements made by ex-inmates and ex-employes, who entertained hostile feelings toward individual members of the board of managers.

The facts connected with this investigation have emphasized in the strongest manner the wisdom of the position long since taken by this Board, that the girls' department should be dissevered and separated by distance from that of the boys' and conducted as a separate institution. It is believed that the development of the technical instruction of this department could be largely expanded, when once it becomes an independent institution, and is placed in a position to advance on lines which should solely govern it.

**New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island.**

This institution has  $37\frac{1}{4}$  acres of land and buildings that cost \$535,000, and has capacity for 1,000 inmates. The value of the land, both at this institution and at the State Industrial School at Rochester, is given at the purchase-price, and in each instance, but particularly on Randall's Island, represents but a small part of the present value.

This refuge reports a cash balance, October 1, 1893, of \$6,505.69, and receipts during the year of \$148,169.22, of which \$135,739.62 was from the State.

The ordinary expenditures during the year were: For salaries, wages and labor, \$45,300.83; for provisions and supplies, \$25,919.59; for clothing, \$10,460.70; for fuel and lights, \$12,788.63; for medicines and medical supplies, \$498.66; for furniture, beds and bedding, \$4,511.63; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$700.18; for ordinary repairs, \$2,641.63; and for other ordinary expenses, \$13,296.55; total, \$116,118.40.

The extraordinary expenditures during the same period were; for buildings and improvements, \$15,739.62; for extraordinary repairs, \$4,319.59, and for other extraordinary expenses, \$5,885.81; total, \$25,945.02.

Of the ordinary expenditures of the institution during the year, 39 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 22 per cent. for provisions and supplies; 9 per cent. for clothing; 11 per cent. for fuel and lights;  $\frac{4}{10}$  of 1 per cent. for medicines and medical supplies; 4 per cent. for furniture, beds and bedding;  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 2 per cent. for ordinary repairs, and 12 per cent. for other ordinary expenses.

■ On October 1, 1893, there were in the refuge 482 boys and 59 girls; total, 541; 340 boys and 43 girls were received during the year, and 291 boys and 17 girls discharged, leaving in the house September 30, 1894, 531 boys and 85 girls; total, 616.



This institution has made a notable advance during the past year. The new superintendency has brought with it changes in discipline, and a decided impetus to the further development of the technical training. This is especially apparent in the boys' department. The adoption of military discipline and drill has produced an immediate improvement in the *morale* and bearing of the boys. This change has been strikingly apparent in the disciplinary department.

The institution still receives children under 12 years of age. During the year 1894, 21 have thus been admitted, which is contrary to chapter 216 of the Laws of 1891. This Board has previously held that it is better to discharge such cases, committed to this institution contrary to the statute, and still maintains this position; and also favors legislation tending to provide for the commitment of these juvenile offenders to institutions specially devoted to the care of those of tender age.

#### The Burnham Industrial Farm.

This institution was incorporated as a private charity in 1886, with the idea of establishing an agricultural colony with reformatory system. In its surroundings and resources it is an attractive spot, and well adapted to the purpose for which it was established. The principal line of instruction is agriculture, and it affords admirable opportunity for the manifestation of the steadying influence of a rural life upon the character of the young when surrounded, at the same time, with other developing agencies of a home life, and the educational advantages of the school.

Boys are committed here at from 8 to 16 years of age, by magistrates, or by surrender by parents or guardians.

It is the only exponent of this phase of reformatory training in this State, and merits the approval of this Board.

### The State Reformatory at Elmira.

During the summer of 1893 there appeared in the public press various charges of alleged cruelties practiced upon the inmates of the State Reformatory at Elmira. In consequence thereof, the late Oscar Craig, then president of this Board, consulted with Governor Roswell P. Flower, who expressed a strong desire that an investigation into the charges should be made by the State Board of Charities. The managers of the reformatory also made a similar request.

The State Board of Charities met in August, 1893, ordered the investigation, and appointed as a special committee to conduct it, the late Oscar Craig, of Rochester; Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York, and Edward H. Litchfield, of Brooklyn. The Board also passed a resolution requesting the Attorney-General to appear at the inquiry for the examination of witnesses, and the presentation of evidence.

The investigation began in September, 1893. The committee considered only such charges as were laid before it in writing. These related mainly to alleged acts of cruelty on the part of General Superintendent Brockway and others, but as no charges whatsoever were made against the financial management, or the educational or industrial features of the institution, no inquiry into those matters was made by the committee.

The Attorney-General appeared by his deputy, Hon. Francis R. Gilbert, who examined all the witnesses, and further acted as legal adviser to the committee. The reformatory management was represented by two eminent counsel. The prosecution was conducted by a newspaper representative, there being no prosecuting attorney.

The investigation was begun September 26, 1893, and was concluded in February, 1894. The committee sat 25 days in all, and held sessions at Elmira, Albany, New York, and at the Auburn and Clinton State prisons. Some 200 witnesses were examined,



and the report and testimony of the investigation cover over 2,400 printed pages. The report was written by Mr. Litchfield, and found, among other things, that many of the charges of cruelty against General Superintendent Brockway were sustained by the evidence, and that the managers had been negligent in the discharge of their duty. At the request of Governor Flower, he submitted it, when completed, to Deputy Attorney-General Gilbert, before transmitting it to this Board.

The Deputy Attorney-General spent two days early in March in examining the report, and comparing it with the testimony, and after verbally approving it to President Stewart, subsequently filed the following opinion:

"AUGUSTA, March 14, 1894.

"MR. W. R. STEWART, *President State Board of Charities*:

"DEAR SIR.— I have examined with care the proposed report of the special committee in the matter of the investigation of the Elmira Reformatory, and fully approve of the same, both as to finding of facts and recommendations. The findings of fact are fully supported by the evidence, and in my opinion justice and humanity demand that the recommendations should be carried into effect through prompt and proper legislation.

"Very truly yours,

"F. R. GILBERT."

The Board met March 15, 1894, and first heard counsel and others who appeared, either in behalf of or against the management of the reformatory, and then read the report of the special committee.

Although Oscar Craig, the chairman of the committee, had died during the course of the investigation, he had presided long enough to hear much of the testimony, including a very lengthy examination of Z. R. Brockway, general superintendent of the reformatory, at which time all three members of the committee were present. Mr. Craig left numerous memoranda taken by him during progress of the inquiry. These

were sent by his widow to the Board, and were before it when the report was considered, together with a carefully-written memoranda by Dr. Stephen Smith, expressing his opinion of the testimony as far as he had heard it. These notes and memoranda satisfied the Board that both Dr. Smith and the late Mr. Craig considered that the admissions of General Superintendent Brockway had proven the charges of cruelty against him, thus agreeing with Mr. Litchfield, who wrote the report.

A very full and exhaustive discussion followed, lasting until after midnight, and continuing half of the next day, after which the report was unanimously adopted, as were also the Board's recommendations, which were adopted one by one by ayes and nays. At this time the Board consisted of 11 members, 10 of whom were present and voted, Dr. Smith being then abroad.

On March 19, 1894, the State Board of Charities transmitted to the Legislature its report in the matter of the investigation, together with its recommendations, based upon the report, and with a copy of the testimony, thus fully discharging the statutory obligations imposed upon it, and the matter thus passed from its jurisdiction.

On the same day, as an act of courtesy, an officially signed copy was placed in the hands of Governor Flower.

Shortly thereafter, on March 26, 1894, the managers of the State Reformatory sent to the Legislature a memorial in answer to the report of the State Board of Charities. This memorial was full of misstatements and personal abuse and false in many particulars. Notwithstanding its reception, on April 3, 1894, the Assembly, on motion of Hon. Hamilton Fish, with but one dissenting vote, adopted the following resolution :

*“Resolved,* That the House hereby expresses its appreciation of the arduous and distinguished services rendered to the State by the members of the State Board of Charities, and declares



unreserved confidence in the good faith and ability and impartiality with which said Board has conducted the investigation of the management of Elmira Reformatory.

“By order of the Assembly,

“C. W. DUNN,

“*Clerk.*”

The Senate took no final action upon either the report of the State Board or the memorial of the managers.

Subsequently certain citizens of New York city brought charges against the managers of the State Reformatory at Elmira, before Governor Flower, based upon the report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature.

The managers of the reformatory made reply under oath thereto, making their aforesaid deceptive and fallacious memorial a part of their reply, and requested the Governor to appoint a special commission to hear the charges and report to him.

In compliance with this request, Governor Flower appointed a special commission of three members to consider said charges, of whom Judge Learned, of Albany, a former Supreme Court Judge, was chairman.

The State Board of Charities noting that the said special commission failed to invite the Attorney-General to appear before it to represent the people of the State, at a special meeting, passed a resolution requesting him to appear before said commission, to represent the people of the State in the proceedings before it, as had been done during the investigation by the special committee of the State Board of Charities. To this request the Attorney-General made reply that he would willingly so appear, but that he had been forbidden to do so by Governor Flower.

Thus the burden of the prosecution of the charges fell entirely upon a certain newspaper of New York city, whose representatives appeared as complainants. This prevented a

proper consideration of the testimony, on its merits, by the press of the State, and particularly by the Metropolitan press, owing to the animosities of the newspaper world.

It is a noteworthy fact that while this examination was in progress by this special commission, the counsel for the managers of the reformatory were arguing before it that the reformatory was not a prison, and, therefore, corporal punishment was legal within it. At the same time, their then acting Superintendent Bush made argument before the charities committee of the Constitutional Convention, that the reformatory was not a charitable institution, but a prison, and that, therefore, its supervision should be placed under a prison board and removed from that of the State Board of Charities.

After a protracted hearing the special commission of three, appointed by Governor Flower, disagreed and reported to him on or about December 8, 1894. Judge Learned, the chairman, presented an able and exhaustive report in which he found that the charges against the managers of the reformatory were fully proven. He went further also and found that corporal punishment, as practiced in the reformatory, was illegal and came fully within the provisions of the statutes forbidding such punishments in State prisons. The other two members of the commission did not agree with Judge Learned, but upheld the management of the institution, and on their majority report Governor Flower dismissed the charges against the managers, and reappointed two of them whose terms had meanwhile expired.

Soon after this action of Governor Flower, it became known that on November 14, 1894, nearly a month previous thereto, the Attorney-General had rendered an opinion in another matter, that "the institution located at Elmira is a State's prison in my judgment."

The investigation by the State Board of Charities, although at this time resulting in a miscarriage of justice, has not been wholly without beneficial results.



It has caused temporary suspension of paddling, the board of managers of the reformatory having passed a resolution forbidding it until further orders.

It has prevented, for the present at least, further enlargement of the Elmira Reformatory by causing the defeat of its application for \$200,000, to build a further extension of 500 cells, made to the Legislature of 1894.

It has also facilitated the passage of an act to establish and build the Eastern Reformatory in Ulster county (chapter 299 of the Laws of 1894), plans for which the Board approved at a recent session.

During the year 1894 Commissioners of the Board inspected the reformatory, in compliance with statutory requirements, but no written report of such inspection was made, as the managers were then on trial before the special commission appointed by Governor Flower.

The State Board of Charities invites the attention of the Legislature of 1895 to its report on the investigation of the State Reformatory at Elmira, transmitted to the Legislature March 19, 1894, upon which no action has been taken, and requests that the subject receive the consideration which it deserves. The action of Governor Flower upon the majority report of his special commission will not interfere with any action which the Legislature may determine upon. The State Board renews the recommendations made in its report, with the exception of those relating to corporal punishment. The Attorney-General having given his opinion that the reformatory is a State's prison, it follows that corporal punishment within it is illegal and must be discontinued.

Under the provisions of article VIII, section 11 of the Revised Constitution, which became operative January 1, 1895, State supervision of the Elmira Reformatory passed from this Board to that of a State Commission of Prisons.



This new commission is not in existence, as its members have not at this time (January 25, 1895) been appointed. There is now, therefore, no State supervision of the management of the Elmira Reformatory.

The report and recommendations of the State Board of Charities, in the matter of the investigation by it of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, are hereto appended.

#### Eastern New York Reformatory.

For several years earnest recommendations were made in the annual reports of the Board, and in the reports of its standing committee on reformatories, for the establishment of another reformatory for men, to be so located in the eastern part of the State as to be convenient of access from the Metropolitan districts of New York and Brooklyn. These recommendations were enforced by reference to the fact that at the State Reformatory at Elmira, the only reformatory for adult felons, the number of inmates was largely in excess of the accommodations and of proper reformatory treatment, and that serious evils resulted therefrom.

Moved by these recommendations and representations, the Legislature of 1893 passed an act (chapter 336) "to establish the Eastern New York Reformatory and for the appointment of commissioners to secure a site therefor." The act required that the reformatory should be located in Ulster county, and the site within the county was to be determined by a commission of three members, to be appointed by the Governor, who appointed Oscar Craig, the then president of this Board, and two gentlemen from Ulster county as such commission.

After examining and studying the merits of various proposed sites, the commission was divided in opinion and unable to agree, but a majority, consisting of the two members from Ulster county, selected a site about two miles from the village of Ellen-ville and in the town of Wawarsing. Both the majority and

minority reports were submitted to the Legislature of 1893 and an act was passed providing for the construction of the reformatory on the site selected by the majority of the commission. This act, however, failed to receive the approval of the Governor, and further action was deferred until the enactment of chapter 299 of the Laws of 1894. This act provides for the appointment of three building commissioners, who are authorized to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, the site located in the town of Wawarsing, as recommended by the majority of the commission, and to procure plans, estimates and specifications for suitable buildings thereon for the purposes of the reformatory. It was provided, however, that no contract should be made for the improvement of the grounds, or the erection of buildings, or that any work therefor should be begun, until the plans and estimates provided for should be submitted to, and approved by, this Board, and certified by the Capitol Commissioner as feasible and proper.

The proceedings under the provisions of this act, so far as this Board has been connected therewith, appear in the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted at its meeting held September 5, 1894:

WHEREAS, The building commissioners for the Eastern New York Reformatory, appointed under chapter 299 of the Laws of 1894, did in pursuance of the provisions of said act, submit to this Board at its meeting held July 11, last, plans and estimates for the construction of the said reformatory, which said plans and estimates were by the Board referred to its standing committee on the construction of buildings, for charitable and reformatory institutions; and

WHEREAS, The said committee, after careful and earnest study of the subject, as fully appears from their report this day presented to and accepted by the Board, have developed plans which they recommend as suitable and proper for the construction of the said reformatory, which plans are outlined in drawings by



the architect, John R. Thomas, accompanying the report of the committee; and

WHEREAS, The Board at this present session after considering the report of its committee, and examining said plans and estimates, do concur in the opinion of said committee, that they are suitable and proper for the construction of said reformatory; therefore

*Resolved*, That this Board do approve the plans for the Eastern New York Reformatory as described and recommended by the standing committee on the construction of buildings for charitable and reformatory institutions, and outlined in the drawings presented by the architect, provided that this approval is granted upon the following express conditions:

*First*. That it shall not have effect until duplicates of the plans and estimates are prepared and presented by the architect and the approval of this Board certified thereon by the president, and one copy thereof filed in the office of the Board.

*Second*. That such approval shall not be construed as consent by the Board to the future extension of the accommodations of the said reformatory beyond the maximum of 500 inmates, fixed by said chapter 299 of the Laws of 1894.

*Third*. That the total expenditure for constructing and completing said buildings shall not exceed the estimates submitted by the architect, viz., \$543,000 for buildings to accommodate 500 inmates, and \$410,000 for buildings to accommodate "a less number of inmates but not less than 100," viz., for 288 inmates.

*Fourth*. That any future modification in the plans for the buildings or of the details in construction not shown on the plans of the architect, or set forth in the report of the standing committee, shall remain subject to the approval of the Board.

The report of the standing committee, referred to in the foregoing resolutions, is appended to this report and reference is made thereto for a full description of the plans adopted for this new reformatory, which we believe will surpass, both in simplicity and adaptation to purpose, those of any existing prison or reformatory.



### Incorporation of Institutions.

Under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1883 and chapter 256 of the Laws of 1894, the approval of this Board is requisite to the organization and incorporation of societies for the care or disposal of orphan, pauper or destitute children, hospitals, infirmaries or homes for the reception, care, maintenance, giving of medical and surgical advice, aid and treatment to persons affected with maladies, physical injuries or physical weaknesses or deformities or infirmities, and homes for aged and indigent persons and free dispensaries.

The rules of the Board provide, that whenever application is made for approval of the organization and incorporation of an institution under the provisions of these statutes, it shall be referred to the Commissioner of the district from which the application is made, who shall make personal examination and inquiry into the merits of the application, especially as to the necessity for the incorporation of such an institution as is proposed at the time and place and under the circumstances set forth in the application and certificates; the character and standing in the community of the proposed incorporators and the financial resources of the proposed incorporation.

The Commissioner to whom the reference is made is required to report the result of his examination and his recommendations based thereon, to the Board, in writing, and the report, with all papers relating to the application, is filed in the office of the Board.

During the past year nine applications have been made to the Board, and of them the Board has approved those of the Flagler Hospital, of Lockport, the Non-Sectarian Hospital and Home for Epileptics, of Brooklyn, the Society of the Helpers of the Holy Souls, New York, the Twenty-sixth Ward Dispensary, of Brooklyn, and the Homœopathic Hos-

pital Association, of Brooklyn, and has refused approval to the Children's Home Society of the State of New York, the Chaye Harris Ladies' Society of New York, the Suburban Dispensary of New York and the Rachkranz Hospital and Retreat of New York.

In the matter of "The Children's Home Society" it was proposed to incorporate in this State an auxiliary and subordinate branch of The Children's Home Society, of the State of Illinois, which would direct and control its policy and affairs in this State. In a matter so delicate as that of protecting the rights and promoting the welfare of children this seemed objectionable, and for this and other good reasons, which are set forth in the report of the committee on dependent and delinquent children, which is appended to the report of the Board, the application for approval was denied.

#### Dependent Children in Poorhouses.

It is gratifying to be able to state that what is known as the Children's Law, forbidding the admission of children into county poorhouses, is generally observed. In only a few instances, under circumstances which seemed to justify officials in making exceptions to it, has the law been infringed. In no case, however, have county officials declined to comply with the provisions of the act when their attention has been directed to the importance of a strict observance of it by members of this Board or of the State Charities Aid Association. There may be circumstances in which the law might seemingly be disregarded without evil consequences ensuing, as in the case of making a separate department for the children on the poorhouse grounds; but experience has shown that however careful the seclusion may be and however high the fences may be built around any of its departments, the atmosphere of a poorhouse is all-pervading, and in one



way or another soon insidiously corrupts the morals of the children inmates, not infrequently to their lasting degradation. The Board desires again to emphasize the importance of strictly enforcing this humane law.

#### **The New York Juvenile Guardian Society.**

During the year 1893, the Board caused an examination to be made, by a special committee, of the affairs and management of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society, and the report thereon was transmitted to the Legislature with the last annual report of the Board.

Upon such examination it appeared that an exceedingly large proportion of money contributed by the public, was applied by the Society to the payment of commissions to collectors, salary of the Secretary and Superintendent, compensation of his clerk and other expenses. That the small amount devoted to charitable purposes was distributed without such inquiry and investigation as are necessary and proper in order to ascertain that the recipients are worthy of relief. That the Board of Trustees had allowed the practical management of the work of the Society and administration of the funds contributed by the benevolent public to be committed to the Secretary and Superintendent, who, by reason of his age and infirmities and lack of business methods, was incompetent properly to manage trust funds or to discharge the duties of the trust. That the Society was wholly insolvent, that the management and administration of its affairs were such as to discourage the benevolent and to injure the cause of charity, and that the Society failed to fulfill the purposes of a charitable organization or to accomplish the objects of its incorporation and was unworthy of the support of the benevolent public.



On this report, the Attorney General was requested by the Board to institute proceedings to bring about a dissolution of the Society or a forfeiture of its charter. In compliance with this request the Attorney-General brought an action in the Supreme Court in which judgment was entered August 1, 1894. By this judgment it is ordered that the corporate rights, privileges and franchises of the defendant, the New York Juvenile Guardian Society be, and the same are, hereby annulled and forfeited, and shall forever cease; and the said New York Juvenile Guardian Society, its agents, officers and servants, are perpetually restrained and enjoined from acting as a body corporate, or exercising the franchises heretofore conferred upon the New York Juvenile Guardian Society or from in any manner acting as a body corporate.

#### Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

Of the seven Indian reservations of the State there are 5,214 Indians distributed as follows: on the

Allegany Reservation .....	992
Cattaraugus Reservation.....	1,480
Tonawanda Reservation .....	530
Tuscarora Reservation.....	417
Onondaga Reservation .....	463
Oneida Reservation .....	175
St. Regis Reservation .....	1,157

These Indians are classified by tribes as follows: Senecas, 2,725; Tuscaroras, 377; Cayugas, 171; Onondagas, 525; Oneidas, 259; St. Regis, 1,157.

The number of children under 16 years of age belonging to the Seneca tribe is 1,018. Statistics are not collected of those of the other tribes. About 100 children belonging to the orphan or destitute class are cared for by the State in the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children on the Cat-

tarangus Indian Reservation near Versailles. The ages of these children range from 2 to 16 years. The whole number received in the asylum during the year ending September 30, 1894, was 24; the number discharged was 30; the average number during the year was 104; the number remaining at the date named was 101. The total expenditure for all purposes except for buildings and improvements during the year was \$12,977.47, being \$124.78 for each child.

The children old enough to do so attend school. In addition to the ordinary branches taught they are instructed in music, for which they show an aptness and fondness. They are also trained in various industries. The girls are taught to sew and do housework; the boys work in the garden and on the farm and care for the stock. The children are much improved by the care and training they receive at the asylum, but it is thought that their interests can be still further advanced under a different system. It is patent to all who give the subject attention, that they need further guardianship and training after they are obliged to leave the asylum, which is at a critical period of their lives. Without further training the previous outlay made in their behalf is mainly lost, and they go back to the reservations without the capacity to earn a livelihood or to improve the homes to which they return. In a separate department or institution provided by the State, the boys should be taught trades, including carpentry, masonry and practical farming. The older girls could be further instructed, as at Carlisle and Hampton, in whatever tends to their advancement, their usefulness and a knowledge of the responsibilities of motherhood.

The care of the homeless Indian children of the reservations and the duty of the State toward them should not be overlooked, and the subject is deemed worthy of the special attention of the Legislature.

**Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.**

The Thomas Asylum was incorporated as a private institution by chapter 233, Laws of 1855, and was reorganized and reincorporated as a State institution by chapter 162, Laws of 1875. Through inadvertence in legislation on Indian laws in 1892, this institution is not included among the incorporated charities of the State. It should at once be relieved from this anomalous position, and the Laws of 1875 should be re-enacted or a law passed re-establishing the institution and legalizing the official acts of the board of managers during the time its corporate existence was suspended.

For some years prior to 1893, the appropriations to the Thomas Asylum for extraordinary repairs and improvements had been quite limited, and in consequence the asylum was lacking in many essentials to the comfort and safety of its inmates. "The dormitories in the main building were overcrowded, the facilities for doing the laundry work were entirely inadequate, the means for supplying water and distributing it were insufficient, the sewerage system, house plumbing and water-closets were incomplete and in an unsanitary condition, the bathing facilities were inadequate and unsatisfactory, many of the floors were worn out, and those in the basement were more or less decayed, kerosene oil was used for lighting, and accidents on this account, endangering the lives of the inmates and threatening the destruction of the buildings, had occurred."

The Legislature of 1893 appropriated \$13,000 to be expended by the local board of managers for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the asylum so as properly to accommodate 100 children, of improving its sanitary condition and protecting life and property against fire. The \$13,000 appropriated were expended in the direction intended, but were insufficient to accomplish all that was necessary to be done. In 1894 the legislature appropriated \$6,625 for carrying out and completing



the work, except painting. It was made a condition of the appropriation that it should be expended under the direction of the local board of managers, with the approval of the Commissioner of the State Board of Charities for the Eighth Judicial District. It is believed that the appropriation made by the Legislature of 1894 has been properly expended and that the duty laid upon the Commissioner of the district has been faithfully performed.

An appropriation was asked of the last Legislature for painting the buildings of the asylum, which was either overlooked or denied. All of the buildings of the institution need painting to preserve them, and an appropriation of \$1,000 is required for the purpose. One of the pressing needs of the asylum is that of a kindergarten for the younger children, to provide which an appropriation of \$500 should be made. The schoolhouse is dilapidated and is too small for the number occupying it. It should be replaced by a new building differently located.

#### State Paupers.

The number of State paupers, or unsettled poor, in the various State almshouses, October 1, 1893, committed pursuant to chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, was 78. The commitments during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894, were 1,974, as against 1,406, committed the preceding year. The total number of such paupers under care in the course of the year was 2,052. The changes in the several State almshouses during the year were as follows: Discharged recovered and able to provide for their support, 366; absconded, 67; removed to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, 1,488; died, 40. This left 91 in the care of the State, October 1, 1894, of whom 78 were males and 13 females.

The whole number of State paupers committed under the act since it went into effect, October 22, 1873, to October 1, 1894, has been 28,900, or a yearly average of 1,376. Of this number, 7,768 have, upon recovery, been discharged and generally become self-supporting, 721 have died, and 18,479 have been removed to their relatives or friends, or to their several places of legal settlement in other States and countries, and no longer burden this State. Tables showing the yearly operation of the law since it went into effect to October 1, 1894, and a tabulated, classified statement of the expenditures under the act, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894, are hereto appended.

The Board, in its annual report to the Legislature, has, from time to time, enumerated and described the various classes of persons committed as State paupers under this act, and it is unnecessary here to re-enumerate them. In brief, they include persons with every form of infirmity and helplessness, the same as in the case of paupers arising from the fixed population of the State. A few of them find their way to the central portions of the State before coming under official notice, but the mass fall upon the public for support and care almost immediately upon their entry into the State.

These numerous pauper classes have, from the outset, been provided for by this Board, in accordance with the act, in the poorhouses of certain counties, under contract with the local authorities, and without any expenditures for buildings, or for salaries of resident officers, physicians or attendants, by the State. During the past year the Board has terminated the contracts with the authorities of Delaware and Seneca counties, and transferred the State paupers in the poorhouses of those counties to other State almshouses. The commitments to the Delaware county poorhouse, owing to its remote location, were too few to make its continuance as a



State almshouse desirable, and the accommodations of the Seneca county poorhouse were too limited and otherwise insufficient for the purposes.

The following counties are now under contract to receive and provide for the support and care of State paupers in their respective poorhouses, in accordance with the act, viz.: Albany, Broome, Erie, Jefferson, Kings, Monroe, Oneida, Onondaga and St. Lawrence. The poorhouses of all of these counties, except that of Oneida, are situated near the border of the State, and in centers of routes of travel through which most of the classes which come under the law as State paupers enter the State. The poorhouse buildings of these counties are generally commodious and in good condition, and meet fully the public requirements in this direction. A list of these county poorhouses, designated and known under the statute as State almshouses, with their location, date of contract, and the weekly *per capita* rate respectively paid to each for the support and care of State paupers, is hereto appended.

The benefits of this law, which have repeatedly been set forth in the annual reports of the Board to the Legislature, may be briefly summed up as follows:

First. It suitably provides for the temporary treatment, support and care of such sick poor persons of other States and countries, as may come or drift into this State, and, upon their recovery, if not likely to become self-supporting citizens, returns them to their former homes or places of legal settlement, thereby relieving this State and its cities and counties of any further trouble or expense in this direction, and placing the burden of their care and support upon the various communities to which they properly belong.

Second. It is economic, as the average *per capita* expenditure for the temporary support and care of these paupers,



and for their return to their former homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, has been less than one-fifth of what it would have cost to maintain them one year each in the almshouses to which they were committed, and, at the same time, assures the State against their becoming permanently dependent upon its bounties, with a probable average duration of life of 15 years, and involving an ultimate expenditure of \$1,500 each.

The law respecting these pauper classes is generally well understood and fully executed by the public officials throughout the State. The number of commitments, it will be seen, was considerably increased the past fiscal year, yet the appropriation of \$30,000, by the last Legislature, it is believed, will be adequate for the requirements of the present fiscal year. The Board recommends a legislative appropriation of \$30,000 for the next fiscal year.

#### Removal of Alien Paupers.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894, the Board, in pursuance of chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880, removed 364 crippled, blind, lunatic and otherwise infirm alien paupers from the poorhouses, almshouses and other charitable institutions of this State, where they were being supported at public expense, and sent them to their homes in different countries of Europe, as follows: To England, 27; to Ireland, 28; to Germany, 118; to Austria-Hungary, 53; to Italy, 109; to Switzerland, 5; to Russia, 8; to Norway, 7; to Sweden and Scotland, each, 3; to France, 2; to Denmark, 1; total, 364.

The condition of these persons at the time of their landing in this country, as shown by the examinations, was as follows: Lunatic, 11; idiotic, 8; epileptic, 4; paralytic, 9; old and decrepit, 48; vagrant and diseased, 44; crippled, 15; feeble-minded, 79; blind, 2; otherwise disabled, 144; total, 364.

The intentional deportation of these persons from their several European homes, and the payment of their passage to this country, was traced by the examinations to the following agencies, viz.: To cities and towns and other municipalities, 34; to various charitable and benevolent associations and emigration societies, 134; to relatives, guardians and friends, 127; to contractors and others under agreement to repay their passage by their labor, 69; total, 364.

The ports at which these persons were landed in this country, according to their statements, were as follows: At the port of New York, 302; at other United States ports, 43; at various Canadian ports, 14; total, 364.

The total expenditure for the removal of these 364 chronic alien paupers to their various European homes, from which they had been deported in their infirm and helpless condition to this country, was \$8,658.36; the *per capita* expenditure, \$23.79. The whole number of such alien paupers thus removed since the law went into effect has been 2,371; the whole expenditure, \$52,776.77; the expenditure per person, \$22.26. These entire removals have been made by the Board without additional officers or cost to the State for salaries, and, so far as the Board is informed, without accidents or complaints of improper removals from any of the countries or localities to which the persons have been returned.

In making these removals the Board, from the first, has been governed by the following general considerations:

First. To restrict the removals, except in extraordinary cases, to comparatively recent arrivals, and to send all cases to their destinations, or the places whence they were deported to this country, instead of to the ports from which they took their departure.

Second. To make no removals of cases whose return could be enforced, under the statutes, upon the steamship compa-



nies or vessels bringing them to this country, or who were accompanied by or had known responsible relatives or guardians in the country liable for their custody, maintenance and care, and in no case to separate families or near relatives by such removals.

Third. To place all cases mentally defective, in charge of the physician of the steamship or vessel by which they were to be returned to their homes, and in cases of severe mental disturbances, in the immediate charge of a competent and trusty attendant, selected and employed for the purpose.

A record of these removals has, from the outset, been kept and preserved in bound volumes in the office of the Board, and these furnish a permanent and as full a history as it has been possible to obtain of each of the 2,371 such alien paupers removed by the Board, as before stated, to their various European homes since the law went into effect in 1880, to October 1, 1894.

The benefits of this law to this State in the removal of these infirm and helpless alien paupers to their various European homes, from which they had been designedly shipped to this country, have been set forth, from time to time, in the annual reports of the Board to the Legislature, and they may here be briefly summed up as follows:

1. It permanently relieves this State of the presence of these undesirable, disturbing and burdensome classes, in no wise legitimate charges upon its bounties, and places the burden and expense of their custody, maintenance and care upon the several localities of the various European countries to which they properly belong, and thus effectually protects the State against the growth and spread of pauperism, insanity, vagrancy and crime from these sources.

2. It tends to deter the shipment of these pauper, lunatic, vagrant and otherwise burdensome European classes to this



country, as municipalities, societies, relatives and other deporting agencies, finding them promptly returned to their homes, in no way bettered in their condition, will not be likely to make further outlays for their reshipment to this country, or for the shipment of others of these classes, with little or no prospect of their finding permanent lodgment in its numerous poorhouses, almshouses, hospitals, asylums and other charitable and benevolent institutions.

3. It is economic, in that the average *per capita* expense for the removal of these chronic, infirm and helpless paupers to their various European homes has been less than one-fourth of the amount it would have cost to maintain them, each, a single year in the poorhouses and other charitable institutions of this State in which they were found; involving, in the end, an average expenditure, exclusive of the cost of buildings for their shelter, of over \$1,500 each by the State, or its cities and counties, based upon an estimated probable average duration of life of 15 years.

In view of these facts the Board believes that no moneys of the State can be expended with better or more economic results than in returning such of these classes as may find lodgment in its numerous poorhouses, almshouses and other benevolent and charitable institutions to their various European homes; and it accordingly recommends the usual legislative appropriation of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for such purpose, for the coming fiscal year.

#### Pauper Indians.

By chapter 436 of the Laws of 1894, provision is made for the care and support, by the State, of pauper Indians residing upon the various reservations. The act authorizes this Board to contract, on behalf of the State, with the proper

authorities of the counties in which such reservations are situated, for the reception and support in the poorhouses of such counties, of such pauper Indians as may be committed thereto, and to establish rules and regulations for their discipline, treatment and care, and to provide for their discharge. The Board, accordingly, has made contracts with the superintendents of the poor of the following counties for the reception, care and support, by the State, of such pauper Indians in the poorhouses of such counties at the uniform rate of \$1.75 per week, viz.: Cattaraugus, Erie, Franklin, Niagara and Onondaga. These contracts went into effect January 1, 1895, since which date there have been nine pauper Indians committed to such poorhouses. The poorhouses of these counties are in good condition, and, it is believed, that they are fully adequate to the requirements of the State in this direction, as the number of such pauper Indians is not likely to be large.

#### The Revised Constitution.

By the Constitution adopted at the last general election and which came in force January 1, 1895, the Legislature is to provide for a State Board of Charities, which shall visit and inspect all the charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State, excepting institutions for the care and treatment of the insane, and prisons and reformatories for adult males convicted of felony. The members of this Board are to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and can be removed by the Governor for cause after an opportunity to be heard in defense.

The members of the present Board are continued in office until the expiration of the term for which they were respectively appointed, unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide, and existing laws relating to the institutions subject to the visitation of the Board and to their supervision and inspection,



in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, are to remain in force until annulled or repealed, and the Legislature is authorized to confer upon the Board any additional powers not inconsistent with other provisions of the Constitution.

The powers conferred are of visitation and inspection, the same as previously exercised under statutory authority, and the further power to establish rules under which inmates may be received and retained in institutions, wholly or partly under private control, and payment made for their care, support and maintenance by counties, cities, towns and villages.

The additional and extraordinary powers conferred upon this Board in respect to the reception and retention of inmates of private charitable institutions, were so conferred without its solicitation or procurement. The present constitutional provision is the first authority given the Board in the matter and imposes a most delicate and onerous duty, to the discharge of which the Board will proceed, after due consideration and deliberation, with the purpose and intent of so administering the authority conferred as to fulfill its constitutional obligations without unnecessary delay, and with the least possible embarrassment to the large class of most worthy institutions affected.

#### Appended Papers.

The following reports and papers presented, read and accepted by the Board, and directed to be transmitted to the Legislature, with its annual report, are hereto appended :

Annual report of the Board of Managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

Report of the Standing Committee on the Construction of Buildings for Charitable and Correctional Institutions, on the plans and estimates for improvements at the Craig Colony for Epileptics.



Provision for Epileptics, by Commissioner Letchworth.

Report of the Standing Committee on Reformatories.

Report on the investigation regarding certain charges against the management of the State Industrial School, Rochester, by Commissioner Stoddard.

Report of the Standing Committee on the Construction of Buildings for Charitable and Correctional Institutions, on the plans and estimates for the Eastern New York Reformatory.

Report of the Standing Committee on Institutions for the Idiotic and Feeble-minded.

Report on the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath, by Commissioner Stoddard and Secretary Hoyt.

Report on the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, at Versailles, by Commissioner Letchworth.

Report on the Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home of Jamestown, by Commissioner Letchworth.

Report of the special committee on the application for approval of the organization and incorporation of the Children's Home Society of the State of New York, by Commissioners Letchworth, Stoddard and Walrath.

Report on the application for approval of the organization and incorporation of the Flagler Hospital of Lockport, by Commissioner Letchworth.

Report of the Standing Committee on the Blind.

Report of the Standing Committee on the Deaf.

Address at the opening of the Nathan Littauer Hospital of Gloversville, by Commissioner Smith.

Report of visitations of poor-houses in the Fourth Judicial District, by Commissioner Foster.

Report of visitations of poor-houses and charitable institutions in the Sixth Judicial District, by Commissioner Walrath.

Report of visitations of poor-houses in the Seventh Judicial District, by Commissioner Stoddard.

Report in the matter of the investigation of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira.

Conclusions on an investigation of certain charges against the managers of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women, at Newark, by Commissioner Stoddard.

Official Relief and Support of the Poor, by the Assistant Secretary.

By direction of the Board.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

*President.*

Attest:

CHARLES S. HOYT,

*Secretary.*

Dated ALBANY, *February* 14, 1895.





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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS  
OF THE  
CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS  
TO THE  
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D. .... *New York city.*  
WILLIAM H. CUDDEBACK. .... *Buffalo.*  
CHARLES E. JONES, M. D. .... *Albany.*  
JESSIE B. WADSWORTH ..... *Geneseo.*  
GEORGE M. SHULL. .... *Mount Morris.*

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## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D. .... *President.*  
GEORGE M. SHULL. .... *Secretary.*  
GEORGE S. EWART, Groveland ..... *Treasurer.*

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## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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WILLIAM P. SPRATTLING, M. D. .... *Superintendent*

# R E P O R T .

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*To the Honorable the State Board of Charities:*

The managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics respectfully submit the following report: The managers assumed office April 25, 1894. Acting on the invitation of the Governor, they held their first meeting at the capitol in Albany, May 3d. They then completed their organization as a board of managers. Dr. Frederick Peterson was elected president of the board, George M. Shull, secretary, and George S. Ewart, of North Sparta, Livingston county, treasurer. The salary of the treasurer was fixed at \$200 for the first year. The managers also selected from their own number an executive committee and an auditing committee. The former, composed of Mrs. Jessie B. Wadsworth, George M. Shull and William H. Cuddeback, and the latter of Dr. Charles E. Jones, George M. Shull and Jessie B. Wadsworth.

The first duty of the managers after their organization was to complete the purchase on behalf of the State of the farm at Sonyea, mentioned in the act creating the board, (Chapter 363 Laws of 1894). This matter was greatly delayed by the discovery of defects in the title to the farm, which it was necessary to remove, and the purchase was not finally consummated until about August 1, at which time the deed for the property and an abstract of the title and search, approved by the Attorney-General, were delivered to the Comptroller.

After the title of the State had been perfected, the managers proceeded to make a careful examination of the property purchased to ascertain the condition of the same, and to determine what was immediately required for the protection of the building, and also to consider plans for alterations and improvements to be made at a future time. The report of the State Board of



Charities to the Legislature of 1893 contains a very complete and accurate description of the farm, accompanied by maps, photographs and detailed statements, showing the location and natural advantages of the property, the size and conditions of the buildings thereon, and the extent of the other improvements made by the former owners, and also the adaptability of the whole to the purpose of an epileptic colony. It is not deemed necessary to go over the same ground in this report. It is sufficient to say that the property consists of a little more than 1,850 acres lying near Mt. Morris, in Livingston county, and extends from the lowlands of the Genesee Valley up the slope of the western hills a distance of nearly three miles, and about one mile in width. It includes tillable, pasture and wooded lands in proper proportions, and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Kishaqua creek, which runs through a deep ravine extending the whole length of the farm.

Upon the property the Shakers formerly had two settlements, each capable of accommodating one hundred or more people. The two settlements were to a certain extent distinct and occupied separate groups of buildings. One of these groups was known as the "West House," the other the "East House." Besides the buildings in the two groups, there are dwellings, some of which were used by people in the employ of the Shakers, a saw mill and other structures upon the premises. It was the opinion of the State Board of Charities, which is concurred in by the managers, that almost all the buildings can be made available for the purposes of the colony. The chief building of the group called the "East House," is of brick, four stories high and about 100 feet long by 50 feet wide. This will be the largest and most imposing edifice on the farm and the managers have decided to name it the "Letchworth building," in recognition of the important services rendered by Hon. William P. Letchworth, president of the State Board of Charities, in the establishment of the colony.

The managers found the buildings erected by the Shakers to be mostly substantial structures and in a fair state of preservation, but all in need of extensive repairs. They, however, co

make only such repairs as were absolutely necessary to preserve the property. They have repaired the roofs, conductors, and water pipes of several of the houses, and have cleaned out and cemented several cisterns, the leakage of which threatened to injure the foundation of adjoining buildings. It was necessary for some person to remain on the farm and look after the property and the managers have secured the services of Mr. Paul Kingston for this duty. Mr. Kingston for many years managed the farm for the Shakers and he was in charge of it when the State became owner. The managers have engaged Mr. Kingston to remain in charge until April 1st, 1895, at a salary of \$25 per month. It is their intention to employ Mr. Kingston permanently to superintend farming operations at the colony, and they believe he will prove a valuable man for the State.

The managers have also engaged a carpenter to make repairs during the coming winter at one dollar a day, with the privilege of living on the premises. He is an epileptic and is desirous of becoming a resident of the colony when it is open for patients, so it seemed fitting that he should be given employment now.

The managers were hampered at the outset by the small amount of money at their disposal. The Legislature in 1894 appropriated \$140,000 for the establishment of the colony, but of this amount only \$12,000 was made available before July 1, 1895. Ten thousand dollars, part of the \$12,000, was appropriated on account of the purchase-price of the farm, leaving but \$2,000 for the use of the managers for the protection and care of the property. The managers were not willing to incur any expense or debt, in anticipation of the appropriation made by the Legislature, for improvements, alterations and repairs upon the farm, so they undertook nothing further in that direction than has been mentioned.

The statute requires the managers to adopt a general design for the establishment of an epileptic colony, to which all buildings and improvements now or hereafter erected or undertaken shall conform. To carry out this provision of the law, it became necessary to employ an architect and engineers, surveyors and others, to prepare plans and specifications for the various



improvements contemplated by the managers. The most important of these improvements was the construction of new buildings and the alteration of the old structures. Mr. George J. Metzger, architect, of Buffalo, has been employed to prepare plans and specifications for the administration group of five buildings, and for the kitchen, bakery and laundry, and also plans for utilizing the present buildings, together with an arrangement for heating the whole. Mr. Metzger was familiar with the work required, having been employed by the State Board of Charities to examine the property before its purchase by the State, to ascertain how far the present structures were suitable for the purposes of an epileptic colony. Attached hereto is the report of Mr. Metzger, together with an estimate of the amount that will be required to carry out his plans. As will be seen by reference to Mr. Metzger's plans, the five buildings of the administration group will be plain two-story structures, entirely disconnected and devoid of all "institutional" features, the whole resembling a cluster of private dwellings. The chief building of the group will contain the offices of the superintendent and members of his staff, and will be the place where patients are first received. Two of the buildings will be hospitals, one for each sex; and two will be used for the accommodation of patients, and one for each sex, whom the superintendent desires to keep under observation previous to distribution in the colony. While these new buildings are necessary, it is possible to do without them the first year, and hence the appropriation for this purpose is not asked for this year.

Mr. Newcomb Carlton, mechanical engineer, of Buffalo, was employed by the managers to prepare plans and specifications for a water supply and for electric lighting. It was hoped by the managers that power for running electric dynamos and for all other mechanical and manufacturing purposes required on the premises, might be obtained by damming the waters of the Kishaqua creek, which runs through a ravine on the farm, and Mr. Carlton was instructed to investigate and report on that subject. The State Board of Charities, in their report to the Legislature of 1893, had said that power sufficient for many of the requirements of the colony could be obtained by damming



Kishaqua creek. Mr. Carlton reports, however, that the plan is not feasible for the reason that the dam would raise the waters of the creek so as to wash the embankments of the W. N. Y. & P. R. R., which runs the entire length of the ravine. This conclusion is greatly to be regretted because it forces the State to give up a fine natural privilege, and compels a resort to steam power, which is much more expensive. Mr. Carlton's plan for electric lighting is, therefore, made with reference to use of steam power. The water for the use of the colony, according to the plan proposed by Mr. Carlton, will be obtained by building a dam near the "West House," and thereby forming a pond which will be fed by springs. The water from this pond will be pumped to a stand pipe and from thence distributed to all parts of the farm. Attached to this report are plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Carleton both for the water supply and for electric lighting, together with an estimate of the probable cost of the same.

The managers have employed Mr. Kuichling, of Rochester, civil engineer and surveyor, to prepare estimates for a complete system of sewerage for the colony. The estimate made by Mr. Kuichling is \$20,000. His plans, however, are subject to such modification as may be shown necessary by a topographical map of the property. We ask, however, but for half of this sum at this time.

The managers have asked Messrs. Olmstead, Olmstead and Eliot, landscape architects, of Brookline, Mass., for an estimate of the cost of a plan for laying out the ground throughout the colony, according to proper architectural principles. It is not the intention of the managers to enter upon any elaborate scheme of landscape gardening. The natural beauty of the farm at Sonyea is very great, and the Shakers did much to enhance it; and the managers believe that by proceeding according to a scientific plan in laying out drives and walks, and in otherwise improving the grounds, much can be accomplished, without unnecessary expense for useless ornamentation, to further the principal object of the colony. But before anything can be done in the way of landscape architecture, or in laying down sewers,

it will be necessary to procure a topographical map and survey of the farm; the cost of such a map and survey will be \$400, and the managers request that an appropriation be made to procure the same.

The farm at Sonyea includes nearly 1,000 acres of excellent tillable and pasture land. The managers have made arrangements to have certain fields that are in need of cultivation plowed and sowed with wheat on shares, and seeded down with timothy, but in the future the managers intend to cultivate the farm themselves. They have procured from Mr. Kingston, who, as has been said, managed the property for the Shakers, an estimate of the stock and farming utensils that will be needed to properly equip and run the farm, and his estimate of what is required for that purpose is \$6,000. It is expected that the patients residing in the colony will do much of the labor required on the farm, and inasmuch as the farm work must begin early in the spring of 1895, the managers are desirous of providing during the coming winter for the reception of some patients in order that they may be on hand early in the spring, when their services will be required.

In order that this may be done, it will be necessary for the Legislature to provide at an early day in its session that the funds appropriated for the purposes of the colony may be used before July 1, 1895. As has already been said the Legislature appropriated last winter \$140,000 to establish a colony. Of this amount \$115,000 was for the purchase of the farm, and \$25,000 for other purposes, but it was provided that only \$2,000 of the \$25,000 should be available before July 1, 1895. Now the buildings, in their present condition, with some alterations and repairs, will accommodate at least 300 patients. There are cisterns and other conveniences made use of by the Shakers that will suffice for a small number of inmates at the outset. If provision is made whereby the managers can open the colony on a small scale early in the spring of next year, they will be able to obtain a sufficient number of laborers to operate the farm, and mechanics and artisans and others to aid in making improvements and alterations on the property; and, furthermore,



the managers will have experience in the actual operations of the colony that will be of value to them afterward. They will also be enabled to hire a superintendent, who can at once enter upon the discharge of his duties, and who will be upon the ground to study the situation, make suggestions in regard to future improvements, and oversee any work that may be undertaken. It is in every way desirable that the managers should be allowed to begin operations, at least to the extent indicated, early in the spring, but to do so it will be necessary to stock and equip the farm, to procure tools and materials for alterations and repairs, and furniture, provisions and fuel for the accommodations of patients and officers of the colony.

The managers have carefully considered the matter and have decided that the sum of \$25,000 for the maintenance of 100 patients is necessary to enable them to open the colony in the spring, as desired. The managers should also be authorized to make contracts for the refitting of old buildings before July 1, 1895. Otherwise the season when such improvements to the property should be made will be far advanced before the contracts are signed.

No superintendent of the colony or other officer, except the treasurer, has as yet been selected. The statute requires that the superintendent shall be appointed from lists submitted by the Civil Service Commissioners. The managers asked the Civil Service Commissioners to provide for an examination of applicants for the position of superintendent, and such an examination was held on October 26, 1894, but the result of the same has not yet been announced. The salaries of the following-named officers of the colony are limited by statute to the amounts mentioned: Superintendent, \$4,000; treasurer, \$1,500; steward, \$1,500; matron, \$1,000. In addition to these officers, the superintendent will need an assistant physician and a bookkeeper to assist him in his duties; \$1,200 for the assistant physician and \$800 for the bookkeeper would be reasonable sums for salaries. At the rates specified the aggregate amount of the salaries of officers of the colony would be \$10,000, and an appropriation of that sum should be made to pay the same.



The statute further requires that there shall be received into the colony indigent persons whose support therein shall be paid for by the State, and that such persons shall be known as State patients. It also provides that patients who are able to pay may be received, but it prescribes that State patients shall be preferred to all others applying for admission to the colony. It is likely that a large proportion of the patients at first received will be State patients, and an appropriation should be made for their maintenance. The statute provides that no more than \$250 shall be allowed to the colony for each State patient. The managers request that the appropriation be made sufficient for 100 such patients for the next fiscal year.

When the work of making alterations and repairs is actually begun it is likely that difficulties and obstacles now unforeseen will arise that will necessitate the expenditure of money on the part of the managers. It is impossible at the outset to tell everything that will be required to prepare the property for the purpose contemplated. It is therefore proper that the Legislature should make an appropriation for contingent purposes, and, considering the magnitude of the undertaking, the amount of the appropriation should be \$5,000. In making the recommendation contained in this report the managers have acted on the theory that it is not well to attempt too much at the outset. That it is better to open the colony in a small way and let it grow naturally, than to prepare in advance for the accommodation of a large number of patients. The plans and estimates herewith presented provide only for such alterations and improvements as are necessary before operations are begun. All these plans or estimates, however, are made with reference to a general design which can be followed in the future, so that it may not be necessary hereafter to undo any work that the managers may now complete.

The following is a summary of the various estimates mentioned in this report:

1. For repairs and alterations of old buildings and for heating .....	\$50,000 00
2. For electric lighting .....	5,000 00
3. For water supply .....	25,000 00

4. For sewers .....	\$10,000 00
5. For topographical map .....	400 00
6. For farm stock and utensils .....	6,000 00
7. For salaries .....	10,000 00
8. For State patients .....	25,000 00
9. For contingent purposes .....	5,000 00

Inasmuch as this report may be read by some not acquainted with the design and purpose of the proposed colony, it may be well to outline briefly what it is hoped will be accomplished at Sonyea for the benefit of epileptics. The State now makes provision in separate institutions for the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb, and others suffering from chronic maladies. All these unfortunates are proper subjects of State care, but no more so than the epileptics for whom nothing has been done. At present the epileptic, if he is in indigent circumstances, is sent to the poor-house, where his condition rapidly becomes worse. If possessed of means, he remains among his relatives and friends, a constant source of worry and trouble to them and constantly undergoing mental and moral deterioration. Whether rich or poor, he is shunned and feared by all who do not consider themselves responsible for his welfare, and he is in many respects more an object of sympathy than either the blind or the deaf and dumb.

It is to provide a proper place for the care and treatment of epileptics that the colony at Sonyea is established. It is the intention to receive only those who are of sound mind, because epileptics, whose disease has advanced to the stage of insanity, may properly be taken to an insane asylum. The plan of the colony is one already in successful operation in Germany, France and England, and is the result of scientific study and of experience in the treatment of epilepsy. The distinctive feature of the plan is the lodgment of patients, four or five together, or in some cases patients with their families, in comfortable cottages, with pleasant surroundings, where they are under the supervision of competent physicians. All the characteristics of an asylum or an imposing public institution are avoided, and



the patients are not placed in confinement or under further restraint than is necessary to maintain proper discipline.

The idea of a colony or separate community is further carried out by providing that the minor offices and wants of the settlement shall be supplied by the patients themselves. In such a place, secluded and at rest, and relieved by a sense of common misfortune from the dread which those suffering from nervous diseases feel in the presence of healthy and robust men and women, epileptics are in the most favorable condition for their recovery.

It is estimated that there are 12,000 epileptics in the State. The insane asylums contain some 400 and the poor-houses of the various counties contain some 600; the latter most inadequately cared for. A colony operated on the plan indicated, with healthful surroundings and a salubrious climate, such as are found at Sonyea, will be a haven of rest to many of these unfortunates, and will become one of the most important and benign charitable institutions of the State.

The by-laws governing the colony will be submitted later and constitute a part of this report.

FREDERICK PETERSON,

*Pres. Board of Managers.*

JESSIE B. WADSWORTH,

W. H. CUDDERBACK,

GEORGE M. SHULL,

CHARLES E. JONES.

*To the Managers of the Craig Colony:*

In compliance with your request, I submit herewith drawings and designs, and estimates of cost, for the construction of the administration and medical group, and for alterations and improvements of present buildings for the accommodation of patients.

ADMINISTRATION AND MEDICAL GROUP.

This group will consist of five buildings, namely: The administration; two observation cottages, for male and female patients, respectively; and two hospital cottages, also for male and female patients, respectively.



These buildings are designed to be placed north of the peach orchard, on a slightly elevated plateau, and will front and overlook the highway extending from Mt. Morris to Dansville, and each will command an extensive view of the beautiful Genesee valley and the picturesque surrounding scenery. They will be located on a graceful curve of the proposed principal driveway, and being at right angles to the tangent of driveway opposite the respective building, the relative angle of the several buildings will be of varied degree, and will be situated so that the rays of the sun will enter each side of each building at some hour of the day. A distance of at least 100 feet will be maintained between the buildings, in order to prevent the spread of fires, for thorough circulation of air around each building, and for the purpose of broad green lawns and judicious growth of trees and shrubbery.

Although of harmonious design, each respective building will vary from the others in detail and outline, so that its relation to them will not be apparent. The external design of the several buildings is of a purely domestic nature, each appearing to represent a private residence in architectural character and proportion, and corridor and other structural connection are avoided in order to fully dissipate institutional effects.

Only by peculiar forming of the roadways, and slight, attractive features in the design of the administration building, will this building represent its distinctive purpose.

All buildings will have stone foundations and brick superstructure, with metal cornices and gutters, and slate roofs, and with cut stone for trimmings where necessary to preserve permanency of the structure.

The building will be two stories in height, and basements will be provided only for heating apparatuses and accessibility to piping of plumbing and drains. At least two flights of stairs are provided in each building. The heating boilers will be placed in rooms surrounded with brick walls and with arched brick ceilings, and partition walls will be of brick wherever possible, and as the lighting will be by electricity, the buildings will be practically fire-proof. All floors for lavatories and baths will also be constructed of brick arches, concrete and tiling.

Entrance to the administration building will be through a vestibule, and thence into the main hall. On the left of this hall are located (en suite) the chief medical offices, consisting of a small reception-room for patients and visitors; an office for the medical superintendent, office for assistant medical superintendent, and a pharmacy; the latter being arranged with an entrance direct from out-doors, for dispensing to established patients from other groups. On the right of the main hall are placed the general accounting office and the steward's office, both of which are equipped with fire-proof book-vaults. The library is also designed for the meetings of the board of managers, and for lectures to nurses, etc. The residential portions containing the staircase, dining-room and sleeping-rooms, are retired from the executive department. Sleeping rooms are provided in the second story for assistants, clerks and nurses, and for the domestic servants.

The patient, upon admission to the colony, will first be assigned to the observation cottage, therefore particular attention has been given to the planning of these buildings, by providing domestic arrangement and ordinary home comforts, in order that the effect upon the patient may be reassuring and inspire confidence and contentment, and thereby avoiding the shock and despondency that would be incident upon consignment to a linear institutional or asylum structure. In addition to such arrangement, every practical feature is provided, necessary for the care and study of the patient until finally classified and assigned to permanent quarters. The first story of each of these buildings will contain an office for the resident physician, and a small dining-room for physician and nurses; also reception-room, library, sitting-rooms, dining-room, lavatories and wardrobe for the patients. One small general kitchen is provided for both dining-rooms. The dining-room for patients is of size and form so as to permit of grouping, at separate tables, six or seven patients congenial to each other under dietic conditions. Sleeping accommodations are located in the second story. For the patients, they consist of a preponderance of single rooms in order that the patient may be placed under



more immediate observation until his tendencies are known, and his proper classification for the most favorable treatment is learned.

The arrangement of each hospital building embodies every approved form of plan for proper treatment of the various classes. Attention is given to fostering in the mind of the convalescent a sentiment and hopeful feeling, by the introduction of the home arrangement and thereby banishing the irritation of hospital life.

By the adoption of a dining-room in each respective building, the home life is maintained, and patients from several buildings are never massed together and embarrassed with the idea that they are a common lot, and furthermore a patient is thus not exposed to inclement weather, cold and storms (natural in this climate) in going through the open air to his meals, when probably (unknown to his care-takers) he may not be in a physical condition to warrant his doing so.

Careful estimates substantiate the fact that connecting corridors, tunnels and conduits, usual in semi-detached institutions and asylums heretofore erected, far exceed the additional cost for independent heating apparatuses, local dining-rooms, and the small kitchens for the re-heating of the foods. The cost for maintaining such independent arrangements is but a slight increase, and the effect upon the mental and physical condition of the patient fully justifies the expense to the State, in its noble work in aiming to cure and alleviate these poor unfortunates.

As no machinery or power nor steam for culinary purposes will be required in this group, and as it is impractical to obtain heat from the general power plant of the colony, it being far removed from the sight of these buildings, it is intended to heat each building through indirect radiation with its own independent hot water apparatus which will be placed in its respective basement.

For baths, lavatories and cleaning purposes, hot water will be supplied from ordinary house boilers heated by the fires in the stove or range in each respective building.



## EAST GROUP.

This group consists of the buildings formerly termed the "East House," and is situated about 800 feet southerly from the Mt. Morris and Dansville highway, and about midway between Kishaqua creek and the westerly boundary line of premises.

Of these buildings it is proposed to utilize for patients, the Letchworth House (formerly designated the main building), the gymnasium (formerly meeting-house), sewing cottage, laundry cottage, the general dining-room and kitchen, and the cottage formerly termed the office building.

The buildings known as the broom-house and school-house will be removed to other parts of the premises and will be used for other purposes. The store-houses, joinery and old ice-house are dilapidated and worthless and will be erased.

In the Letchworth House, the arrangement of rooms will remain practically intact, excepting only where lavatories and bath-rooms will be located. The room in first story will be used as library and sitting-rooms, and those in second, third and fourth stories will be devoted to sleeping-rooms and dormitories. Fire-places will be constructed in the several existing chimneys. Transom sashes will be placed over the doors of all the rooms where connecting with the halls. The trusses, supporting that portion of structure over the library and sitting-room (formerly assembly-room) will be properly reinforced, including all repairing made necessary thereby. New and enlarged windows will be placed at each end of each hall in second, third and fourth stories, for the purpose of improving the severe plainness of the exterior of the building, and to obtain more light in the halls and to make them cheerful. The benches will be removed from proposed library and sitting-rooms and the barrenness of said room will be obliterated by a home treatment. A broad veranda, extending the whole length of the building, will be constructed on the east side and on the first story. Iron balconied fire escapes, accessible to all sleeping-rooms, will be placed on the east and west sides. Sashes will be placed in dormers of roof, for ventilation of attic.

The benches will be removed from the former meeting-room in the gymnasium, and the said room will be fitted with gymnastic apparatus. Lavatory, bath-room and wardrobe will be located in the mezzanine story, and new windows will be provided for these rooms. The apartments in the second story will be used as sleeping rooms and dormitories and new doors will be provided for the former. The room on the easterly side of front in first story will be converted into a sitting-room. The room on westerly side of front of said story will be equipped with lockers, and be used as dressing-room in connection with the gymnasium. The entrance will be changed, and a large porch will be placed at the main entrance.

The sewing cottages will be fitted with lavatories, bath-room and wardrobe. An attendant's room will also be provided in the second story. Sitting-rooms will be located in the first story, and the sleeping apartments will be in the second story. A veranda will be added to the exterior.

It is intended that the laundry cottage shall be used for the laundrying of clothes of the colony for the present and until the construction of the general laundry group, which will form a part of the general plan. The patients employed in the ironing, mending and assorting of the clothes will also occupy this building. This building will be altered to provide a wash-room, ironing-room, mending-room and sitting-room in first story, and attendant's-room, dormitories, lavatories, bath-rooms and wardrobes in the second story, and will also be equipped with wash-trays, washing-machines, centrifugal-extractor, mangle and clothes-dryer. The steam engine and boiler, at present in this building, will be used for operating above machines, and will be repaired for such purpose. A boiler with steam coil will heat water for washing. As all of said machines are only temporarily placed in this building, they will be furnished of size and construction suitable to be used in the general laundry when erected. A wood floor will be placed in the dining-room. A veranda will be provided. That portion of building containing wash-room and machinery is but one story high and is separated from the remainder by a wall.



The cottage formerly termed the office-building, will be provided with lavatories and bath-room. The sitting-rooms will be in the first story, and the sleeping-rooms in the second story. A veranda will be extended across the entire front of building.

In the general dining-room and kitchen, dining-rooms will be arranged en suite in order that the patients of each building will be provided with their respective dining-rooms and new entrances will be constructed on the easterly side accordingly. A dining-room will also be provided for officers and nurses. As it is proposed that the cooking of meats and vegetables and the baking of bread-stuffs for the entire colony shall be done in this building until the general kitchen and bakery of the general plan of colony shall be erected, the existing bake-oven will be repaired, and by alterations of partitions a bread-room, store-room, boiling-room, scullery, pantry, and cold storage-room will be provided. The partitions on the north side of the kitchen will be removed in order to gain more light and ventilation to said room. Ventilators will also be extended up and through the roof. The kitchen will be equipped with stationary range, coffee-urns and kitchen sinks, and the boiling-room with vegetable steamers and stock boilers. The latter fixtures will be supplied with steam from the existing boiler at the laundry cottage. A sink will be placed in the scullery. The vegetable steamers and stock boilers will be of such character as to permit of their use in the general kitchen of colony, when erected.

A hot-water heating apparatus will be placed in the basement of the Letchworth House which will heat the said building and also the gymnasium, sewing cottage and general dining-room. A small hot-water apparatus will be placed in the basement of laundry cottage, to heat this building, and a small apparatus of same kind will be placed in the basement of the cottage to heat said cottage. For immediate use, and until the general water supply shall be completed, a reservoir shall be placed in the attic of the Letchworth house, which will supply all fixtures in bath-rooms and lavatories in this group. An automatic steam pump, placed in the laundry cottage, and drawing water from



the existing cisterns and wells, will supply said reservoir. For drinking, and culinary purposes particularly, a small reservoir will be placed in the attic of said building, and will supply the kitchen and the several buildings with pure water, pumped into said reservoir by a small automatic steam pump, also placed in the laundry cottage.

A boiler of liberal capacity, placed in the boiler-room of general kitchen, and connecting with a water heater, will supply this group with hot water for baths and household purposes. An ordinary house boiler will be connected with the range in the general kitchen, and will provide hot water for culinary purposes.

#### WEST GROUP.

This group is situated about 1,500 feet southwesterly from the east group, and consists of the buildings formerly termed "West House."

Patients and caretakers will use and occupy the main building, the supervisor's cottage (formerly known as laundry building), the large cottage formerly termed the broom shop, the small cottage, formerly designated the office building, and the building heretofore used as a wood-house.

The dry-house will be erased, it being unfit for any purpose.

In the main building the rooms in the front of first story will be used as library and sitting-room, and those in rear of said story will be used as dormitories, they being at considerable elevation from the ground. Further sleeping accommodations will be in the second and third stories. Lavatories, bath-room, wardrobes and attendant's rooms will be provided. Iron-balconied fire escapes will be provided for the upper stories. The rear porch will be enlarged.

The interior of large cottage will be arranged to provide sitting-rooms and a dormitory in first story, and sleeping-rooms and dormitories in second story; also an attendant's room, lavatory, bath-room and wardrobe. A veranda will extend along the front of building. A new outside entrance will be provided to basement.

In the small cottage, one room in first story will be occupied as a sitting-room. A bath-room and wardrobe will be constructed, and the remaining rooms will be used as sleeping rooms. A porch will be placed at the entrance.

The supervisor's cottage will be occupied by the physician or officer in charge of this group, and will contain the office and usual family arrangement of rooms, and will be altered accordingly. In the kitchen of this building, the foods for patients of this group will be reheated and prepared, and be then served in the general dining-room. The kitchen will be provided with a stationary range. A veranda will be added to the front.

The former wood-house will be provided with a floor for first story. A dining-room for the patients of each building will be located in said story. Sleeping apartments, with bath-room and wardrobe, will be located in the second story.

A hot-water heating apparatus will be placed in the basement of large cottage, to heat said cottage. An apparatus of same character will be placed in the cellar of main building, which will heat said building, and also small cottage. There will also be an apparatus of same kind in the basement of supervisor's cottage, to heat said cottage and the general dining-rooms.

Temporary reservoirs for water supplies will be located in the attic of main building, as described for east group, and said reservoirs will be supplied from the pumps in said east group.

Boilers for heating water will also be placed in the general kitchen of this group, as specified for the east group.

#### ICE-HOUSE.

A substantial ice-house will be erected at the reservoir.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS.

By the erection of the group of five buildings and by the alterations of the existing buildings, accommodations will be provided for four hundred (400) patients, as follows:

Two observation cottages, each 26 .....	52
Two hospital buildings, each 24 .....	48
Letchworth House .....	136

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.		21
Gymnasium .....		<del>23</del>
Sewing cottage .....		19
Laundry cottage .....		17
Cottage, East group .....		17
Main building, West group .....		41
Large cottage, West group .....		30
Small cottage, West group.....		6
Dining-room building, West group.....		8
		<hr/>
		400
		<hr/>

#### ESTIMATE OF COST.

The following is a carefully prepared estimate of the cost of alterations and betterments of the existing buildings, and for the erection of the administration and medical group, as heretofore specified:

Erecting and finishing complete the administration building .....	\$29,755 00
Erecting and finishing complete two observation cottages, each \$30,047 .....	60,094 00
Erecting and finishing complete two hospital cottages, each \$32,226 .....	64,452 00
Alterations and betterments of Letchworth House, including fire-places, baths, plumbing, heating, painting veranda and fire-escapes .....	17,765 00
Alterations and betterments of gymnasium, including apparatus, baths, plumbing, heating, porch, and painting .....	5,220 00
Alterations and betterments of sewing cottage, including fire-places, veranda, bath, plumbing, heating, and painting .....	3,967 00
Alterations, betterments and equipment of laundry cottage, including new floor, wagon porch, veranda, repairs to boiler and engine, laundry machinery, water-heater, bath, plumbing, fire-places, heating, and painting .....	7,812 00



Alterations and betterments of cottage, including veranda, fire-places, bath, plumbing, heating, and painting .....	\$3,312
Alterations, betterments and equipment of general dining-rooms and kitchen (East Group), including concrete floors, ventilation, wagon porch, cold storage, repairs to oven, range, vegetable steamers, stock boilers, urns, general water heating, plumbing, heating, and painting .....	6,784
Alterations and betterments of main building of west group, including fire-escapes, enlargement of porch, fire-places, bath, plumbing, heating, and painting .....	6,260
Alterations and betterments of large cottage, including veranda, basement entrance, fire-places, bath, plumbing, heating, and painting .....	6,065
Alterations and betterments of small cottage, including fire-place, bath, plumbing, heating, and painting .....	1,531
Alterations, betterments and equipment of supervisor's cottage, including fire-places, wagon porch, veranda, cold storage, range, general water heating, baths, plumbing, heating, and painting.....	5,453
Alterations and improvements of general dining-rooms (West Group), including new floor, porch, bath, plumbing, heating, and painting.....	4,98
Water supply, complete, with pumps, reservoirs and piping .....	1,48
Ice-house, complete, with insulation .....	2,00
Removal of buildings and constructing foundations for same, and for erasure of abandoned buildings .....	2
Removal of cess-pools, privies and privy vault.....	
	<hr/> \$227,2 <hr/>

## GENERAL.

In the construction of new buildings and in the utilization and alteration of existing buildings, liberal cubic-space and floor-space is allowed, and effective ventilation will be obtained by natural inspiration through means of open fireplaces and large flue capacity. No special nor mechanical system will be required. As the day-rooms or sitting-rooms are separated from the sleeping apartments, a thorough airing of rooms by opening of windows is permitted, by night or day, when not occupied.

A system of telephonic connection is provided, for the purpose of thorough and ready supervision.

As the sash of windows throughout existing buildings are not balanced, it is proposed to trim such sash with spring balances, to prevent accident and save glass.

All cess-pools, privies and privy-vaults of the existing groups will be erased, cleared and cleaned.

The existing buildings, proposed to be utilized, will be properly repaired and painted.

The general plan of the colony contemplates the erection of a general kitchen, wherein all meats, vegetables and stock victuals will be prepared for the patients occupying the several groups and buildings. Also the erection of a general bakery, where all bread-stuffs will be prepared. For the present, and until the erection of above-mentioned buildings, it is proposed that such work shall be done in the general kitchen of the east group. By means of suitable conveyance these goods will be carried to the respective places, and covered wagon-porches will be constructed at such points for protection against snow and inclement weather, while loading and unloading.

## IN CONCLUSION.

By the immediate performance of works relating to the existing groups, the said groups could be occupied by the more able patients in time to permit their services and labor in the con-



struction of the new buildings and other improvements, whereby the State would save money. The administration and medical group has a capacity equal to all future requirements, and is also at the same time absolutely necessary to the opening or occupation of the colony, even though to but a limited number of patients, and should, therefore, be erected without delay.

All buildings, alterations and betterments, hereinbefore described, form a part of the general design or plan of the Craig Colony.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. J. METZGER,

*Architect.*

### REPORT OF THE ENGINEER.

*To the Board of Managers of the Craig Colony :*

It has been impossible for me to prepare a detailed report upon the water power owing to the fact that nothing could be done until a proper survey had been made of the Kishaqua creek. This survey was finished last Thursday, and I can, therefore, only suggest, from what was observed during the survey, the problems to be solved before the water power can be developed.

Mr. Wallace Johnson, acting as consulting hydraulic engineer, has spent considerable time with me in examining Kishaqua creek with a view to realizing the prediction made by Mr. J. Nelson Tubbs to the State Board of Charities. The normal dry weather flow of the creek is small, but frequent freshets, caused by the watershed sloping toward the bed of the creek, could be stored in a natural reservoir which could be conveniently located were it not for the fact that the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. runs along the whole length of the creek through the lands of the colony and but little above the present water level, making a storage reservoir of any considerable size entirely out of the question. In order, therefore, to make the best use of the small supply of water, it becomes necessary to use it under as great a head as can be obtained. The line of the property is shown in photograph number two, which is about the top of the small falls. From this point to the highway bridge there is a fall of



ninety feet. This fall can nearly all be utilized by building a dam at the site shown in photograph number three, the water being conveyed down to a point near the highway bridge. Between the proposed dam and the falls the R. R. property could be protected by an embankment. The question, however, is whether the cost of development will be too great in proportion to the amount of power to be had. This question we are not prepared to discuss without further time for study and investigation.

Photograph number four shows the creek looking up stream from a point near the proposed dam. Number seven shows the railroad bridge over the creek, and numbers 8, 9 and 19, are some of the present inhabitants of the colony lands.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

Photograph number one shows the site previously recommended by Mr. Tubbs for a reservoir. So far as the configuration of the ground is concerned, the site is an ideal one for the reservoir. The sides of the valley are steep, insuring a good depth of water. The dam required will be short, and nearly all materials for its construction can be taken out of the reservoir, adding to the storage capacity and making the cost of construction low. The storage capacity will be from 16,000,000 to 17,000,000 gallons. The dry-weather flow of the springs has been estimated at about 25,000 gallons per day. This would tend to keep the water pure and fresh, and, together with the storage, would seem to insure a sufficient supply for the needs of the colony. Stopping to consider that even with a demand for 200,000 gallons a day, which would be sufficient for 2,000 inhabitants, the reservoir would have a storage capacity of 100 days, and as the plan is to catch the surface water which runs into Spring brook from a considerable watershed, it will be seen at a glance that water stored in the spring would last into early fall. The large spring, which is near the proposed site of the reservoir, might be walled up and used for drinking purposes only, being stored in tanks or cisterns at the various groups of buildings. The plans for the water-works provide for a supply

to all buildings which are at present, or which may be, located on the east side of Kishaqua creek. The stand-pipe has been moved to a point west of the apple orchard. This was done in order to gain additional head between the present location and the one suggested by Mr. Tubbs. If buildings should be erected on the west side of the creek, it will be necessary to have an independent water supply for them, as this land on the bluff is about thirty-three feet above where the stand-pipe is to be located.

I would like to supplement the report on the water-works with a few suggestions regarding the fire protection of the buildings in the east and west groups. I am impressed with the fact that should a fire occur in any of the frame buildings, there would be great danger of the entire group being swept away. Under ordinary circumstances, such as in a village, hydrants and hose-carts are depended upon, but in an institution such as the Craig Colony, would it not be a question whether sufficient organization could be effected to check a fire by the ordinary methods of hydrants and hose? What seems to be necessary at the colony is some system that would automatically protect each building in case of the burning of any in the group. Without going into details of such a system, I would suggest that along the eaves on the sides of all buildings exposed, a line of pipe be run, and at various points openings be provided in the pipe, with some arrangement to flare the water as it comes out; then, in case of a fire, a building is perfectly protected by a screen or curtain of water. The protection of the interior of the lodging-houses and the dormitories, which are at present on the property, I wish to bring before the consideration of the board. It has my strongest recommendation, especially in the three-story building in the west house and the four-story building in the east house.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER PLANT.

I have been able to do little to this plant, except to scheme out the general arrangement and system to be used. Should it be considered advisable to abandon the use of the water power, I would suggest that a steam plant be erected on the east side

of the creek below the highway bridge. This plant would contain, besides the boilers, engines and generator, a small machine-shop. It would probably be found advisable to equip this plant with condensing engines, using the waters of the creek in the condensers. A small pond could easily be made, of sufficient water storage for this purpose. A switch from the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad makes the fuel supply for the plant readily accessible.

A direct current system, using a pressure of 220 volts, will probably be adopted. This does away with the necessity of transformers, and admits the use of motors, arc lamps and incandescent lamps upon the same main. At the pressure of 220 volts, nothing is to be feared in the handling of the circuits, and while it is a little more expensive to install than would be a high potential alternating current system, the absence of danger and the greater ease of maintenance makes it, in my estimation, the most desirable system. The highways and roads will, in most places, be lighted by incandescent lamps. The electric plant will be designed not only with a view to economy in operation, but with such an arrangement as will give light to the colony, notwithstanding an ordinary accident.

Respectfully submitted,

NEWCOMB CARLTON,

*Engineer*

Buffalo, October 8, 1894.

*To the Board of Managers of the Craig Colony :*

I herein append the result of a careful study of the survey made of Kishaqua creek, with reference to the development of the water power, together with estimates of the cost of such development. Also estimates of the cost of building a water-works and installing an electric-lighting plant. It has been impossible to make detailed estimates of the cost of the above work, owing to the shortness of time and the amount of work involved. The figures I consider safe, however, and under all ordinary conditions should be ample for the work as outlined.



## WATER-POWER PLANT.

A survey of Kishaqua creek shows that a dam could be erected as suggested in the report made to your committee on October ninth. The building of this dam would give a storage reservoir of about 10,000,000 gallons, but the great cost of such a dam has led us to seek another location a short distance up stream. The erection of a dam at this point would give a storage capacity of about 1,000,000 gallons, and would cost, complete, with dam, sluice, wheels and power-houses, about \$35,000. This would be for an installation of 100 horse-power, which could be depended upon throughout the entire year. An additional 100 horse-power could be added at any time, which could probably be depended upon for eight or nine months in the year, at a cost of about \$2,000 for wheels, etc.

## WATER-WORKS.

Owing to the impracticability of supplying the high ground of the east and west sides of Kishaqua creek from one stand-pipe, I would advise that the stand-pipe, as proposed in the first report be reduced to 150,000 gallons capacity; this would give ample supply for a population of 1,500 persons. I would advise that the high ground on the west side of the creek be supplied from an independent stand-pipe, this to be filled from the proposed water-works reservoir and by the pumping machinery which will be installed to supply the property on the east side of the creek. I would also advise building a dam at the reservoir site, which would give to the reservoir a storage capacity of about 8,000,000 gallons, and so constructing the dam that it might be built up at any time so as to double the storage capacity in the reservoir. The advantages of having but one power-house and in it assembling all pumping and lighting machinery, has led me to include in the water-works estimate the carrying of the water from the reservoir to the power-house in a large pipe. The pumping machinery and water-mains have been figured on the basis of eventually having a population in

the colony of 2,500 distributed on both sides of the creek. The total cost of the water-works as outlined, without boilers, which are in another estimate, I estimate at about \$32,000.

#### ELECTRIC-LIGHTING PLANT.

A system such as outlined in my previous report has been estimated upon, both for a water-power with an auxiliary steam plant and for a complete steam plant. From the figures Mr. Metzger has given me there will be required about 725 16 c. p. lights, which will include the lighting of buildings and will provide sufficient capacity in the mains for lighting the roads. The number of lights necessary for lighting the roads cannot be fixed at present. But such lamps with fixtures may be added at five dollars per lamp. The cost of a lighting plant driven by water-power and supplemented by an auxiliary steam plant will be about \$13,000. The cost of a complete condensing steam plant will be about \$19,000. This includes sufficient boiler capacity to run the pumping machinery in both estimates. The cost of water-wheels for the water-power plant is included in the water-power estimate.

Respectfully submitted.

NEWCOMB CARLTON,

*Engineer.*

Buffalo, October 29, 1894.

## **By-Laws Established by the Board of Managers of Craig Colony.**

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### **RELATING TO BOARD OF MANAGERS.**

**Three members of the board of managers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no business shall be transacted except in pursuance of the concurrence of at least three members of the board.**

**The stated annual meetings of the board of managers shall be held at the colony on the second Tuesday of October in each year. Stated quarterly meetings of the board shall be held at the colony on the second Tuesday of January, April and July of each year. Special meetings of the board may be called by the president or at the request of any two managers at any time.**

**Special meetings called by the president may be held at any place within the State. Other special meetings shall be held at the colony but may be adjourned to re-assemble elsewhere within the State. Due notice of all special meetings shall be given to each member of the board, either personally or by mail.**

**The managers shall, at their stated annual meeting, elect a president and a secretary, who shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep in a bound book, to be provided for the purpose, a fair and full record of all the doings of the board of managers; which book shall remain at the colony and be open for inspections as prescribed by law.**

**At the annual meeting the managers shall appoint two standing committees for the ensuing year, viz.: An executive committee and auditing committee. Each committee shall consist of three of the board of managers and two shall constitute a quorum.**

**The executive committee shall visit the colony at least once in every month and examine into the condition of the same and**



the manner in which the affairs of the colony are administered, and shall hold regular meetings at the colony the second Monday of each month. In the intervals between the meetings of the board of managers the executive committee shall have power to give such orders and directions regarding the management of the colony, and transact such business as the welfare of the institution may require; but a full report of the same shall be made to the board of managers at their next meeting. The executive committee shall perform such other duties and exercise such other powers as shall be prescribed by the by-laws or directed by the board.

The orders and directions of the executive committee shall be binding upon all officers and employes of the colony.

The auditing committee shall meet at the colony on the second Monday in every month and audit all claims made upon the colony, and no claim shall be allowed or paid unless certified as proper and correct, under the hands of two of the committee.

The auditing committee shall keep a book which shall show generally the nature of each claim presented, when the same accrued, the name of the claimant, the amount of the claim, and the action of the committee thereon. All claims presented for audit shall be verified as required by law. The auditing committee shall examine quarterly the books and accounts of the treasurer and report the result in writing to the board at the ensuing quarterly meeting.

#### DUTY OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the colony, and in addition to the particular duties devolving upon him by law, he shall see that all reports, inventories and accounts required by law to be made and filed with the Comptroller, State Board of Charities, Civil Service Commission or other public officer or body, by the board of managers of the officers of the colony, are promptly prepared and filed. The superintendent shall promptly report, in writing, to the board of managers the names of all officers and employes appointed or employed by him, together with the duties and places assigned them, and the

amount of their compensation. He shall also report, in writing, the names of all officers and employes suspended or discharged by him, together with the reasons for their discharge or suspension. He shall promptly report to the president all such conditions as may require immediate attention from the managers; and he shall report monthly to the president of the number of inhabitants of the colony and of its affairs generally.

The superintendent shall attend all meetings of the board of managers held at the colony, and all meetings held elsewhere, if required by those calling the meeting to attend, and shall give full information of the colony and its affairs, in writing or otherwise, as may be demanded of him. All general rules and regulations prescribed by the superintendent for the discipline and government of the colony shall be in writing, and shall be submitted to the board of managers before they are in force.

#### DUTY OF TREASURER.

The treasurer, in addition to the particular duties devolved upon him by law, shall balance all accounts on his books on October first in each year, and make a statement thereof and submit the same to the board of managers at their annual meeting. The treasurer shall keep clear and methodical books of account in the form devised by the Comptroller, and such books shall remain at the colony.

#### DUTIES OF ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

1. The assistant physicians shall constantly reside in the colony.
2. They shall have such supervision as the superintendent shall direct.
3. They shall visit all the patients in the departments assigned to them once each day, in the morning, and oftener, if necessary, carefully observe the condition, wants and treatment, and see that they have food, clothing, bedding, medicine, employment, exercise and amusements suitable for them.
4. They shall see that the teachers, nurses and employes in general are faithful and kind, attentive to the wants of patients,



and vigilant in the discharge of all their duties, and they shall report immediately to the superintendent all instances of misconduct, unfaithfulness or neglect of duty observed by them, or of which they may receive information.

5. They shall report to the superintendent daily, in a book kept for that purpose, the particular state of such patients as may be sick or receiving special attention.

6. They shall keep records of the cases of all the patients in their respective divisions, describing the symptoms, the changes which occur from time to time, the mode of treatment, and all the important circumstances connected therewith.

They shall also see that the records of admissions and discharges are accurately kept.

7. They shall aid the superintendent in the proper classification of the patients in the schools and in the various industrial departments, according to their needs and abilities.

#### PATHOLOGIST.

The pathologist shall reside constantly in the colony, and devote the whole of his time to the pathological study of epilepsy, under the direction of the board of managers and of the superintendent of the colony.

He shall make a report of the amount and character of the pathological work done in the laboratory of the colony, and present the same, together with the titles and copies of such papers, articles or publications as may have emanated from the laboratory during the preceding year to the board of managers at their annual meeting.

#### DUTIES OF STEWARD.

The steward, in addition to the particular duties devolved upon him by law, shall keep clear and methodical books of account, showing the purchases made by him. He shall take from the seller an itemized statement of all purchases, and deliver the same to the bookkeeper. His books shall show at all times all supplies and articles of maintenance on hand belonging to the colony.



## DUTIES OF MATRON.

1. The matron shall, under the general direction of the superintendent, have charge of the domestic arrangements of the colony, and see that all parts of the houses are kept clean and in good order.

2. She shall have a general supervision of the cooking for the various households, and of the regular distribution of the food to the several dining-rooms, at such hours as the superintendent shall direct; also of the serving-rooms, and laundry and bakery, and the persons there employed.

3. She shall note in a book, kept for that purpose, all the wants of her department, and any remissness of duty she may perceive on the part of any person employed therein, and report the same to the superintendent.

4. She shall have a general supervision over the nurses, teachers and employes in charge of the women and children.

## TEACHERS.

1. The teachers shall perform such duties in the departments assigned to them as the superintendent shall direct.

2. They shall observe the conditions, abilities, wants and progress of the pupils placed in their charge, and keep a daily and monthly record of the attendance and amount and character of study or work performed.

## APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST.

1. The apothecary shall constantly reside in the colony. Under the direction of the superintendent and assistant physician he shall prepare and put up the medicines prescribed, and perform such other duties as shall be required of him by the superintendent.

## NURSES.

1. Nurses are expected to devote their whole time to the performance of the duties required of them.

2. They must endeavor to at all times to render all entrusted re contented and comfortable.

3. They will be careful to set a good example, and shall explain to the patients that their restoration and comfort are the leading objects of the colony.

4. In all their intercourse with patients, the nurses will treat them with due civility and avoid harshness and rudeness of any kind. All reasonable requests are to be promptly attended to.

5. No nurse will be excused, under any circumstances, for striking a blow, or laying violent hands on a patient.

6. No nurse will be allowed to trade or barter anything with a patient or to receive a present from any patient or friend of a patient.

7. Neatness and cleanliness will be most scrupulously required of the nurses, not only in regard to their own appearance, but in the patients and households under their charge.

8. Nurses are never to allow strangers to enter their households without permission of a resident officer.

9. Visiting of nurses from one household to another except when called necessarily, is not permitted.

10. Each nurse is responsible for every patient under his or her care, and is expected to be able, at any moment, to say where such patient may be found.

11. Nurses are not to retire to their rooms while on duty.

12. Nurses will familiarize themselves thoroughly with the rules for bathing, and carefully observe them at all times.

13. Nurses when in charge of patients at work, shall on all occasions take part in the labor and encourage to diligence and industry by their example.

14. Nurses will not leave the colony without permission.

#### OTHER EMPLOYES.

Those in the service of the colony, whose duties have not been especially defined in the foregoing rules, shall each perform the duties usually appertaining to the designation of his or her employment, according to the instructions of the superintendent and of the resident officers under his directions.



They will be selected with reference to their fitness for the companionship, oversight and instruction of patients, and shall conform to the general spirit of these regulations in the performance of their various duties.

#### WATCHMEN AND NIGHT NURSES.

1. The night watches shall report at the medical office every evening at 9 o'clock, to receive particular orders for the night.
2. They shall be on duty between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.
3. During the night they must be faithful and vigilant, make as little noise as possible, and enter into no loud conversation with anyone.
4. They must be especially careful to guard against damage from fire, the least suspicion of which in any part of the colony should excite immediate attention, and be at once reported to the superintendent and engineer.
5. They shall make a written report every morning before going off duty, according to the form prescribed by the superintendent.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

No officer or employe of the colony or person residing therein, shall accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any gratuity or reward from a patient or from any other person for any service, matter or thing rendered, bestowed or promised to a patient or to any other person, excepting only the lawful compensation allowed to officers and employes. No peddling shall be allowed within the colony except by written permission of the superintendent. No subscription paper shall be circulated in the colony, and no soliciting for the gift of money or goods shall be allowed therein. No officer or employe of the colony or person residing therein shall give, offer or promise to another officer or employe, or to any other person, any present, gratuity or reward as a testimonial for services rendered or to be rendered to the colony or any member or members thereof, or for any other purpose.

These by-laws may be amended at any stated meeting of the board of managers or at a special meeting, provided notice of the proposed amendment be given in the call for such special meeting.



## Chap. 503.

AN ACT providing for the appointment of a commission to locate an institution for epileptics in the state of New York.

APPROVED by the Governor May 12, 1892. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

Section 1. The commissioners of the state board of charities are hereby directed to select a suitable site in the state of New York, on which to establish an institution on the colony plan for the medical treatment, care, education and employment of epileptics.

§ 2. The said commissioners of the state board of charities shall have power to receive by gift or to contract for the purchase of such site for the location of buildings of said institution, subject, however, to the approval of the next legislature, to whom they shall report their action in the premises within ten days after the commencement of the session, together with plans and estimates for constructing buildings suitable for the purpose named in section one of this act; such site to include not less than three hundred acres, and such plans to provide for the accommodation of six hundred inmates and to admit such further extension of the buildings as may be necessary to meet future requirements of the state in providing for the epileptics.

§ 3. The said commissioners shall be entitled to the payment of their traveling expenses while engaged in the performance of their duties under this act, and their account for such expenses shall be audited and paid out of the treasury, but they shall receive no compensation for their services. And the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, payable on the warrant of the comptroller, for the purposes of this act.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

## Chap. 363.

AN ACT to establish an epileptic colony, and making an appropriation therefor.

BECAME a law April 25, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. There shall be established in Livingston county, in this state, a colony for epileptics, to be known as the Craig colony; thus named in honor of the late Oscar Craig, of Rochester, New York, whose efficient and gratuitous public services in behalf of epileptics and other dependent unfortunates, the state desires to commemorate.

§ 2. Objects of such colony.—The objects of such colony shall be to secure the humane, curative, scientific and economical treatment and care of epileptics, exclusive of insane epileptics, to fulfill which design there shall be provided, among other things, a tract of fertile and productive land, in a healthful situation, with an abundant supply of wholesome water, sufficient means for drainage and disposal of sewage and sanitary conditions; and there shall be furnished, among other necessary structures, cottages for dormitory and domiciliary uses, buildings for an infirmary, a school-house and a chapel, workshops for the proper teaching and productive prosecution of trades and industries; all of which structures shall be substantial and attractive, but plain and moderate in cost and arranged on the colony or village plan.

§ 3. Managers of the colony.—There shall be a board of five managers of the Craig colony, all of whom shall be citizens of the state, appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The full term of office of each manager shall be five years, after the first appointments; and the term of office of one of such managers shall expire annually. To effect such order of expiration of terms of managers, the first appointments shall be made for the respective terms of five, four, three, two and one years. Appointments of successors and of persons to fill vacancies occurring by death, resignation or failure in attendance at meetings, shall be made without unnecessary delay, for the

unexpired term. Failure of any manager to attend in each year the whole of two stated meetings of the board, shall cause a vacancy in his office. The managers shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their reasonable traveling and official expenses, when duly verified and approved by an auditing committee of the board, and duly presented to the treasurer of the colony for payment.

§ 4. Land.—The board of managers within sixty days from their appointment, shall submit to the attorney-general the land contract with option in the state, reported to the legislature by the state board of charities at this session, and an official search and abstract of the title of the tract of land described in said contract, containing eighteen hundred acres, more or less, lately occupied and owned by the united society of Christian believers, situate in Livingston county; and if such title be approved by the attorney-general, and certified by him to be good and free from incumbrance, the comptroller shall, within thirty days thereafter, accept a good and sufficient deed of conveyance of said tract of land to the state, to be approved by the attorney-general; and the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, shall pay therefor, as hereinafter provided, the consideration of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, with proportionate reduction for deficiency, if any, in the quantity of land which is assumed in said contract to be at least eighteen hundred acres for said purchase price, to be paid as follows: Ten thousand dollars upon delivery of such conveyance and balance upon the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-five; provided, that if such title shall not be approved, or such deed with a good title free from incumbrances can not be secured, the board of managers shall, as soon as practicable, report the facts to the legislature.

§ 5. Buildings and improvements.—Upon securing the conveyance of said tract of land to the state, with the approval of the attorney-general, as aforesaid, the board of managers shall as soon as possible put the premises thus conveyed, into proper condition for reception of patients; and shall receive them gradually and as rapidly as practicable; and for such uses and purposes, shall utilize the present buildings and improvements upon said premises, and adopt a general design, including the same and the



recommendations of the state board of charities in its report to the legislature of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and, subsequently, from the beginning to the end make all buildings and improvements subserve such design and recommendations and true economy.

§ 6. Donations in trust.—The managers may take and hold in trust for the state, any grant or devise of land, or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property, or any donation, to be applied, principal or income, or both, to the maintenance and education of epileptics and the general uses of the colony.

§ 7. State board of charities.—The board of managers of the Craig colony shall, annually, on or before the first day of November, for the preceding fiscal year, ending September thirtieth, report to the state board of charities the affairs and conditions of the colony, with full and detailed estimates of the next appropriation required for maintenance and ordinary uses and repairs, and of special appropriations, if any, needed for extraordinary repairs, renewals, extensions, improvements, betterments or other necessary objects; as also for the erection of additional buildings needed by reason of overcrowding, and in order to prevent the same, or to meet the need of sufficient accommodations for patients seeking admission to the colony; and the state board of charities shall, in its annual report to the legislature, certify what appropriations are, in its opinion, necessary or proper. The said colony shall be subject to the visitation and supervision, and to the general powers of the state board of charities.

§ 8. Powers and duties of managers.—Three members of the board of managers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no business shall be transacted except in pursuance of the concurrence of at least three members of the board. The board shall have the government of the patients, officers, employes, inmates and inhabitants of the colony, and the general direction and control of all the persons, property and concerns of the colony not otherwise provided for by law; including the purchase of supplies and of raw materials for the trades and industries of the colony, and the sale and disposal of the manufactured products and the produce of the land, through its officers or agents, and the supply of necessary assistance to educate and profitably employ the labor of the patients; and shall take charge of the general

interests of the colony, and see that its general design is carried into effect, and everything done faithfully and according to the requirements of the legislature and by-laws, rules and regulations of the colony. The managers shall elect from their number, a president and a secretary, and may secure a seal. Documents and papers may be attested by the secretary with or without a seal; and when attested under seal shall be received in evidence as if duly acknowledged before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds. The managers shall establish such by-laws as they may deem necessary or expedient, for regulating the appointments, powers and duties of officers, teachers, attendants and assistants; for fixing the conditions of admission, treatment, education, support and discharge of patients; and for conducting in a proper manner the business of the colony; and they shall ordain and enforce a suitable system of rules and regulations for the internal government, discipline and management of the colony. The managers shall maintain an effective inspection of the affairs and management of the colony, for which purpose they shall meet at the institution at least four times in each year, at such times as the by-laws shall prescribe, provided that their annual meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday of October. A committee of three managers, to be appointed by the board at the annual meeting thereof, shall visit the colony at least once in every month, and perform such other duties and exercise such other powers as shall be prescribed in the by-laws or directed by the board. The board shall keep in a bound book to be provided for the purpose, a fair and full record of all its doings, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of its members, the members and officers of the state board of charities, and all persons whom the governor or either house of the legislature may appoint to examine the same.

§ 9. **Officers of the colony.**—The board of managers shall appoint, outside its members, two officers, namely, a superintendent of the colony, who shall be a well-educated physician and a graduate of a legally chartered medical college, with an experience of at least five years in the actual practice of his profession, including at least one year's actual experience in a general hospital, and who shall be certified as qualified by the civil service commission after a competitive examination; and a treasurer who



shall reside in the county of Livingston, and shall give an undertaking to the people of the state for the faithful performance of his trust, in such penal sum and form and with such sureties as the comptroller shall approve. Said officers and each of them may be discharged or suspended at any time by the said board, in its discretion. The superintendent shall appoint a steward and a matron who, with the superintendent, shall constantly reside in the colony, and he shall employ an experienced and competent book-keeper and such teachers, attendants and assistants as he may think necessary or proper economically and efficiently to carry into effect the design of the colony; and he shall prescribe their several duties and places and fix their compensation; and he may at any time, in his discretion, suspend or discharge any of them. The board shall determine the annual salaries and allowances of the superintendent, steward and matron, not exceeding, in addition to maintenance supplies, the following sums for salaries: Four thousand dollars to the superintendent; fifteen hundred dollars to the steward; one thousand dollars to the matron; and the board shall determine the annual salary of the treasurer of the colony, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars. Such salaries and allowances shall be paid quarterly, on the first days of October, January, April and July, each year, by the treasurer of the colony, on presentation of bills therefor, audited, allowed and certified, as prescribed in the by-laws.

§ 10. Duties of the superintendent.—The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the colony, and subject to the supervision and control of the board of managers, he shall discharge the following among other duties:

1. Oversee and secure the individual treatment and personal care of each and every patient of the colony while resident therein and the proper oversight of all the inhabitants thereof.

2. Have the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds and farm, with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons employed in and about the same.

3. Give, from time to time, such orders and instructions as he may deem best calculated to induce good conduct, fidelity and economy in any department of labor or of education or treatment of patients.

4. Maintain salutary discipline among all employes, patients and inhabitants of the colony, and enforce strict compliance with



his instructions and uniform obedience to all the rules and regulations of the colony.

5. Cause full and fair accounts and records of the entire business and operations of the colony, with the condition and prospects of the patients, to be kept regularly from day to day, in books provided for that purpose.

6. See that such accounts and records shall be fully made up to the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and that the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, be presented to the board at its quarterly meetings.

7. Conduct the official correspondence of the colony, and keep a record or copy of all letters written by himself and by his clerks and agents, and files of all letters received by him or them.

8. Prepare and present to the board, at its quarterly meetings, a true and perfect inventory of all the personal property and effects belonging to the colony, and account, when required by the board, for the careful keeping and economical use of all furniture, stores and other articles furnished for the colony.

9. Keep a record of all applications for admission of patients, and enter in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose, at the time of admission of each patient to the colony, a minute, with the date, name, residence of the patient, and of the persons on whose application he is received, with a copy of the application, statement, certificate, and all other papers received relating to such epileptic patient, the originals of which he shall file and carefully preserve, and certified copies whereof he shall forthwith transmit to the state board of charities.

§ 11. Duties of treasurer.—The treasurer, among his other duties, shall perform the following:

1. Have the custody of all moneys, notes, mortgages and other securities and obligations belonging to the colony.

2. Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments, in such form as directed in the by-laws, and such other accounts as shall be required of him by the managers.

3. Balance all the accounts on his books on the first day of each October, and make a statement thereof, and an abstract of all the receipts and payments of the past year; and within three days thereafter, deliver the same to the auditing committee of the managers, who shall compare the same with his books and vouchers, and verify the same by a following comparison

with the books of the superintendent, and certify the correct ~~ness~~ thereof to the managers at their annual meeting.

4. Render a quarterly statement of his receipts and payments to such auditing committee who shall, in like manner as above, compare, verify, report and certify the result thereof to the managers at their annual meeting, who shall cause the same to be recorded in one of the books of the colony.

5. Render a further account of the state of his books, and of the funds and other property in his custody, whenever required by the managers.

6. Receive for the use of the colony any and all sums of money which may be due upon any obligations or securities in his hands belonging to the colony; and any and all sums charged and due to the colony for the support of any patient therein, or for actual disbursements made in his behalf for necessary clothing and traveling expenses; and any and all sums of money due to the colony.

7. Prosecute an action in the name of the people of the state to recover any sum of money that may be due or owing to the colony from all resources; including the bringing of suit for breach of contract between private patients or their guardians and the managers of the colony.

8. Execute a lease and satisfaction of a mortgage, judgment or other lien in favor of the colony when paid, so that the same may be discharged from record.

9. Pay the salaries of the superintendent, the treasurer, the matron and the steward of the colony, and of all employes duly appointed as aforesaid, and the disbursements of the officers and members of the board as aforesaid. The treasurer shall have power to employ counsel, subject to the approval of the board of managers.

10. Deposit all moneys received for the care of private patient and all other revenues of the colony, in a bank designated by the comptroller, and transmit to the comptroller a statement showing the amount so received and deposited and from whom, and for what received, and the dates on which such deposits were made. Such statement of deposit shall be certified by the proper officer of the bank receiving such deposit or deposits. The treasurer shall verify by his affidavit that the sum so deposited is all the money received by him from any sources of income for the colony the time of the last deposit appearing on such statement.

Any bank in which such deposit shall be made shall before receiving such deposits file a bond with the comptroller of the state for his approval for such sum as he deems necessary.

11. On or before the fifth day of each month make to the comptroller a full and perfect statement of all receipts and expenditures specifying the items thereof for the last preceding month, which shall be accompanied by the necessary vouchers regularly rendered according to their respective dates with some short designation thereon of the consideration of payment evidenced by the vouchers and the amount of the vouchers carried out in figures. All vouchers taken by the treasurer shall be in duplicate. If any voucher or vouchers are found to be objectionable the comptroller shall enter his dissent upon the particular voucher and return it to the treasurer of the colony, who shall cause it to be presented to the board of managers for correction, and immediately return such voucher to the comptroller. Every such statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the treasurer thereunto annexed, substantially as follows:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, treasurer of the Craig colony, do solemnly swear that I have deposited in the bank designated by law for such purpose all the moneys received by me on account of the colony during the last month; and I do further swear that the foregoing is a true abstract of all the moneys received and payments made by me, or under my direction, as said treasurer, during the month ending on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_."

The affidavit of the steward shall likewise be appended thereto to the effect that the goods and other articles therein specified were purchased, and received by him, or under his direction at the colony, and that the goods were purchased at a fair cash market price, and were to be paid for in cash and that neither he nor any person in his behalf had any pecuniary or other interest in the articles purchased; that he received no pecuniary or other benefits therefrom in the way of commissions, percentage, deduction or presents or in any other manner whatever, directly or indirectly, nor any promises of future payment, presents or benefits or to any persons for him either directly or indirectly; that the articles contained in said bill were received at the colony; that they conformed, in all respects, to the invoiced goods received and ordered by him, both in quality and quantity.



§ 12. Designation and admission of patients.— There shall be received and gratuitously supported in the colony, epileptics residing in the state, who, if of age, are unable, or, if under age, whose parents or guardians are unable to provide for their support therein; and who shall be designated as state patients. Such additional number of epileptics, whether of age, or under age, as can be conveniently accommodated, shall be received into the colony by the managers on such terms as shall be just; and shall be designated as private patients. Epileptic children shall be received into the colony only upon the written request of the persons desiring to send them, stating the age, place of nativity, if known, christian and surname, the town, city or county in which such children respectively reside, and the ability of their respective parents, or guardians or others to provide for their support in whole or in part, and if in part only, stating what part; and stating also the degree of relationship or other circumstances of connection between the patients and the persons requesting their admission; which statement in all cases of state patients must be verified by the affidavits of the petitioners and of two disinterested persons, and accompanied by the opinion of a qualified physician, all residents of the same county with the epileptic patient, and acquainted with the facts and circumstances stated, and who must be certified to be credible by the county judge or surrogate of the county; and such judge or surrogate must also certify, in each case, that such state patient is an eligible and proper candidate for admission to the colony. State patients, whether of age or under age, may also be received into the colony upon the official application of a county superintendent of the poor, or of the poor authorities of any city. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the poor in every county and of the poor authorities of every city, to furnish annually to the state board of charities, a list of all epileptics in their respective jurisdictions, so far as the same can be ascertained, with such particulars as to the condition of each epileptic as shall be prescribed by the said state board. Whenever an epileptic shall become a charge for his or her maintenance on any of the towns, cities or counties of this state, it shall be the duty of all poor authorities of such city, and of the county superintendents of the poor, and of the supervisors of such county, to place such epileptic in the said colony. Any parent, guardian or friend of

an epileptic child within this state may make application to the poor authorities of any city, or the superintendent of the poor of any county or the board of supervisors or any supervisor of any town, ward or city where such child resides, showing by satisfactory affidavit or other proof that the health, morals, comfort or welfare of such child may be endangered or not properly cared for if not placed in such colony; and thereupon it shall be the duty of such officer or board to whom such application may be made, to place such child in said colony, provided that in all cases not properly coming under section thirteen, relating to the support of state patients, the board of supervisors shall provide for the support of such cases, and may recover the same from the parents or guardians of such children. In the admission of patients preference shall always be given to poor or indigent epileptics, or the epileptic children of poor or indigent persons, over all others; and preference shall always be given to such as are able to support themselves only in part, or who have parents able to support them only in part, over those who are able or who have parents who are able wholly to furnish such support.

§ 13. **Support of state patients.**—Each indigent patient and each patient who is the child of indigent parents received into the colony as aforesaid, shall be provided with proper board, lodging, medical treatment, care and tuition; and the managers of the colony shall receive for each of such state patients so provided for, the sum necessary for such provision and purpose, not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, the intent of this act being that the colony shall be self-supporting as far as practicable; which payments, if any, shall be made by the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, to the treasurer of the said colony, on his presenting the bill of the actual time and number of patients in the colony, signed and verified by the superintendent and treasurer of the colony and by the president and secretary of its board of managers. The supervisors of any county from which such state patients may have been received into the colony shall cause to be raised annually, while such patients remain in the colony, the sum of thirty dollars for each of such state patients for the purpose of furnishing suitable clothing, and the same shall be paid to the treasurer of the colony on or before the first day of April of each year.



§ 14. The support of private patients.—The superintendent of the colony may agree with any epileptic who may be of age, or his committee or guardian, or with the parents, guardian or committee of any epileptic child, or with any person for the entire or partial support, maintenance, clothing, tuition, training, care and treatment of such epileptic in the colony, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed in the by-laws or approved by the managers. Every parent, guardian, committee or other person applying for the admission into the colony of an epileptic who is, or whose parents or guardians are, of sufficient ability to provide for his support and maintenance therein, shall at the time of his admission, deliver to the superintendent an obligation with one or more sureties, to be approved by the superintendent and treasurer in such manner and penalty as the managers shall prescribe, to the effect that the obligors will pay to the treasurer of the colony all sums of money at such time or times as shall be so agreed upon, and remove such epileptic from the colony free of expense to the managers within twenty days after the service of the notice hereinafter provided for. If such epileptic, his parents or guardian are of sufficient ability to pay only a part of the expenses of supporting and maintaining him at the institution, such undertaking shall be only for such partial support and maintenance and for removal from the institution as above mentioned; and the superintendent may take security by such obligation, or in his discretion by note or other written agreement, with or without sureties, as he may deem proper for such part of such expenses as the epileptic, his parents or guardian are able to pay; but such exercise of discretion shall be subject to the approval of the treasurer and a committee of the managers in a manner that shall be prescribed in the by-laws. Notice to remove a patient shall be in writing, signed by the superintendent and directed to the epileptic, his parents, guardian, committee or other person upon whose request the patient was received at the colony, at the place of residence mentioned in such request, and deposited in the post-office at Sonyea, or any post-office in Livingston county, with the postage prepaid.

§ 15. Discharge of patients.—The superintendent of the colony, with the approval of the managers or of its committee duly empowered, shall have power to discharge patients, provided, that epileptic patient shall be returned to any poor-house, directly



through a superintendent of the poor, or otherwise. In case a patient, not an epileptic, shall be sent to the colony, through mistaken diagnosis of his disease, or other cause, and there received, such patient shall be returned to and the traveling expenses of such return shall be paid by the person who sent him or her to the colony. Should an epileptic patient become insane, and be so certified as prescribed by the statute, such patient, if a state patient, shall be sent to the state hospital of the district of which he was a resident just prior to his admission to the colony or, if a resident of New York, to the asylum of that county, or if a resident of Kings county to the asylum of that county. Said state patient shall be sent to said state hospital, or county asylum, in a manner prescribed by the state commission in lunacy, at the expense of the state, and any state hospital or county asylum to which said patient is to be sent may be required, by and under the regulations made by said commission, to send a trained attendant to bring the patient to the hospital or asylum. In all cases there shall be provided a female attendant for every female patient. The bills for the reasonable expenses incurred in the transportation of state patients to and from the state hospitals or asylums of New York and Kings counties, after they have been approved in writing by the state commission in lunacy, shall be paid by the treasurer of the state on the warrant of the comptroller from the funds provided for the support of the state hospitals. In case any insane patient, his relatives, guardians or friends desire that he may become an inmate of any state hospital situated beyond the limits of the district of which he was formerly a resident, or outside of New York and Kings, if a resident of either of those counties, and there be sufficient accommodation in such state hospital to receive him, he shall be received there upon the same grounds and terms, and the same in all respects as are or may be at any time provided by law respecting transfers of other insane persons. Private patients, who may become insane, and are so certified, as prescribed by law, shall be committed, subject to the regulations of the state commission in lunacy, to such institution for the insane as may be designated by such patient, his or her relatives, guardians or friends, all traveling and other expenses of removal to be paid by them. After any patient has been delivered to the managers or officers of any of said hospitals or asylums,

the care and custody of the managers of the colony over such insane person shall cease; and after any patient shall, as aforesaid, be so certified to be insane as prescribed by law, such patient shall come under the supervision of the state commission in lunacy.

§ 16. **Apportionment of state patients.**—Whenever applications are made at one time for admission of more state patients than can be properly accommodated in the colony, the managers shall so apportion the number received, that each county may be represented in a ratio of its dependent epileptic population to the dependent epileptic population of the state, as shown by statistics furnished by the state board of charities.

§ 17. **Notice of opening of colony.**—So soon as the colony shall be ready for the reception of patients, it shall be the duty of the board of managers officially to notify the county clerks and the clerks of the boards of supervisors of the respective counties of the state, and the secretary of the state board of charities; and to furnish said clerks of the counties and of the boards of supervisors with the suitable blanks for admission and entrustments of epileptics to such colony.

§ 18. **Appropriations.**—The sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this act, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, twelve thousand dollars of this appropriation shall be immediately available; ten thousand for the purchase of the property and two thousand for protection and care of the property, but the balance shall not be available until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-five. The treasurer of the state shall, on the warrant of the comptroller, pay to the treasurer of the board of managers of said colony, such sums as may, from time to time, be required for the purchase of land, improvement and betterments, erection of buildings, and furnishing the same, heating, lighting and ventilating the same, and putting the lands and buildings into proper condition for the reception of patients, not to exceed one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars for the purchase of the land, as hereinbefore provided, and not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, for such other purposes, provided, that such purposes and all requirements upon which such payments shall be made, shall be certified to the comptroller by said board of managers, in writing, specifying the items, the purposes



or which the said sums are required, and be verified by the affidavit of the superintendent and treasurer of the colony, and of the president and secretary and majority of the said board of managers.

§ 19. Monthly estimates of expenses.—The superintendent of the colony shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, cause to be prepared by the steward thereof, duplicate estimates in minute detail of the expenses required for the colony, countersign and submit one of such duplicates to the comptroller and retain the other. The comptroller may revise said estimate either as to the quantity of supplies, estimated cost thereof, or wages of employes. After he has so approved or revised such estimate he shall authorize the board of managers to make drafts on him for the moneys required, which drafts shall be paid on his warrant out of any moneys in the treasury applicable thereto. In all such estimates there shall be a sum named not to exceed one thousand dollars as a contingent fund for which no minute detailed statement need be made.

§ 20. This act shall take effect immediately.





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# R E P O R T

OF THE

Standing Committee on the Construction of Buildings  
for Charitable and Correctional Institutions, on  
the Plans and Estimates for Improvements  
at the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

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By Commissioners LETCHWORTH and SMITH.

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# REPORT

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

The committee on the construction of charitable and correctional institutions, to which was referred the plans and estimates for improvements at the Craig Colony, respectfully reports:

This property, with its buildings, varied improvements and capabilities, was fully described in the twenty-sixth annual report of the board, which was transmitted to the Legislature January 26, 1893. A statement of its present condition and affairs is well set forth in the report of the managers of the colony, made to this board on the first of November last. It, therefore, seems unnecessary to enter upon a detailed description of the colony now.

It may be safely said, that the more critically the site at Sonyea is examined, the more apparent are its advantages and its desirableness for the purposes for which the State purchased it. Your committee is reliably informed that the returns from the farm during the season of 1894, after paying all expenses, amounted to not less than six per cent on the sum paid for the land by the State. The use of the land and the resultant crops for 1894, according to the stipulations of the sale, were reserved in the Shaker community. If rightly managed a large income will doubtless accrue from the farm, while affording healthful employment to many of the beneficiaries of the colony.

The following are among the questions coming up for immediate consideration in the development of the colony, in accordance with the plan already approved by the State Board of Charities:

## Water Power.

The Cashaqua\* creek flows longitudinally and for the most part centrally between high precipitous banks through the Craig Colony estate, having a fall of 106 feet within its boundaries. This stream rises in Allegany county and flows northerly a distance of about thirty miles and empties into the Canaseraga creek, about three miles from its junction with the Genesee river. It has an extensive watershed and a considerable volume of flow during the driest part of the year. On the stream above Sonyea are a number of flouring mills, to wit, on two miles above, at Tuscarora; one five miles above, at Cooper ville; one seven miles above, at Nunda; and one nine miles above, at Oakland. At the time the Shakers purchased the property there were a grist-mill and a saw-mill on the same creek in the upper part of the estate. In 1838 the Shakers built a dam across the creek from half to three-quarters of a mile down stream from the last named mills and near the East House group of buildings. This dam was carried away by a freshet in 1861 and rebuilt the same year, under the supervision of a civil engineer, at a cost of \$3,000. It created a valuable water power for carrying on the various industries of the community. This dam was likewise destroyed by a freshet. The earth roadway, which cost \$600, is still in good condition.

A question now arises, growing out of the following circumstances, as to whether this water power can be utilized by the Craig Colony. Shortly after the Shaker community took possession of the property in 1838, the construction of the Genesee Valley canal was undertaken, and the State took possession of so much land as was necessary for its purpose along the bed and near the bed of Cashaqua creek. In furtherance of canal interests, in 1863 the State acquired title from the Shakers of 17 1/2-100 acres more land lying along the creek. In 1880, as the canal had been abandoned by the State, under the provisions of chapter 326 of the laws of that year, the Genesee

On a map published by the Surveyor-General of the State in 1829 this word of Indian origin is spelled Cashaquo; on an old map of the Genesee Valley canal it is spelled Cushaqua; it is recorded in the Livingston county clerk's office, Kishaqua, Keshequa, Keshqua and Cashaqua; on a map illustrating the history of Sullivan's campaign, by Frederick Cook, it is spelled Cashaqua; and Lockwood L. Doty, in his history of Livingston county, spells it Cashaqua.



Valley Canal Railroad Company acquired title to the "banks and prism" of the canal upon condition that it should operate a railroad "substantially" on the banks of the canal. This franchise was soon leased by the corporation purchasing it to the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which corporation soon afterwards constructed, and now operates, a railroad along or near the line of the old canal. The railroad track is laid upon or close to the bank of the old canal from where it enters the Craig Colony estate from the south to a point about 500 feet distant from the old mill-dam. Here it crosses Cashaqua creek and, leaving it, rises upon an ascending grade through the shale rock and continues its course for some distance northerly, then easterly, through the rest of the property entirely apart and distant from the creek. The embankment of that portion of the railroad which lies close beside the creek is in some places considerably eroded by the action of the current in times of freshet, and requires protection by stone masonry or otherwise.

In 1880 the question arose as to what the Legislature intended should be conveyed to the railroad company, as included in the terms "banks and prism" of the Genesee Valley canal; and this with other questions incidental thereto, was referred by the Canal Board to Attorney-General Ward, who, on December 9, 1880, rendered an opinion thereon, in which he held, that, from the limitation of the sale to the "banks and prism," it was obviously not the intention of the State to have *all* the property and territory connected with the canal while it was in full operation sold to the railroad company, but only premises sufficient to construct a railroad, with the usual structures required by railroads when fully equipped and in operation, including land to enable them to support their track, repair roadbeds, maintain grade and erect depots, water-tanks and other necessary structures. The lock-gates, lockhouses and other structures not a part of the banks of the canal, and the land connected with the canal not needed for railroad purposes under the terms above stated, the Attorney-General held belonged to the State, and were subject to sale by the Superintendent of Public Works under the



general statute. Under this ruling certain property along the line of the abandoned canal was sold by the Superintendent of Public Works, with the sanction of the Canal Board, on June 28, and 29, 1881. The list of property sold did not include the 17 13-100 acres of land conveyed by the Shakers to the State in 1863, nor other property within the boundaries of the Shaker estate, nor has any such been sold by the Superintendent of Public Works since.

It appears from the ruling of Attorney-General Ward that such land as the State acquired title to within the boundaries of the property formerly owned by the Shakers, which is not actually required for railroad purposes by the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, now belongs to the State and may be used by the Craig Colony.

At present, the water of the creek could not be obstructed by a dam without its current eroding the railroad embankment; but when the embankment is properly protected from the action of extraordinary flow in time of freshets, which it will be necessary to do in any event, there will seemingly be no obstacle in the way of utilizing this water power, which, it is believed, will eventually prove of great value to the colony. This is a question not immediately pressing, as the development of the water power is not required for present exigencies. Moreover, unless a large and expensive storage reservoir should be provided for time of drought, the water power must be supplemented by steam power.

Your committee are of opinion that the State should cause a special inquiry to be made of its rights to the property lying along that portion of Cashaqua creek which flows through the Craig Colony estate, and if there are infringements upon it, or if any obstacle in the way of the unobstructed use of the water power exists, the Legislature should remove the same.

Mr. Newcomb Carlton, mechanical engineer, who was employed by the board of managers of the Craig Colony to examine into the capabilities of the water privileges of the colony, has made an extended report to the managers upon this subject, to which reference is made for more particular information. In the performance of this task, Mr. Wallace Johnson acted with Mr. Carlton as consulting hydraulic engineer.

### Steam]Power.

From the fact that the water-power of Cashagua creek would not be sufficient, in time of protracted drought, to meet all the wants of the colony, without providing a large and expensive reservoir on the creek, a steam-power plant is indispensable. Mr. Carlton recommends that this be located near the present mill, where coal may be conveniently conveyed to it and dumped in the power building, from a switch track of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad. He recommends the erection here of a brick building and the placing therein of two boilers with a condensing steam engine and the necessary pumps for pumping water, and dynamos and other apparatus for lighting the buildings by electricity and for generating electric power to run two motors about three-quarters of a mile distant, to pump the water from the main reservoir of the colony into the water-tower.

### Water Supply.

Respecting the important question of water supply, J. Nelson Tubbs, hydraulic engineer, in his report to the State Board of Charities, in January, 1893, recommended that a dam for a storage reservoir be built across Spring creek, a tributary to Cashagua creek, to store the water of its natural current and also the water from about two square miles of watershed above it. He recommended that an earth dam be constructed with a masonry spillway of fifty feet in length, the depth of the reservoir to be about twelve feet and its capacity 7,000,000 gallons; that an engine and boiler-house be constructed adjacent to the reservoir, and that a fifteen-horse steam pumping engine in duplicate be placed therein; that a steel water tower or stand-pipe be erected on an eminence near the West House group, with a capacity of 200,000 gallons; that a six-inch cast-iron force main be laid between the pumping-engine and the tower, and a ten-inch gravity main from the water tower past the West House group to the East House group, a distance of about 2,000 feet, with provision for future extension; and that fire-plugs or hydrants be placed at such points as may



be desired. Mr. Tubbs estimated the cost of the complete system to be \$25,000.

Professor S. A. Lattimore, in 1893, made a chemical analysis of the water of the springs at the West House and of the water of Spring creek and Cashagua creek, and decided that the water of the two sources first named, especially that of the springs, was much superior for domestic purposes to that of Cashagua creek. No question remains as to the desirability of procuring a water supply from a reservoir constructed on Spring creek and from the springs near the West House, which may be readily drawn from by means of a branch pipe conducting their flow by gravitation to the tower-house adjacent to the reservoir. Mr. Tubbs' plan of constructing a reservoir on Spring creek for a water supply and erecting a water tower on an eminence near by is approved by Mr. Carlton, with some modifications.

Mr. Carlton advises the construction of a reservoir on Spring creek, with a capacity of from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 gallons, and the developing of the springs near the reservoir by building a well about them 20 feet in diameter by 20 feet deep. He estimates these two items to cost about \$10,000. Suction for two pumps driven by electric motors located near the reservoir, would be taken from both the springs and reservoir, with the intention of using the spring water as far as it will go, and supplementing it with water from the reservoir. These pumps would be connected to a stand-pipe or water-tower by a force main. From the water-tower would be connected two systems of pipes—one for the fire and sewer service, and the other for drinking and culinary purposes. The large main would end at the power-house by the old mill at Cashagua creek, where it would be connected with a fire-pump. The large main would be used also, by gravitation from the tower, in case the fire-pump were disabled. The fire-pump would take its suction from Cashagua creek. A check valve in the large main at the tower would prevent water from the creek entering the stand-pipe and, on the other hand, prevent water from the stand-pipe entering the pump. By this system there would be an independent supply in case of fire and also a supply of pure water stored in the water-tower for drinking



and culinary purposes. The power-house would be located on Cashagua creek, upon a switch of the railroad, from which coal could be dumped into the boiler-rooms. Mr. Carlton estimates the water supply system, including the reservoir on Spring creek, water-tower, power-house at the reservoir, and machinery therein, to cost \$25,500. This sum does not include condensing engines and boilers. These he includes in his estimate on the electric system. He estimates the power-house on Cashagua creek to cost \$2,500.

Mr. Carlton proposes to place in the power-house on Cashagua creek, dynamos for generating electricity of sufficient capacity to light the buildings and to operate the electric motors for pumping water at the reservoir on Spring creek. He estimates the electric system, including the lighting of buildings, to cost \$21,000.

#### Sewerage.

Professor E. Kuichling, after examining the question of sewage disposal, recommends a system of sewerage on substantially the following plan: He would construct on the west side of the creek a system of sewers having mains for an ultimate population of 1,500 and laterals for the accommodation of 500 persons, with sewage disposal grounds adapted for the present to the latter number. There would be a main pipe from the settling tanks to the East House group and thence to the West House group and to the Administration group when built, from which laterals would extend to the various buildings. At the termination of each lateral there would be a tank to receive the water from the lavatories and bathrooms, and these would intermittently discharge automatically into the sewers, and thus flush them. At the termination of the main sewer near Cashagua creek, there would be a settling tank constructed of brick, where the coarse solids in the sewage would be removed before allowing it to flow upon the filter beds and adjacent garden area. The tanks would be inclosed in a suitable building. The liquid, after passing through the settling tanks, would be discharged into trenches on the filter beds. The filter beds would be specially prepared and subdrained with tile laid five feet below

the surface. Professor Kuichling's estimates for the construction of main and lateral sewers now required for the two existing groups of buildings for an administration group on the west side of Cashaqua creek are \$19,000, the sewers to be of sufficient capacity for an ultimate population of 1,500, while the sewage disposal grounds would be adapted for an initial population of 500.

In explanation of his estimates, Professor Kuichling says: "As the distance between the two existing groups of buildings on the west side of Cashaqua creek is about one-half mile, and the distance from the lower group to the sewage disposal grounds is as much more, it is evident that the main sewer for this side should at once be made of sufficient capacity to remove the entire future volume of sewage. The same remark is also applicable to the relatively small settling tank at the outfall works, where the coarse solids in the sewage are removed before allowing the liquid to flow upon the proposed filter beds. The estimate for the aforesaid initial population of 500 is, therefore, very large, as compared with the sums required for the subsequent extensions of the system, which will consist mainly in the construction of relatively short lines of pipe tributary to the principal sewer and the provision of additional filter beds."

### Buildings.

In company with Dr. Frederick Peterson, president, and Mrs. Charles F. Wadsworth, chairman of the executive committee of the colony board, and George J. Metzger, architect, your committee have carefully gone over the buildings formerly occupied by the Shaker community and measured their capacity and studied their adaptability to colony purposes with reference to their economical utilization and the welfare of the epileptic patients that are to occupy them. A particular description of the manner in which the several buildings in the east and west groups may be utilized, with the number of inmates each building will accommodate, is set forth in the report of Mr. Metzger to the board of managers. His estimate for expenditure for the work of altering and perfecting the old buildings and the



erection of an administration and medical group of five buildings are \$227,286.00.

Studies and suggestions have been submitted by the architect for an administration cottage, two observation cottages, one for each sex, and two hospital cottages, one for men and the other for women, the whole being designated as the Administration group or Medical department. As these plans are not matured, the committee forbear to express an opinion concerning them further than to say that their general appearance is in keeping with the aim of the founders of the colony, to have all the structures as far as practicable of a domestic character, ignoring the adoption of massive, palatial or pretentious architecture.

### Conclusions.

Your committee having carefully gone over the whole of the Craig Colony estate with members of the board of managers and Mr. Metzger, architect; Mr. Carlton, mechanical engineer; Mr. Wallace Johnson, consulting hydraulic engineer; and Professor E. Kuichling, sanitary engineer; and having examined the various propositions for improvement, conclude that it is not wise to attempt the erection of any new buildings of importance during 1895, but that it is best to put the existing buildings in a sanitary, safe and comfortable condition for the reception of a limited number of patients adapted to farm and other outdoor employment and to open the colony at the earliest date practicable, the number of patients thereafter to be increased to the extent of the facilities for receiving them. The buildings should be abundantly supplied with water, not only for sanitary purposes, but for the protection of life and property against fire, contingencies which are unusually critical in the care of this class. The buildings should also be provided with fire-escapes. Provision must be made for the disposal of sewage, for heating, for lighting, for ventilation, for bathing, laundrying, cooking, etc., all of which must be on a scale commensurate with the numbers that are to occupy the buildings and must be adapted to the peculiar needs of the class to be received.



It is believed that it will be better for the colony to have a gradual and natural development out of its own experiences rather than a theoretical one, which may later on prove in some respects unsatisfactory, and difficult to change. Moreover, it is thought that much of the labor of the colony can be performed by the inmates, who will be benefited by such employment, and the construction account thereby greatly reduced. This is particularly true of the work of excavating, of which there is much to be done. The largest building now on the place is of brick, made from clay found on the premises. The bricks have been in use long enough to test their excellent quality. Connected with the Alt-Scherbitz Insane Asylum, in Saxony, is an extensive brickyard, in which all the bricks used in the many buildings on the grounds were made by insane patients, who now continue to make bricks for market. There seems to be no reason why the bricks that are required for new buildings at the Craig Colony cannot be made upon the grounds and by the inmates of the institution.

Your committee are of the opinion that an appropriation of \$50,000 should now be made for general repairs and improvement of buildings, including plumbing, heating, painting and fire-escapes.

A water system, which shall include pure, sweet water for domestic purposes, and an abundant supply for sanitary uses and fire protection, is of such importance that your committee think an appropriation of \$25,000 should be made for this object. This should include a system of pipes connecting with the springs and reservoirs, for supplying water for drinking and cooking purposes, independent of the fire and sewage service; and a steam pump at the colony reservoir.

It is believed that, with an appropriation of \$5,000, means may be devised for lighting the buildings.

The sewerage system recommended by Professor Kuichling is very complete, and should be introduced; but as it requires a large amount of excavating, which may be performed by the inmates, after the colony is in operation, it is thought

that, for the present, it had best be only partially adopted. It is deemed practicable, with an appropriation of \$10,000, to dispose for the present of the colony sewage.

The following is a summary of the appropriations your committee deem necessary for improvements:

For general repairs and improvement of buildings, including plumbing, heating, and painting; for a water supply system; for lighting and for sewerage purposes, the appropriation to be expended under the direction of the board of managers of the Craig Colony, and to be apportioned to the several objects named and the expenditures approved by the State Board of Charities, \$30,000.

To open the colony additional appropriations are required for salaries, maintenance, farm stock, seed, machinery and implements, and for contingent purposes.

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH,  
STEPHEN SMITH,

*Committee*

Dated Albany, January 9, 1895.





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# PROVISION FOR EPILEPTICS.

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By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.

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## Provision for Epileptics.

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A paper read by Wm. Pryor Letchworth, LL. D., before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held at Nashville, Tenn., May, 1894.

Various theories as to the cause of epilepsy have been advanced by those who have studied the subject scientifically, but none of them have stood the test of general application; and at the present time the most learned in the study of the subject frankly admit that the nature of the disease is still a mystery. Dr. Ludwig Hirt, in his noted work on "Diseases of the Nervous System," says: "The structure as well as the physiological functions of the human brain are, up to the present time, so little understood that we are far from having any sure basis upon which to lay the foundations of a cerebral pathology." He further says: "By epilepsy in the stricter sense of the term we designate a functional neurosis, the seat of which is still unknown."

Dr. Jules Christian, physician to the National Hospital at Charenton, France, says: "Nobody really doubts that epilepsy is a disease of the brain; upon that all are agreed, but no one has been able to determine with any precision the part of the organ affected nor the nature of the lesion which produces the disease. All the researches of pathological anatomy have hitherto been at variance." After discussing different theories on the subject, beginning with that of Dr. Marshall Hall, he says: "To anyone asking my opinion as to the approximate cause of epilepsy, I should simply reply, I do not know."

Though physicians differ as to the nature of epilepsy, and the wisest admit that they have not yet been able to fathom its mysteries, it is an established fact that certain medical and moral treatment will render less frequent the terrible manifestations of the disease, and in some instances prevent their recur-



rence. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that such provision be made for this unfortunate class as seems best suited to their needs. The fact that epilepsy is not thoroughly understood, instead of discouraging research into its mysteries, argues strongly in favor of turning upon the subject the concentrated light of scientific investigation and study.

The epileptic is in one sense an outcast. In his own home his presence is distressful and disturbing; the privileges of the church and of places of amusement are denied him; it is difficult for him to find employment; and eventually, the progress of his malady having been gradually accelerated by his unhappy environment, he finds his way into the alms-house or the insane asylum, neither of which is a suitable place for him. In the alms-house he can not receive the care and treatment which his peculiar infirmity requires, and his presence in the insane asylum is often injurious to the insane, especially the convalescing; moreover, a sense of the injustice of enforced confinement and association with lunatics, precipitates a crisis in his own mental condition.

While it is generally admitted by those who have studied this disease with reference to the best interests of those afflicted by it and of society, that care and treatment different from that provided for any other class of dependents is necessary for them, it is nevertheless true that very limited special provision has been made for epileptics in comparison with their numbers. According to returns made to the New York State Board of Charities, there were 614 epileptics in the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State of New York on the 30th of September, 1893. It is estimated that there are 12,000 in the State and 120,000 in the United States. These numbers are based on an estimate of about two to every 1,000 of the population. In Germany the number is estimated to be at least one to every 1,000 of the population. A recent census taken of epileptics in the canton of Arrau, Switzerland, made the ratio 2.42 to every 1,000 of the population. These estimates include epilepsy of all types. It is thought that the ratio of this class in England is not less than it is in the German States.

The principal homes for epileptics are in Germany, and most of those established within recent years were founded upon the colony plan, which is now regarded as the most advanced system of care for this class that has yet been devised. In a late report of a special committee of the Charity Organization Society of London, which was appointed to make a scientific inquiry into the public and charitable provision for the care and training of epileptics and feeble-minded, deformed and crippled persons, we have some valuable suggestions respecting the proper provision for epileptics. The large number of eminent physicians and experienced charity workers engaged in this inquiry entitles the following conclusion reached by them to careful consideration: "For all alike, for the furtherance of self-control and for healthy enjoyment, a well-ordered home life is required. These things—school education, employment of the most suitable and varied kinds, and home life—the colony system provides. As house after house is built for the settlers, the classification becomes more and more complete for all purposes. Each house should be in its internal administration a separate unit, under the charge of a home superintendent or house father. There is thus always large scope for expansion according to actual demand. A large staff of nurses is necessary, and for these special provision must be made. Medically, if the serious nature of the disease be taken into account, the colony system, with careful medical treatment, produces the best results. For the worst cases, and to provide against the constant ailments of many of the colonists, hospital accommodation is necessary; and, for the study of the disease, the fullest opportunity must be given to scientific research and treatment."

Dr. Peterson,\* who, while First Assistant Physician at the Hudson River State Hospital, had a large number of epileptics under his charge, and who has studied their needs by personal observations at Bielefeld and elsewhere, thus remarks on the kind of care necessary for this class: "There is but one kind

\* Dr. Frederick Peterson, attending physician to the New York Hospital for Nervous Diseases, pathologist to the New York City Insane Asylum; chief of clinic, nervous department, Vanderbilt Clinic, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

of institution which can meet the case of those who suffer from this disease. No asylum, no large hospital, no single vast building in a great city, is appropriate for the purpose. It must be an establishment combining many unusual features. It must have schools and teachers for the education of the young epileptics; it must have offices, shops of all kinds, stores, dairy farm, garden, granaries, for as they grow up these patients should acquire trades or professions; it must have a group of small hospital and asylum buildings where such as are sick or mentally infirm may be cared for; it must have skilled physicians; it must have a church, a theatre, a gymnasium, and a bathing establishment; it must have, finally, a pathological laboratory presided over by the keenest pathologist obtainable so that in the course of time a cause and a cure may be discovered for this terrible disease. Such a place would not be a hospital in the ordinary sense of the term; it would be a village in itself, a colony for epileptics."

It may be of interest to glance briefly at the origin of the colony system. In doing so we must turn our attention to Europe. Some time prior to 1848, John Bost, pastor of a Protestant church at La Force, near Bordeaux, in France, out of sympathy for friendless girls, set out to build a home for them adjoining his church. The members of his congregation who were poor, aided him with the labor of their hands, and he begged means while preaching in France, England and Switzerland to secure his object. He succeeded in opening his home in 1848. But other classes of the unfortunate likewise appealing to his sympathies, he soon built another house for young girls who were suffering from incurable diseases, or who were feeble-minded, or who were blind or becoming so. He next put up a house for epileptic girls, and later, one for epileptic women, following with others for "those who were dependent and afflicted with disease. His last house was built in 1881. The whole formed a group of families who lived as nearly as possible like families in ordinary homes. Pastor Bost believed in the efficacy of outdoor life in the country, as well as medicine, in healing certain diseases, in the advantage



of working in the fields and garden, of caring for animals, and in the contemplation of the works of nature. From these homes for epileptics, which form a part of the mixed colony founded by John Bost at La Force, came the first practical suggestion of colonizing epileptics and caring for them in family groups. The method thus originated formed the basis of a system which has been followed to a greater or less extent on the continent of Europe, where provision has been made for this class.

The celebrated colony of Bielefeld in Westphalia was organized upwards of 25 years ago, through the humane efforts of Pastor von Bodelschwingh, a Lutheran clergyman, under the auspices of the Provincial Committee of the Inner Mission in Rhineland and Westphalia. It is a private charitable institution, largely supported by receipts from private patients and voluntary subscriptions, but partially by payments from public authorities. It has among its beneficiaries 1,100 epileptics, separately classified, who are under the gentle ministrations of the Westphalian Brotherhood and the Westphalian Deaconesses. This colony, with its plain, unpretentious buildings distributed over 1,350 acres of land, its church, school, gymnasium, places for entertainment, hospital, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, shoe-shop, saddlery, tailor-shop, basket weaver's establishment, iron foundry, mill, seed-assorting house, book-bindery, printing establishment, bakery, brick kiln, farm buildings for the care of all kinds of stock, cultivated fields, meadows, orchards, gardens, groves, embellished grounds, trellised vines and attractive dwellings, has more the characteristics of home, family and natural life than any other existing institution for epileptics. It has been so well described by Dr. Peterson, who visited it in 1886; also in the report made upon it to the Charity Organization Society of London, by Miss E. Burdon Sanderson, who visited it in 1892, and in a recently published work of Julie Sutter, entitled "A Colony of Mercy," that further reference to it seems unnecessary.

There are but two or three homes for epileptics in England, and these are of quite recent origin. The Maghull Home was founded in 1889 mainly through the efforts of Dr. William Alexander and the benefactions of Mr. Cox, a wealthy resident of

Liverpool. The principal building of the home is an old manor house, which is situated in the midst of neat lawns and gardens surrounded by shaded meadows, about seven miles from the city of Liverpool. The cases admitted are chiefly those in which there is a reasonable prospect of cure or amelioration. The system of treatment includes a well-ordered home life, plain diet, careful supervision and employment. This small work, undertaken as an experiment, has been so successful that an attempt is being made to extend it on a larger scale in other parts of England.

At Godalming, in Surrey, the Countess of Meath has lately established a home for epileptic women and girls. It has a capacity for 50 patients. The work was inspired by a visit made by this estimable lady to Bielefeld, where she was deeply impressed with the wisdom and benevolence of the work conducted there by Pastor von Bodelschwingh.

There are two or three hospitals for the paralyzed and epileptic in London, but the largest and most important of these, the National Hospital, does not admit chronic cases, and the other two treat the ordinary epileptic only as an out-patient. The majority of the charitable institutions refuse admission to epileptics; and all charitable workers, whether medical or lay, have found it next to impossible to obtain employment for those who suffer from fits, with the result that the workhouse, poor-law infirmaries and lunatic asylums become the only places where these unfortunate people can be received.

The National Society for the Employment of Epileptics is now making an energetic effort to benefit this large class of sufferers, by establishing homes where 800 or more sane epileptics may be provided with suitable employment under proper supervision. With this aim in view the society has just purchased a farm in Buckinghamshire, near the village of Chalfont, St. Peters, and commenced improvements upon it. The plan proposed is "to provide a home for those necessitous epileptics who are able and willing to work, but for whom their friends are unable to procure employment on account of the affliction which bars their admission into ordinary fields of industry. It is intended that the cot-



tages shall be arranged for these, and shall each accommodate, according to their size, from 10 to 20 epileptics. The sexes will be separated, as will also the children from the adults. Market gardening, spade and barrow labor, cow-keeping, dairy work and poultry farming will be the first industries; then gardening and fruit culture, and later on will follow bootmaking, carpentering, book-binding, printing and other industries; and for the women, laundry work, sewing, cooking and various domestic services." In this praiseworthy movement, from which much good is anticipated, some of the most prominent men and women in England are engaged.

To Ohio belongs the honor of being the first State in the Union to provide a State institution exclusively for epileptics. It was through the forcible presentation to the Legislature, by the State Board of Charities, of the neglect, sufferings and needs of this peculiar class that the Governor of the State, in 1890, was authorized by the Legislature to appoint a commission to select a site for an institution for their special care and medical treatment. This action, with subsequent legislation, resulted in the establishment of the Asylum for Epileptics and Epileptic Insane at Gallipolis, the corner-stone of which was laid November 12, 1891. For this new departure in our country, on behalf of a much neglected class, we are largely indebted to the persistent efforts of General R. Brinkerhoff, President of the Ohio State Board of Charities.

It unfortunately happened in this case, as it frequently does in founding State institutions, that a narrow policy stood in the way of a right beginning. In order to utilize a property already belonging to the State, and formerly used for another purpose, a site was selected having an insufficiency of land. Thus the planting of an institution on the colony or village plan became, to a large degree, impracticable. The whole estate comprises only 105 acres. The buildings form a single group, and, like many other of our State institutions, are designed more to create an imposing effect than to attain the naturalness and diversity of home or family life. The buildings are on the pavilion or cot-



tage plan, in the midst of which stands the administration building. Five cottages have been completed, with accommodation for 250 men; and it is expected that four more will be ready this summer, for the accommodation of 200 women. The plan embraces 12 cottages for 50 patients each. Those erected are of gray sandstone, fire-proof, two stories high, and built at a cost of \$15,000 each. In the further erection of cottages it has been decided to place them at a greater distance from the main group, in order to conform more nearly to the colony system. The aim is to secure the means of classification for those differently affected, hospital treatment for those requiring it, and education and useful employment for those who may be benefited thereby.

In Massachusetts there was opened in 1882 the Hospital Cottages for Children at Baldwinville. The institution was first organized as a private charity, but is now governed by five trustees appointed by the Governor, and 14 appointed by the corporation. It has been liberally aided by the State. Children under 14 years of age are admitted who are suffering from epileptic or epileptiform seizures; children suffering from nervous disorders, not feeble-minded; children with deformities, diseases of the joints and infantile paralysis; also those needing surgical operations and fitting supports. On September 30, 1893, the hospital contained 103 children. The whole number treated during the fifteen previous months was 170, about two-thirds of whom were epileptics.

In 1892 the Governor of Massachusetts sent to the Legislature a message respecting the making of State provision for epileptics, upon which he recommended early and favorable action. His message was accompanied by a report made to him by a committee of experts of the Massachusetts Medical Society, advocating the establishment of an institution in the form of cottage hospitals for epileptics. This report the Governor had previously submitted to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, which had approved it. The Legislature gave the subject some consideration, but referred it to the next General Court. No action was taken during the session of 1893. The Board of Lunacy and Charity, in alluding to this subject in their report,

dated January, 1894, use the following language: "The matter is one that demands prompt attention. The number of these unfortunates is constantly increasing, and, while almost every other class of the sick, the poor and the afflicted are provided for, no special arrangement is made for adult epileptics, and their only refuge seems to be the insane hospital, in whose crowded wards they are wholly out of place, or the town almshouse, where their only prospect is increased suffering and gradual decay."

In Pennsylvania, at the Training School for Feeble-Minded, at Elwyn, two buildings, one for boys and the other for girls, are now set apart for epileptic children.

A hospital for the treatment of sane epileptics has just been organized upon a limited scale in Philadelphia in connection with St. Clement Church parish. The building occupied was formerly used and known as St. Clement's Hospital.

The Lunacy Committee of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, in their report for 1893, state that 575 epileptics are detained, under the lunacy law, in the various institutions for the insane of that State. The committee make a strong plea for a State institution for the exclusive accommodation, care and treatment, upon an industrial basis, for this class, the wretched condition of the majority of which, it is asserted, demands relief from the Legislature.

Through the instrumentality of Dr. A. E. Osborne, Superintendent of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children, at Santa Clara, this institution secured legislation in 1887 permitting it to establish a department for epileptics, which it subsequently did by erecting a separate cottage building capable of accommodating 75 children; but this is taxed beyond its capacity, there being 100 of this class now in the institution.

Admissions are restricted to those showing marked mental enfeeblement. Dr. Osborne writes under date of May 9, 1894: "It is our intention after the completion of our main building to add other small buildings or cottages to our epileptic department, that we may extend the benefits of the institution to the more curable and hopeful class of epileptics."



A law was recently passed by the Michigan Legislature providing for the care and treatment of epileptics and the feeble minded in separate buildings on the cottage plan. A farm has been purchased to carry out this project and a contract made for putting up buildings.

A new custodial building for women and girls has just been opened at the School for the Feeble-Minded at Faribault, in Minnesota, and a department for epileptics, with special supervisory care, has been established. Mr. Hart, secretary of the Board of Correction and Charities of that State, says: "We have already I think, under public care about 120 epileptics. There is some sentiment in the State in favor of a separate institution for epileptics, and I think it possible that our board may recommend to the next Legislature the creation of such an institution."

In Maryland, the plan of buying a small country place and beginning an epileptic colony is being carried out by the King's Daughters of Baltimore.

In some other States, State Boards of Charities and Charity Organization Societies have long been, and are still, endeavoring to secure more humane and intelligent care for epileptics. In New York State the attention of the Legislature was directed to the necessity for some special provision for this class by the State Commissioner in Lunacy in his first report, as far back as 1873; and in his subsequent reports Dr. Ordronaux repeatedly emphasized the importance of the subject.

The State Board of Charities, in its report for the year 1878 directed the attention of the Legislature to the lack of proper provision for this class and appealed for State intervention in their behalf.

The present State Lunacy Commission, in its report for 1891 strongly advocated the establishment of a State hospital for the special care and treatment of sane epileptics.

No person in the State of New York, nor in this country, has done more to enlighten the public and influence legislation on this important question than Dr. Peterson. This he has done through addresses before medical and other societies, State con-



ventions of superintendents of the poor, and able contributions to the public press.

Under the auspices of the State Charities Aid Association a bill was introduced in the New York Legislature in 1892, and passed the same year, directing the State Board of Charities to select a suitable site, on which to establish an institution on the colony plan for the medical treatment, care, education and employment of epileptics, and to prepare plans and estimates of cost of buildings and submit the same to the next Legislature. A committee of the Board, composed of President Craig and Commissioners Letchworth and Walrath, spent a considerable part of the following summer in looking up a site, and finally recommended the purchase of a tract of land situated in the famous Genesee valley, the garden of the State. The site was, in aboriginal days, an Indian village, and bore the Indian name of Sonyea, with the poetical signification of sunshine. The tract contains 1,872 acres of highly productive land. It was owned by the United Society of Christian Believers, commonly designated Shakers, who, in consequence of a reduction in their numbers, desired to sell their estate and consolidate the settlement with another branch of their society. Over the property was distributed a large number of buildings, including comfortable dwellings, capacious barns, stables, workshops and a mill having a good water power supplied by an unfailing quick-flowing stream, which centrally traverses and drains the whole property. Here are extensive orchards of apple, pear, peach, plum and apricot trees, with large berry and vegetable gardens, producing every variety of garden products. The place is easily accessible. A north and south railway, with a station upon the property, intersects all the east and west trunk-lines of railway that pass through the State. The property is in every way admirably adapted for the purposes of an epileptic colony, it having been used and developed by the Shakers as a colony.

Based upon the report of the State Board of Charities, a bill was introduced in the Legislature in 1893, by the request of the State Charities Aid Association, to purchase the Shaker property and to establish thereon a colony for epileptics, to be known as

the Sonyea Colony. The bill was almost unanimously indorsed by the Legislature and by the public press, but for economic reasons was not approved by the Governor. Thus, after much labor and sacrifice of time, those interested in charity work, especially in the epileptic class, were sadly disappointed.

The same bill, however, with slight modifications, was introduced under the same auspices in the Legislature of 1894 by Hon. Hamilton Fish, and has become a law of the State. This act, memorable in the history of New York State charities, was approved by Governor Flower April 26, 1894, having passed the Assembly by a vote of 96 to 4, and the Senate by a unanimous vote. It is designated "An act to establish an epileptic colony and making an appropriation therefor." For the purpose of doing away with the suggestion of an institution for a diseased class, the word epileptic was omitted from the legal name of the corporation. With a view to memorialize fittingly the distinguished public service of Hon. Oscar Craig, late President of the State Board of Charities, whose death occurred January 2, 1894, the following declaration was made in the first section of the act:

"There shall be established in Livingston county in this State, a colony for epileptics, to be known as the Craig Colony; thus named in honor of the late Oscar Craig, of Rochester, New York, whose efficient and gratuitous public services in behalf of epileptics and other dependent unfortunates the State desires to commemorate."

The objects of the colony are stated to be "to secure the humane, curative, scientific and economical treatment and care of epileptics, exclusive of insane epileptics."

The act requires that the buildings and improvements upon the property shall be utilized, and that a general plan shall be adopted in accord with the recommendations in the report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature in 1893, and that subsequently all buildings shall be made to subserve such design and recommendations and true economy.

The colony is subject to the supervision of the State Board of Charities, and the Board is required to report annually what



appropriations are necessary for it. The Board of Managers consists of five persons appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of five years, their terms so arranged that one member retires annually. They receive no compensation for their services, but are allowed their reasonable traveling and official expenses. The board of managers appoints the superintendent and treasurer, and is charged with the entire government, discipline, management and business of the colony. The superintendent is the chief executive officer, subject to the supervision and control of the board of managers, and it is required that he must be a well educated physician, a graduate of a legally chartered medical college, with an experience of at least five years in actual practice in his profession, including one year's actual experience in a general hospital, and that he shall be certified as qualified by the Civil Service Commission, after a competitive examination. The superintendent appoints the steward, matron and subordinate officers and teachers and determines their salaries, subject to the approval of the State Comptroller. He may, in his discretion, suspend or discharge any of his subordinates. ,

Epileptics of all ages residing in the State, who are dependent, are received and gratuitously supported. They are designated as State patients. Such other epileptics as can be conveniently accommodated, are admitted by special agreement upon such terms as are deemed just by the superintendent, and are designated as private patients. In the reception of patients preference is given to poor or indigent epileptics or the children of poor or indigent persons. Preference is also given to those who are partially indigent over those who are able to furnish support. For State patients there must be paid annually, by the authorities sending them, the sum of thirty dollars each for clothing. Should an epileptic State patient become insane he is transferred to the State hospital of the district, or institution for the insane in the district, of which he was a resident prior to his admission.

Before deciding upon the selection of the Sonyea site every possible precaution was taken by the committee of the State



Board of Charities to guard against mistakes. Statistics were gathered showing the healthfulness of the locality; a chemical analysis was made of the water to determine its purity and suitability for family use; a civil engineer was engaged to examine and report on the sufficiency of the water supply and the facilities for disposing of sewage; a survey was made of the land to determine its boundaries and acreage, and the numerous buildings upon the property were examined by the architect,\* and their capacity and adaptability to colony purposes considered.

The plans submitted to the Legislature were based upon principles previously enunciated by Dr. Peterson, who is considered the highest authority in our land upon this subject. It is gratifying to state that the Governor has appointed him a member of the managing board and that he has since been elected its president.

It would seem, with this magnificent estate for a foundation and the favorable auspices under which it begins its existence, that we may reasonably expect in the Craig Colony the attainment of an ideal institution.

The colony system for the care of epileptics, which has proved so beneficent on the continent of Europe, was developed there under the auspices of private and unofficial charity. Whether we shall attain as satisfactory results under a State and official system as under one directed by a spirit of pure benevolence is a question. However this may be, to organize the work in the State of New York on a large scale, on the basis of private charity, has been found impracticable. We may indulge the hope that the work as undertaken by the State will be more comprehensive than it would otherwise have been, and that the aggregate of good, if measured by the number benefited, will be greater.

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\* George J. Metzger, Buffalo.

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R E P O R T  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON REFORMATORIES.

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By Commissioners LITCHFIELD, STODDARD AND DE PEYSTER.

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# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities :*

In behalf of the standing committee on reformatories, I would respectfully offer the following report:

The several institutions, classed as reformatories and supported by the State, are as follows:

1. The New York House of Refuge, on Randall's island, incorporated in 1824.
2. The State Industrial School, at Rochester, N. Y., established in 1846.
3. The New York State Reformatory at Elmira, established in 1876.
4. The House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, established in 1881.
5. The Western House of Refuge for Women, at Albion, established in 1890.
6. The Eastern New York State Reformatory, at Napanock, established in 1893 (now in process of construction).

The above institutions have been visited and carefully inspected during the past year, by this committee, and the notes made regarding each are appended as a part of this report.

Your committee desires to call attention to a brief synopsis of the points which have been noticed, as demanding special consideration in the development of the reformatory system of this State. It may be said that, through our mistakes, we learn more than through our successes. This is, to some extent, true in regard to the work of the several reformatory institutions of this State. We, however, feel that, as one of the principal institutions of this class is undergoing an investigation, any utterance at this time, on points which the experience of this institution has raised, might be considered ~~unduly~~ *unduly* and be mis-

understood. Some of the most important of the subjects for consideration are connected with the workings of the indeterminate sentence, and kindred questions; the discussion of which must be deferred.

The development of the technical departments in the reformatories for men and for boys, is an important one, as regards the extent to which it should be carried. The men's reformatory at Elmira, has achieved the fullest development in this respect, both as to extent and variety.

Next in order, the State Industrial School for boys at Rochester, has expanded its system of technical training quite fully. Each is a representative institution of its class.

In the reformatories for women, the question of technical employment presents an opposite aspect. Instead of inquiring how far should technical education be carried, as in the case of the institutions for men and boys, the inquiry is how shall we increase the methods of employment, and add more of technical instruction to the system now followed in the reformatories for women and girls. It is very evident that less is done for the inmates of these institutions, in the way of technical training, than is done for the inmates of the institutions for males. The question has been asked, with much earnestness, "Cannot the system be improved in this respect?"

Your committee recognizes the embarrassment of this development by existing legislation, which limits the lines of labor of the inmates of our prisons and reformatories, and prevents the sale of the products of their labor. In the institutions for women, dressmaking and kindred pursuits could be taught far more extensively and fully, were it possible to dispose of the products of labor, which would result from such instruction.

#### The State Industrial School, Rochester, N. Y.

This institution, established in 1846, as the Western House of Refuge, was constructed on the plan of an old house of refuge in New York city. Its grounds were enclosed with a high stone wall, and its buildings arranged on a plan involving narrow windows grated with iron, cells secured with iron barred



doors and, in addition, dungeons for solitary confinement of its inmates. Such was the institution for reception, and such the idea of reformation, of the wayward children who should be committed to it for care.

Established thus, on the old idea of a congregate State prison, there were gathered into one large group the hardened young criminal, the vagrant and the innocent child; all were treated alike, and all were subjected to a cruel and erroneous system. Severe corporal punishment, incarceration in dark dungeons, and a reign of terror and fear were the resorts for the reformation of the youthful inmates of this and similar institutions.

The same provisions, regarding labor and occupation, were enforced here as existed in adult State prisons. Theoretically, the boys were taught occupations in the practice of which they might be able to maintain themselves after being returned to society. This was illusory. The system was carried on under the guidance of contractors, who employed the boys for their own advantage and not for the benefit of the boys. As a result, constant insubordination was the rule, both individual and organized, the parole system was violated, by the retention of boys whose labor was valuable, and, when discharged from the institution, no organized effort to provide the homeless with proper homes was made.

Such was the early history of this and similar institutions, and the results of this system proved that it was radically wrong in its inception. It has been by means of continuous and persistent effort, on the part of those realizing the tendency of the legislation of this and other States, that changes have been secured which greatly ameliorate these conditions.

It is but a few years since these institutions were without intelligent supervision, on the part of the State, and it is only since this was established that commitments to these institutions have been properly regulated, and a system of classification established within them. And even now much remains to be accomplished in these directions. The effort to awaken public sentiment to the importance of the abandonment of the old prison theory and the adoption of the true reformatory idea of



the present, is one requiring untiring patience and sleepless vigilance on the part of those to whose lot this important duty falls. Division and separation of the inmates of these institutions is only at its beginning, and such a system is yet to be evolved, and scientific training, which is its associate factor, has but taken its first step in development.

The history of the State Industrial School is a perfect illustration of the development of the reformatory system in this State. From the juvenile prison of the past it has emerged into the growing reformatory of the present. Its present condition has not been attained without mistakes and failures, but its evolution has been continuous, though at times halting and imperfect. Though hampered by the legacy of its ill-adapted buildings, it is to-day a good exponent of what its name would imply. For cells with iron-barred doors there have been substituted open dormitories, and the space about the buildings has been opened for grounds for play and exercise. The old system of suppression has been superseded by one of inviting openness and frankness, and the physical culture and military drill have given the boys a good carriage and manly bearing, while the common and trade schools have given them occupation and mental training, which develops the best and represses the worst characteristics.

#### House of Refuge on Randall's Island.

This institution has made a notable advance during the past year. The new superintendency has brought with it changes in discipline and a decided impetus to the further development of the technical training. This is especially apparent in the boys department. The adoption of military discipline and drill has produced an immediate improvement in the morale and bearing of the boys. This change has been strikingly apparent in the disciplinary department.

The institution still receives children under twelve years of age. During the year 1894 twenty-one have been admitted. This is contrary to chapter 216 of the Laws of 1891. This board has held that it is better to discharge such cases, committed to this institution contrary to the statute, and still maintains this posi-

tion, and also favors legislation tending to provide for the commitment of these juvenile offenders to institutions specially devoted to the care of those of tender age.

### The Burnham Industrial Farm.

This institution was incorporated as a private charity in 1886, with the idea of establishing an agricultural colony with reformatory system. The land was the gift of Mr. Frederick G. Burnham. In its surroundings and resources it is an attractive spot, and well adapted for the purpose for which it was established. The principal line of instruction is agriculture, and affords admirable opportunity for the manifestation of the steadying influence of a rural life upon the character of the young when surrounded at the same time with other developing agencies of a home life and the educational advantages of the school.

Boys are committed here, at from eight to sixteen years of age, by magistrates or by surrender by parents or guardians.

It is the only exponent of this phase of reformatory training in this State, and merits the approval of this board.

### House of Refuge for Women at Hudson.

No material change has been made in the buildings of this institution during the past year.

The benefits arising from the addition of the three new cottages in 1893 are still apparent. The added facilities of these new structures have emphasized the needs of the older cottages. The most conspicuous want of the four older cottages is an assembly room attached to each. This defect can be remedied by a moderate expenditure, and this board repeats its recommendation of last year, that a sufficient appropriation for the purpose be secured by the managers.

The lack of sufficient industrial training for the inmates is still a prominent feature. The medical supervision of the inmates should be extended, and will result in a more scientific, and, consequently, more advantageous classification.



### House of Refuge for Women at Albion.

This institution has been in operation but a year. Its present number of inmates is between fifty and sixty, and is increasing steadily.

A special committee of this board in 1893, after visiting the institution for the purpose of ascertaining its needs, recommended an appropriation for the erection of farm buildings, and a large building, to include an assembly-room and school-rooms. The Legislature of 1894 failed to make this appropriation, and no additions have been made to the buildings during the past year.

The special committee of the board, who have visited the institution several times during the past year, are not impressed with the desirability of additions to the buildings during the year 1895. There are already three of the cottages which are not in use, and, at least, two of them will not be required during the coming one or two years. The hospital building is of such size and arrangement that it meets the needs of an assembly hall at present, while it is not needed for its specific purpose. The superintendent and management have not yet developed any system which will bring into use all of the four cottages already constructed, and but one of these is occupied as yet; that being devoted to the conjoined use of nursery and hospital. The notable lack in the management is the absence of any evidence of development of a reformatory plan, the prison idea seeming to be the one uppermost in the mind of the superintendent. This board would urge upon the managers the importance of an early effort in this direction.

### The Elmira State Reformatory.

This institution has been visited formally during the past year by the members of this committee, but as the managers of the institution were undergoing an investigation by a special commission, the notes of these visitations are not published.

### State Industrial School, Rochester, N. Y.

FRANKLIN W. BRIGGS, *Superintendent.*

This institution has been visited frequently during the past year by members of this committee for purposes of inspection



during the progress of the changes in the buildings of several portions of the institution. The final visit and inspection was made December 10, 1894, by Commissioners Litchfield and Stoddard, from the notes of which the following statement is taken:

*Boys' Department.*

Officers .....	11
Teachers .....	22
Employees .....	71
Total .....	104

Inmates first division.....	144
Inmates second division.....	327
Inmates third division.....	167
Total .....	638

*Girls' Department.*

Officers .....	1
Teachers .....	3
Employees .....	10
Total .....	14

Inmates first division.....	80
Inmates second division.....	44
Total .....	124

Boys received during the year ending September 30, 1894..	386
Boys discharged .....	414
Girls received .....	90
Girls discharged .....	82

In this inspection we were accompanied by the superintendent.

*The Boys' Department*

was first visited and the dormitories inspected. These may properly be considered as the old and the new. Originally, they were constructed on the prison plan, with three tiers of cells, narrow barred windows and iron grated doors. These old prison patterns are being changed into open dormitories, with enlarged windows without bars and with abundant ventilation. But one of the dormitories still remains in its original condition.

The first division, comprising the oldest boys, occupies what was originally the girls' building. This is a more modern structure, and its dormitories consist of 150 single rooms, with washstand and other furniture, each boy having a room to himself.

The beds and bedding of the several dormitories were examined. The furniture of the older consists of plain iron bedsteads with straw mattresses; the bedding consists of cotton sheets, with grey, woolen blankets. It was found to be generally clean; this is especially the case in the new dormitories.

The youngest boys have been transferred to the vicinity of the girls' building, and placed entirely under the care of women. The wisdom of this classification is very apparent. The dormitories of this juvenile division, of which there are two, contain respectively seventy-six and seventy-eight beds, are lighted on both sides and one end by numerous windows, and are especially bright and well ventilated. The bedsteads, of iron, are painted white, and the bed spreads are also white. Each bed has a woven wire spring mattress covered with a felt mattress. The bedding was found neat and clean in all respects. These dormitories are particularly attractive. The attendants report no necessity for discipline and no disorder.

The technical schools were next visited. All the boys in the institution receive training in some one of the nineteen trade schools. The boys in the first, second and third divisions are occupied in the technical schools from 7 to 12 a. m., daily, and on Saturday from 2 to 2.45 p. m. This includes the larger boys of the institution. This system is an admirable one, embracing both technical and apprenticeship training. Much of the work in the changing, remodelling and reconstructing of the buildings during the past two years has been done by the boys.

The schools of carpentry, mason work, blacksmith and foundry work, painting, tailoring, printing, machine construction, wood-working (in three grades), were visited in turn, and specimens of the work in each examined.

The proficiency in the work of these schools already attained by the older boys is very marked. In the construction and rearrangement of the buildings, the foundry, machine, carpentry and mason schools have furnished the principal part of the manufactured material as well as the labor. In the school for printing the printing and bookbinding of the institution of every description has been most creditably executed.

#### Discipline.

The guard-house.—This is a building 206 by 24 feet, with a wide corridor and contains sixteen rooms, with brick walls, each well lighted from above by a window in the ceiling. These rooms can not be darkened; each has two heavy oak doors, one opening inward and the other outward. Ventilation is secured by a system of propulsion and extraction by two fans, which are run by a small steam-engine. The building is lighted by electricity and is airy and light. The entire work in the building was done by the boys of the institution, including the manufacture of the fans, iron sash, etc. It is proposed to remove a part of the rooms, as the number is larger than experience has shown to be necessary. There were three inmates found in the rooms at the time of this visit. The longest stay of any one of these had been four days. Any case calling for discipline is referred to the disciplinary officer of the institution, and, in accordance with its merits, the discipline is adjusted, all being a matter of record. The disciplinary procedure of the guard-house is regulated by a schedule, approved by the managers and medical board and posted in the guard-house. Each day the guard-house and its inmates are visited and inspected by the physician of the institution, Dr. Rose, who examines each inmate and directs all matters of hygiene connected with its discipline. The close and constant supervision of the attending physician and his assistant is a very commendable feature of the management.



The drill-hall was next visited. This is a building 300 by 100 feet and is devoted to the military and gymnastic exercises, which form a prominent part of the system of physical development and discipline of the institution.

The value of this building can hardly be overestimated, affording as it does a protection from exposure to severe and inclement weather and being specially adapted for all assembly needs for muster, drill or exercise. This, like most of the recent additions to the buildings of the institution, was almost entirely constructed by the labor of the boy inmates.

We witnessed the dress parade, in the building, of the youngest division, and were much impressed with the promptness in execution of orders, and evidence of individual self-discipline manifested. The "Esprit du Corps" was worthy of maturer cadets, and is a gratifying indorsement of the value of the military system as a disciplinary measure.

Corporal punishment has not been abolished by any rule of the board, but, by common consent, has fallen into disuse as a means of discipline. In its last annual report the board of managers utters its convictions as follows:

"The board has observed that the gradual decline of corporal punishment has been accompanied by a gradual improvement in the conduct and disposition of the inmates. Corporal punishment degrades alike the person who administers it and his victim, and there is no reforming power in degradation. The alleged reforming power of torture has been enormously exaggerated. The effect of cruel punishment is to make all lighter penalties seem contemptible in comparison."

No case of corporal punishment has occurred during the past twenty months.

Another advance during the past two years, and which promises to be of very great advantage, is the division and classification of the inmates on the basis of character, with the further separation of the larger and smaller boys in each division.

The unfortunate class is not distinguished by any marks of degradation, all are clothed alike. To this lower class it is the intention of the managers to assign the best officers and ablest

teachers of the institution, in order to give them the greatest possible advantage. We feel that this is in the right direction. In the existing state of legislation, innocents and offenders are committed indiscriminately, and inmates must be classified, as far as possible, so as to afford protection, such as separate institutions might give. Ultimately, the State must insure this separation by the creation of special institutions for certain classes.

### Diet.

The dietary is ample and well adjusted. That of the institution in general, and of the guard house especially, is herewith appended. It is interesting to note that this important matter has received special attention from the medical board and is carefully adjusted to meet all conditions.

The bakery has been remodelled and entirely rebuilt during the past year. It has been furnished with the newest and most complete ovens and facilities for baking. The floors, walls and outside of the brick work of the furnaces and ovens are laid with white enameled brick and tile, and, in addition to extreme neatness of appearance, afford all conveniences for scrupulous cleanliness. The class in baking has ample facilities for instruction and practice.

### DIET FOR CADETS.

#### *Sunday.*

Breakfast.—Boiled rice with syrup, bread and coffee with milk and sugar.

Dinner.—Baked pork and beans and bread pudding.

Supper.—Bread and milk and prune sauce, ginger cake.

#### *Monday.*

Breakfast.—Rolled oats with syrup, bread, coffee with milk and sugar.

Dinner.—Corned beef and cabbage, boiled potatoes and bread.

Supper.—Vegetable stew, milk and bread.



*Tuesday.*

Breakfast.—Rice with syrup, bread, coffee with milk and sugar.

Dinner.—Vegetable soup, boiled potatoes and bread.

Supper.—Pea soup, milk and bread.

*Wednesday.*

Breakfast.—Bread and coffee with milk and sugar.

Dinner.—Beef with dumplings, potatoes and bread.

Supper.—Ginger bread, wheat bread, cheese and milk.

*Thursday.*

Breakfast.—Corned beef hash, potatoes, bread, coffee with milk and sugar.

Dinner.—Roast beef with gravy, mashed potatoes and bread.

Supper.—Vegetable stew, milk and bread.

*Friday.*

Breakfast.—Rolled oats with syrup, bread, coffee with milk and sugar.

Dinner.—Cream cod fish, boiled potatoes and bread.

Supper.—Corn bread (johnny cake), wheat bread and milk.

*Saturday.*

Breakfast.—Beef hash, bread and coffee with milk and sugar.

Dinner.—Bean soup and boiled potatoes.

Supper.—Vegetable stew, bread and milk.

Vegetable stew contains beef, thirty pounds; carrots, one-half bushel; turnips, one-half bushel; onions, one-half bushel; potatoes, one-half bushel; water.

Vegetable soup contains beef, 132 pounds; potatoes, one bushel; onions, one bushel; carrots, one bushel; turnips, one bushel; cabbage, six heads; water.

Corned beef hash contains, corned beef, 126 pounds; potatoes, four bushels.



Corn bread, or johnny cake, contains corn meal, sixty pounds; wheat flour, twenty pounds; milk, twenty quarts; molasses, eight quarts; baking powder, two pounds.

The portion of milk each night for cadet is one pint.

For 480 boys, first, second and third divisions.

### Solitary Confinement Diet.

#### *Diet No. 1.*

Breakfast.—Bread, six ounces; water, desired quantity.

Dinner.—Bread, six ounces; water, desired quantity.

Supper.—Bread, six ounces; milk, sixteen ounces.

#### *Diet No. 2.*

Breakfast.—Bread, six ounces; coffee, sixteen ounces.

Dinner.—Bread, six ounces; water, desired quantity.

Supper.—Bread, six ounces; milk, sixteen ounces.

Sunday dinner.—Regular dinner of institution.

Wednesday.—Cooked meat, six ounces.

### Squad Diet.

Breakfast.—Bread, seven ounces; coffee, sixteen ounces.

Dinner.—Bread, seven ounces; water, sixteen ounces.

Supper.—Bread, seven ounces; milk, sixteen ounces.

Every third day, cooked meat, six (6) ounces.

### Female Department.

#### MISS MARGARET E. CRAIG, *Matron.*

This was visited in all its parts. The dormitories were orderly and neat. The kitchen, store-room and dining-rooms were successively visited, inspected and found in a commendable condition in all respects. The growing plants in the windows of, and the simple ornamentation in, the living rooms of the inmates gave an attractive air to the apartments. An atmosphere of quiet and order everywhere existed, and the singing of some of the girls at the piano in the room for assembly, in a recess hour, impressed us pleasantly.

The discipline in this part of the institution is, in the main, the same as in that of the boys, excepting the military feature; and the same good results are apparent.

We visited the cells for solitary confinement, of which there are four, situated in the third story; and are the equivalent of the rooms in the boys' guard-house; but differ in having an iron grated door. One inmate was found here, a recent admission. She was under discipline for disorderly talk and conduct. This resort is called into use rarely; the discipline of the household being easy, and with very little necessity for other than slight deprivations of privileges for a time.

The cooking school was visited, and its appliances inspected. This is admirably arranged and conducted. While all parts of the management of the girls' department are commendable, as far as developed, the manual training is mainly confined to cooking, sewing and dress-making, and the latter is limited.

The need of more extended instruction in the art of dress-making, together with schools for teaching industrial pursuits of a varied character, is very apparent. We are satisfied that this will prove extremely difficult, in the present relations and conditions of this institution, and is a strong argument in favor of the separation of the girls' department from that of the boys, and its establishment as a separate institution, where such industries could be developed, unhampered by necessity for adjustment to existing conditions and facilities.

The hospital was found in good order. It contained but two patients at the time of this visit. The health of the inmates of the institution is excellent. The general appearance of the girls betokens good care as regards their hygienic needs.

The experiences of this and frequent visits during past year impress us favorably with the conditions of this part of the institution.

#### Recommendations.

Your committee makes the following recommendations:

(1.) That the girls' department of the State Industrial School be dissevered and removed to a distance from the institution and become entirely separate from its management in every

While this has been repeatedly urged by this board as a desirable measure, it is insisted upon, at this time, by your committee as a necessary one. It is vitally essential to the well-being and progress of both divisions of this institution that they be re-organized as early as practicable. The yearly growth and increase of each serves but to intensify existing complexities and complications in management.

We recommend that this department be established as an independent separate institution, with modifications of its charter which shall limit its inmates to those who can be classed as of the lower grades of character. This will obviate the prison character which exists in each of the other reformatories for women in the State. By this classification, the inmates of the higher grade in the other reformatories, could be transferred to this institution as a special promotion.

We do not favor the proposition to transfer the inmates of this institution to the refuge at Albion, for the reason that the idea is the predominant one in the management of that institution, under its present superintendent, and it has not reached the point of development already attained by the management of the girls' department of the State Industrial School.

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### House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

Incorporated 1824.

SUPERINTENDENT, VINCENT M. MASTEN.

Inspected without notice October 3d and 5th, 1894, by Commissioners Litchfield and Stoddard.

During the entire time of the visit, and to all parts of the institution, the committee was accompanied by Mr. Vincent Masten, the superintendent.

Number of inmates October 3, 1894, the day of inspection, as follows:

Men .....	35
Boys .....	18
Girls .....	8
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	61

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Number of boys .....	578
Number of girls .....	86
	<hr/>
	664
	<hr/>

Age of oldest boy, 19; of youngest, 9 years.

Age of oldest girl, 18; of youngest, 7 years.

The Legislature of 1894 appropriated the sum of \$17,500 for "changes and additions" as follows: For new boiler plant, \$15,500; dock, \$2,000. The expenditures under this head will fall entirely within the sums appropriated.

No additions have been made to the buildings during the year, but changes are in progress in one of the large dormitory buildings for boys, and also in one for the girls. In the large dormitory the partitions and cells have been removed, and the building divided mainly into two stories or floors. The first or lower floor will be arranged as a gathering or play-room for the smaller boys, with suitable conveniences, and the second is an open dormitory. This will accommodate 136 boys. This arrangement will bring the smaller boys in close connection with the girls' department, thus removing them entirely from the unfavorable associations with the older boys. They will also be placed entirely under the care and teaching of women employes and officers, and will thus approximate more nearly the influences of the family. This step is an important one, and is an advance towards gradation and the family principle.

The boys' dormitories were inspected minutely with reference to order, cleanliness, light and ventilation. In all these particulars they are commendable. The wire lattice fronts and doors admit air, light and heat in proper measure. The possibility of removal of all the doors from the cells was suggested by your committee. The superintendent readily expressed his belief in the feasibility of the measure, and also in its desirability, but such change will involve additional night attendance, and consequent expense, but is a matter for future consideration.

The girls' dormitories are especially commendable. The single room plan, upon which they are arranged, is very desir-

able in many respects. They are almost unnecessarily spacious. They were found in a satisfactory condition of order and neatness. The doors, constructed of wire lattice, are not locked at night, and the absence of any disorder indicates the possibility of their removal. There are, at present, but three or four of the girl inmates whose doors it is considered desirable to lock at night. The beds and bedding were neat and clean, and gave evidence of careful supervision.

The schools were next visited. These are divided into five grades, with a total of twenty classes. Each class was inspected in order, and the general work of each grade examined.

Of the trade schools there are ten departments with provisions for the special work in each. Those employed are divided between them as follows:

Shoe shop .....	32
Tailor shop .....	40
Plumbing and steamfitting .....	7
Bakery .....	5
Painting .....	5
Horticulture .....	7
Agriculture .....	10
Carpentry .....	21
Printing .....	28
Seamanship .....	30
Total .....	185

In the stocking industry 244 boys are employed. This industry has been the subject of unfavorable comment, and the large number employed in this department at the refuge has met with frequent criticism. In discussing the subject with the superintendent your committee was impressed with his conclusions regarding it. We quote a portion of a letter from him to a member of this committee as giving his views. "The fact remains that the boy who becomes an expert knitter, on either a knitting or seaming machine, is at once master of a



bona fide trade, in acquiring which he has gone through a mental and physical drill which, of necessity, accustoms him to very close concentration of thought and energy. This preparatory drill is found of great advantage to boys, transferred to the trade schools following the same. Where a lad exhibits special aptitude for knitting and seaming, and likes it, he is allowed to follow it as a trade. Good workmen of the kind are in general demand here and hereabouts."

The success of the occupation in this school seems to give support to this deduction of the superintendent; but, while recognizing its value, your committee believe that it should not be carried too far.

Improvement in the facilities of all the technical schools is already apparent under the present superintendent. This is especially marked in changes of arrangement and conduct of the tailor shop, and especially of the shoe shop, in which quite radical changes have been made, which promise better system and greater efficiency. It is purposed to extend the industrial department by the addition of a modern laundry and blacksmith and machine shops, as soon as existing conditions will permit of their introduction.

#### Administration.

Boys and girls, from nineteen years downward, are admitted. A number of both sexes, and especially of the boys, are under twelve years of age. It has long been the opinion of this board that the minimum limit of age for admission or commitment to institutions of this character shall be twelve years, and that all cases below this age shall be provided for in juvenile protectories or otherwise. While the custom of commitment below this age still holds in New York city, it is obviously in conflict with recent legislation. It is a fact that provision in this State for boys under twelve years of age, when committed for misdemeanors, is wholly inadequate; and the importance of the establishment of shelters and protectories for wayward youths under twelve years of age in various parts of the State is most earnestly urged by your committee. This is especially felt in the larger centers of population. This fact, however, is not admitted as in any



way condoning the action of the managers of this institution in admitting children under twelve years of age. The number of children under this age received at this institution during the present year to the date of this inspection, October third, was as follows:

For disorderly conduct.....	11
For petit larceny.....	6
For grand larceny, second degree.....	1
For vagrancy .....	3
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Total .....	21
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The increase in the number of inmates since September 28, 1893, has been fifty-seven.

A complete change has been established, in the methods of discipline in this institution, during the past five months. A disciplinary officer has been appointed, to whom all cases of irregularity are referred. A complete record of each case is kept by him, in writing, giving the name and age of the offender, the character of offense, punishment adopted and such other facts as make the case one of complete record. Corporal punishment is retained as a resort. Under the present system, the number of cases of discipline has decreased seventy-five per cent. during the past five months. The rattan, which was formerly employed, has been abandoned, and a leather strap substituted.

In a further effort to reach the abolition of corporal infliction, the managers are considering plans for the erection of a guard house, where discipline, in connection with the military system recently introduced, can be adopted.

Your committee believes that the change will be a desirable one and further improve the discipline of the school.

The military system adopted some months since is growing, and its good effects are apparent in better ideas of order, form and accuracy, with an improvement in the bearing of the boys.

The plan of classification by divisions has been completed during the past few months, with obvious advantage.

The hospital for the boys, and that for girls, is well ordered and furnished. Two trained nurses are in attendance and an air of comfort is everywhere apparent.

The kitchen is large, and was found in good order. The bakery contains a brick oven, in which the bread used in the institution is baked. The bread was of good quality and well baked. One or two suggestions regarding the making of the bread, which is believed will improve it, were made by your committee.

The diet is ample and varied. The value of a nutritious and inviting regimen is appreciated by the superintendent, who realizes the fact that the inmates are more docile and tractable when well nourished. Appended is a copy of the dietary for each day of the week, being a set of cards taken from the kitchen, when they are posted for the instruction of those having charge of the preparation of the food.

*Sunday.*

Breakfast.—Boiled rice, syrup, bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Baked beans and pork, pickles, bread, tapioca pudding.

Supper.—Bread, butter, ginger cookies, tea.

Tomatoes or cold slaw, in season, for dinner.

*Monday.*

Breakfast.—Bean soup, bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Boiled beef, fried potatoes, vegetables in season, bread pudding.

Supper.—Vegetable stew, bread, tea.

*Tuesday.*

Breakfast.—Oat meal, syrup, bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Roast mutton, mashed potatoes and turnips, bread

Supper.—Bread, cheese, stewed prunes, ginger bread, tea.

Apple sauce in season to substitute prunes. Pickled beets, in season, for dinner.

*Wednesday.*

**Breakfast.**—Mutton broth, bread and coffee.

**Dinner.**—Corned beef or ham, parsnips, cabbage, potatoes, bread.

**Supper.**—Picked up codfish, corn cake, bread, tea.

Mutton broth to contain barley and onions. When parsnips are out of season, canned tomatoes are to be used.

*Thursday.*

**Breakfast.**—Corned beef hash, bread, coffee.

**Dinner.**—Beans and pork (a soup with thyme seasoning), bread, rice pudding.

**Supper.**—Beef stew, bread, tea.

The stew to contain onions and carrots.

*Friday.*

**Breakfast.**—Oat meal, syrup, bread, butter, coffee.

**Dinner.**—Clam chowder or fresh fish, vegetables, pickles, bread.

**Supper.**—Bread, cheese, ginger-bread, tea.

With chowder, no other vegetables than what the chowder contains; with fresh fish, potatoes and pickles; also, parsnips and tomatoes in season.

*Saturday.*

**Breakfast.**—Corn cake, butter, bread, coffee.

**Dinner.**—Roast beef and gravy, boiled or baked potatoes, mashed turnips or fried onions, bread.

**Supper.**—Hominy, jelly, bread, tea.

The store-rooms were inspected and found well and systematically arranged under the supervision of a store-keeper. The supplies were of good quality and in excellent condition.

In concluding this report, this committee gladly recognizes the improvement apparent in many departments of the institution during the present year, and believes that it will conduce to a greater usefulness in the future. This is specially the case in regard to the new grading system and the establishment of military discipline.



## Recommendations.

1. That the development of the technical departments already begun be vigorously prosecuted, and the additions now under consideration be established as early as possible.

2. That a greater variety of employment be provided for the girls. There is not the same diversity of employment in this department as is found in that of the boys, and yet, training in employment of a character required in the duties of the life of the woman is demanded, as well as such as shall enable the individual to become a self-supporting and producing member of society.

3. That the law which forbids the admission of children under 12, to this and similar institutions, be observed. It is believed that such action on the part of the managers will aid the efforts of those who are striving to secure provision for the proper care of children of this impressible age, and will contribute to the success of the system of gradation, recently adopted by the board of managers of this refuge, by the removal of a class in which special provision must be made, remote from any possible associations with older boys of vicious or irregular tendencies.

## The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson, N. Y.

Mrs. SARAH V. COHEN, *Superintendent*.

Was visited, without notice, December 12, 1894, by Commissioners Litchfield and Stoddard.

## Population.

The census of inmates, on the day of this visit, was 306. The ages vary between 12 and 25 years. There still remain in the institution a few above 25 years, but these are subjects admitted previous to the change, by which the maximum limit of age for admission has been placed at 25 years. There were none in the institution between the ages of two and twelve years, except one colored child of three years. This is a remarkable case, the child being blind, deaf and dumb, as well as crippled by paralysis. This child is from a family of which several members have been inmates of this institution. One sister, formerly an inmate, was

discharged, reformed, and has since married. The proper disposition of this case causes the superintendent some perplexity.

In the nursery cottage were seventeen infants, whose mothers are in the institution. The ages of these infants vary from eighteen months downward.

The prison, which has accommodations for 133 inmates, was thoroughly inspected. At the time of this visit it contained seventy-eight prisoners. These were divided between the three floors, according to their aptitude for such promotion, or the time of their reception. The cells and corridors were clean and orderly. The plumbing, throughout, was efficient and in good condition and working order.

The dark cells, of which there are seven, were visited and inspected. These are lined with boiler-iron, with an iron door of the same material, all inside being painted of a dull red color. Each contains a window with a heavy iron shutter inside, which can be closed and secured, to shut out light and air. Only one of these cells were occupied at the time of this visit. The occupant was a girl of about 17, of a rather low type of intelligence. She had been a prisoner in one of these cells for three months on account of her obstinacy in insisting on being disorderly. At times, during the confinement, she had been violent and had destroyed some of the furniture of the cell. This had occurred on the day previous to this visit and, in addition to the continued confinement in the dark, manacles had been placed upon her wrists. She was carefully examined and questioned by your commissioners. It was learned from the matron of the prison that no regular medical visitation of the prisoner is made by the consulting physician of the institution. That, on the admission of a new inmate, she is not subject to medical examination or supervision unless suffering from some ailment requiring medical attendance. We feel that this is a condition calling for reform. Each inmate should be examined by a male attending physician as soon as admitted, and her full physical history made a matter of record. Her course could then be intelligently followed. Those in the dark cells should be visited and examined by the aforesaid phy-



sician daily, and careful instructions given regarding their diet and stay in this part of the prison. In the case found in a dark cell, at the time of this visit, we are persuaded that a proper medical supervision would have lessened the period of her stay. Prolonged confinement in the dark on a low diet, and without mental or physical occupation, is depressing, both physically and mentally, and, in most cases, would tend to intensify the obduracy of a low order of intelligence.

The plan of discipline of the institution excludes corporal punishment and commences with the prison where the inmate is received on entry, and from which she proceeds, on promotion, by good conduct, to one of the cottages, and thence upward to the time of parole. Two months of probation is the shortest period in which the prisoner can secure her transfer from prison, and this is, in some cases, extended to years. In admissions of new inmates, they are placed under the same rule of promotion by good conduct.

The causes of commitment are various, from that of the dissolute woman to the girl of tender years, who has committed a small larceny. Of the inmates of the past year, 58 per cent. were committed upon the charges of prostitution, vagrancy and the frequenting of disorderly houses; for petit larceny, 21 per cent. Of the whole number received during the year, 56 per cent. were domestic servants.

It is further to be remarked that, between the ages of 16 and 18 years, inclusive, 49 per cent. of the entire number were included. It thus appears, that about half the inmates of this institution become candidates for its care between these critical years of a woman's life period. Experience shows, further, that it is not so much from the hereditary or inherent vicious tendencies of the individual, as from the controlling circumstances of her environment. These facts emphasize the importance of a most careful medical examination upon and after entering the institution.

In the school of the prison, a few were noted as wearing a striped suit in strong contrast to the plain uniform dress of other inmates. This is one of the minor means of discipline, for slight



infractions of order. Several of the girls wearing these suits were examined by your commissioners, as to their physical conditions and antecedents, and such examination strengthened a conviction already existing, that they are subjects for special study. A further verification of the necessity for such study of the individual, was found in the case of several whom we learned had been in the prison, unable to advance from there for periods varying from three to five years. One girl of 22, who had so remained during the past five years, showed, on examination, a sub-normal physical and mental development, with some facial paralysis and other evidences of abnormal conditions. These conclusions are sustained by the statistics of the educational department for the past year, from which it appears that of the total number under instructions there were found:

Possessing natural ability.....	56.2
Having marked natural ability.....	7.2
Somewhat deficient intellectually.....	24.0
Incapable of progress under ordinary methods.....	12.5

These facts, obtained from the records of the prison and disciplinary departments, are presented, since, it seems to us, that this being the starting point of the reformatory plan, a due regard must be had to physical and kindred conditions which mark each individual inmate, and are a determining factor in her possible reformation. This can only be obtained by skillful medical supervision.

#### Cottages.

There are six cottages, designated respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 contain each twenty-seven inmates. Nos. 5 and 6 contain each thirty-seven inmates. Each cottage has two officers; the supervisor, who has the entire charge, and the assistant supervisor, who has charge of the kitchen, laundry and general work of the cottage. Each cottage has its separate kitchen and laundry, in which the inmates do their work. The first four cottages numbered were the first constructed, and Nos. 5 and 6 are a recent addition. The two latter have each an assembly room, which is of great benefit to the inmates. The

four older cottages have no provision of the kind. This is a serious embarrassment, and we cordially concur in the previous recommendation made by this board, that such an addition be made to each as early as possible.

The cottages uniformly presented, in all respects, an air of neatness and order. The general condition of the inmates as to health is good, there being very little sickness among them for so large and diverse a family.

The rooms of the inmates were orderly and neat, and we saw in a large proportion of them upon the walls bright, though simple, pictures and the many little ornaments which are necessary to the woman's room.

#### The Hospital,

Which is admirably adapted to its purposes in its construction, was found in excellent order. It contains but few inmates, and but four seriously ill. One of these, a case of cardiac disease in a very young subject, was especially, though sadly, interesting. The competent nurse in charge does much to fill the void caused by the lack of a resident physician. The rooms, the dispensary, the operating room and all parts of this building, were found in a commendable condition of neatness and order.

#### Schools.

The educational plan comprises instruction of the inmates in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, civil and physical geography, English grammar, history, drawing, stenography and typewriting.

The inmates are divided into three grades, a primary, intermediate and advanced, based upon their mental capacity and previous education. Provision for further instruction is made for such inmates as have completed the course, or who may be detained for any other reason in the institution.

The school rooms were visited, and classes in the several branches seen and inspected at their work. The schools of stenography and typewriting, and the school of sewing and dressmaking were also interesting. We were much impressed with the desirability of extending the technical education of

the institution, by affording a greater variety of occupation. This will demand a building, of proper size and construction, for a series of workshops for various industries.

### Diet.

The dietary of the institution is varied and sufficiently liberal. That furnished weekly to the inmates of the prison, as well as that for the cottages, is herewith appended, and also the special changes for the several holidays and anniversaries of the year. These dietaries apply to the hospital, except as modified by the direction of the physician—special diet being provided in all cases, where so ordered.

### Prison.

#### *Inmates' Food.*

Breakfast.—Bread, syrup and coffee.

Dinner.—Pork, beans, tomatoes, bread and tea.

Supper.—Rice pudding, milk, bread and tea.

Breakfast.—Bread, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner.—Pork, potatoes, corn and bread.

Supper.—Mush, milk, bread, syrup and tea.

Breakfast.—Bread, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner.—Beef, potatoes, corn and bread.

Supper.—Bread, syrup and tea.

Breakfast.—Bread, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner.—Mutton, potatoes, squash and bread.

Supper.—Mush, milk, bread and tea.

Breakfast.—Bread, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner.—Corned beef, potatoes and bread.

Supper.—Bread, tea, syrup and milk.

Breakfast.—Bread, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner.—Codfish, potatoes, bread and apples.

Supper.—Bread, syrup, tea and milk.

Breakfast.—Bread, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner.—Corned beef, potatoes and bread.

Supper.—Mush, milk, bread, syrup and tea.

Fruit and vegetables are provided in their season.



*Dietary Table for Cottages.*

Breakfast.—Warmed potatoes, bread and coffee.

Dinner.—Pork stew, onions, potatoes and bread.

Supper.—Baked apples, bread, molasses and tea.

Breakfast.—Stewed potatoes, bread and coffee.

Dinner.—Beef soup, potatoes, meat and bread.

Supper.—Oat meal, cakes, bread, molasses and tea.

Breakfast.—Hash, potatoes, bread and coffee.

Dinner.—Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes and bread.

Supper.—Fried cakes, bread, molasses and tea.

Breakfast.—Warmed potatoes, bread and coffee.

Dinner.—Codfish cakes, pickles, rice pudding and bread.

Supper.—Fried potatoes, bread, molasses and tea.

Breakfast.—Oat meal, bread, molasses and coffee.

Dinner.—Bean soup, pork, potatoes and bread.

Supper.—Fried potatoes, bread, molasses and tea.

Breakfast.—Mush, bread, molasses and coffee.

Dinner.—Roast beef, gravy, turnips, potatoes, bread and apple pie.

Supper.—Bread, butter, sugar, cakes and tea.

Breakfast.—Warmed potatoes, bread and coffee.

Dinner.—Fried pork, potatoes, onions and bread.

Supper.—Molasses, cake, bread and tea.

*Thanksgiving.*

Breakfast.—Bread, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner.—Turkey, turnips, potatoes, gravy, cranberries, bread, oranges, candy and nuts.

Supper.—Biscuits, butter, mince pie and tea.

*Christmas.*

Breakfast.—Bread, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner.—Turkey, gravy, potatoes, turnips, bread, cranberries, oranges, candy and nuts.

Supper.—Biscuit, butter, mince pie and pop-corn.

*New Year's.*

Breakfast.—Bread, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner.—Beef, potatoes, gravy, onions, mince pie and bread.

Supper.—Bread, butter, cake, tea, oranges, candy and nuts.

*Anniversary Day.*

Breakfast.—Bread, potatoes and coffee.

Dinner.—Pork, beans, bread and tea.

Supper.—Bread, cake, syrup, oranges and tea.

*Fourth of July.*

Breakfast.—Bread, syrup and coffee.

Dinner.—Roast lamb, potatoes, gravy, peas and bread.

Supper.—Bread, butter, cake, lemonade, candy, oranges and bananas.

Fruit and vegetables are provided in their season.

The menu for holidays is the same in each building.

In general the condition of the institution is satisfactory.

We believe that present facilities can be greatly expanded, and in furtherance of this view would make the following

**Recommendations.**

(1.) That the medical service of the institution be revised by the appointment of an attending male physician, who shall visit the institution daily, and especially the inmates of the prison and hospital, and that the ordinary record of each new entry, as now made by the superintendent of the prison, be supplemented by the important record of such attending physician as to physical and mental development. This is one of the most urgent needs, and steps to supply this lack should be immediately taken.

(2.) That an appropriation be secured for the addition of an assembly-room to each of the four older cottages.

(3.) The further development of the industrial training of the institution.

Your committee can not insist too strongly upon these recommendations, particularly upon that suggesting the appointment



of an attending male physician who, among other duties, shall visit daily all women confined in cells for punishment purposes and prescribe as to their diet and the extent of their punishment.

Whether or not the statutes, governing similar matters in all male State prisons, should be so construed as to include women's State prisons and reformatories, is not within the province to determine. But the sentiment of these statutes is most humane, and they are absolutely necessary for the welfare and proper reform of the convict.

If, therefore, it should be held that they do not apply to such institutions for women, we would further recommend that they be so amended as to cover State prisons and reformatories.

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### The Western House of Refuge for Women.

Established 1890.

MRS. MARY K. BOYD, *Superintendent.*

"Was visited, without notice, as follows: February second, by Commissioners Stoddard and Letchworth; August eighteen by Commissioners Stoddard and DePeyster, and December twelfth, by Commissioners Litchfield and Stoddard.

### Population.

The census of inmates, August 18, 1892, was thirty-two. The ages of the women varied from 15 to 30 years, making an average age of about 22, though the larger number was below this.

One infant of four months was well cared for by its 16 year old mother, and was the only child in the institution under five years.

### Buildings and Appliances.

The grounds of the institution comprise about ninety-seven acres, inclosed by a wooden picket fence.

The buildings are new, of brick, and consist of an administration building, the prison building, four cottages, a hospital storehouse, engine and boiler-house and a stable. The entire group of buildings is heated by steam. The grounds have been improved somewhat during the past spring and summer, 1



still need much attention, as the soil is poor. The buildings are completed, with the exception of several necessary additions to be specially mentioned later. The prison building is the only one at present occupied by inmates, except the hospital. The general condition of the inmates is neat and orderly, ample provision for bathing and personal cleanliness being provided. The bath-rooms are commodious, with tubs of good construction and ample supply of water furnished by well constructed plumbing. The same may be said of the water closets. The inmates are required to take a full bath once each week. The lavatories were in good order, and the supply of separate towels for each inmate is observed. The dormitories are light and well ventilated, the beds and bedding neat and of good quality. The laundry was in good order and proves satisfactory in every way. The kitchens were well furnished with the appliances necessary for preparing and cooking food. Dinner was in process of preparation at the time of the visit; the food was inspected and found of excellent quality and well prepared and cooked. The bread was sweet and well baked.

#### Bill of Fare

for the week of August 10th to August 19, 1894:

Breakfast.—Tea, coffee, bread, warm potatoes and oat meal.

(The same every morning.)

Dinner.—Picked codfish, potatoes, cabbage (cold), bread.

Supper.—Mush, milk, bread, tea and cheese.

#### *August 11, 1894.*

Breakfast.—Same as above.

Dinner.—Roast beef, brown gravy, potatoes, lettuce, bread.

Supper.—Bread, milk, tea, apple sauce, cookies (molasses).

#### *August 12, 1894.*

Dinner.—Pork and beans, potatoes, pickled beets, bread, rice pudding.

Supper.—Bread, butter, tea, molasses cake, milk.

#### *August 13, 1894.*

Dinner.—Corned beef, cabbage, bean soup, potatoes, bread.

Supper.—Bread, tea, apple sauce, cookies (molasses) milk.

*August 14, 1894.*

Dinner.—Mutton stew, potatoes, bread, onions, watermelon.

Supper.—Hominy, milk, tea, bread, molasses cake.

*August 15, 1894.*

Dinner.—Meat pie, bread, potatoes, green beans and onions.

Supper.—Milk, bread, tea, apple sauce, molasses cookies.

*August 16, 1894.*

Dinner.—Beef stew with macaroni, bread, potatoes, cucumbers and onions (sliced).

Supper.—Bread, tea, milk, pickled beets, molasses cookies.

*August 17, 1894.*

Dinner.—Picked codfish, potatoes, bread, lettuce.

Supper.—Cornmeal mush, milk, tea, bread, molasses cookies.

*August 18, 1894.*

Dinner.—Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread.

Supper.—Bread, cheese, milk, tea, onions and cucumbers (sliced).

*August 19, 1894.*

Dinner.—Pork and beans, potatoes, bread, pickled beets, bread pudding.

Supper.—Bread, butter, tea, milk, drop cakes.

*August 20, 1894.*

Dinner.—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, onions, bread.

Supper.—Tea, bread, milk, apple sauce, molasses cookies.

The hospital contained but two patients. The provisions here are, in some respects, inadequate. There is a great lack of closets and shelving for the proper storage of necessary articles. The suggestions made by the special committee of this board, Commissioners Letchworth and Stoddard, in April, regarding this building, have been mainly carried out. The north entrance has been adopted as the main entrance, and the walks have been changed and widened. Additional conveniences are greatly needed in the department of the pharmacy.



The cottages are not in use, and at least two of them will not be needed for a period of one or two years under the existing system. They are in good order, except the basements, which, having dirt floors, are damp and wet, especially in the rainy seasons. This results from their position on the decline of the hill, without proper attention to secure the drainage of the water away from their side walls. This defect can be easily remedied and at a moderate expense. After the proper arrangements for drainage have been completed, the basement floors should be well grouted.

#### Administration.

The newness of the institution and the small number of inmates have not as yet developed any special system beyond that of a single large family. The inmates are employed in the duties of the household, cooking, etc. The laundry work of the institution is also performed by them, and in the sewing room about twelve are employed in making the necessary clothing for the inmates and supplies for the household.

A need of this institution is an additional building which should contain an assembly hall, school rooms and library. This was recommended in 1893 by a special committee of this board, but the appropriation granted by the Legislature for this purpose, upon the recommendation of that committee, was vetoed by the Governor. This committee shares the opinion reached by the special committee of the State board as to the desirability of such a building, but does not think it wise to favor its establishment this year.

#### Cost.

Matron's salary, \$1,200 annually; six assistants, \$25 per month each; one male steward, \$1,200 per annum; one male gardener, \$40 per month; one male engineer, \$60 per month; two assistants, \$20 per month each; one stable man, \$25 per month. Laborers as needed.

The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated by the Legislature this year for expenses.

No estimate of the per capita cost can be given on account of the comparatively short period since the opening of the institution.



## Recommendations.

1. That sub-soil drains be made to protect the basements of the cottages and the prison.
2. That the floors of the basements of the cottages be grouted with cement, after securing proper outside drainage of the walls.
3. That additional clothes presses or wardrobes be constructed in the several buildings for the proper care of the clothing of the inmates and other purposes.
4. The early appointment of a committee of the managers which shall have charge of all commitments and transfers.
5. The uniforming of all the attendants in a plain dress and white apron of fabric, which can be washed, and a plain white cap.

This institution was again visited by Commissioners Litchfield and Stoddard, December 12, 1894, and without notice.

The number of inmates has increased by twenty additions since the visit of August eighteenth, and three additional cases were expected on the day of this inspection.

Of the recommendations made in the visit of August eighteenth, but one has received attention, and that is a limited attempt at draining the outside walls of those cottages whose basements are flooded in times of heavy rains.

The whole institution was carefully inspected in all its parts. The general conditions of neatness and order, noted in the previous inspection, are recognized at this time.

The number of infants in the institution at this time is two. The mothers of both are still in the institution, and occupied in such employment as it affords.

The number of inmates has now increased to a point where a definite system, even though in its beginning only, should be apparent. The inmates are, however, all kept in the prison and at night locked in their cells and the doors of the corridors locked in addition, the several attendants retire to their rooms for the night, thus leaving the inmates locked in their cells and corridors, and without an attendant. This was criticised by

your commissioners, and the suggestion made that the doors of the corridors should not be locked or closed, and that the doors of the rooms of the attendants be left open. The reason for this recommendation is obvious.

But one of the cottages is in use, the other three remain empty and unoccupied. This cottage is used as a hospital and nursery.

The propriety of removing part of the inmates from the prison to one of the cottages was urged by your commissioners on the ground, that several of the inmates have been in the institution a sufficiently long time to be released from the prison, and given the encouragement of the promotion. The assistant matron, when questioned, stated that the discipline has been very easy, and that such a change could be effected. The superintendent, however, holds the prison idea to an extent which makes her conservative, if not obstructive, regarding this and other desirable developments.

The school facilities are quite limited. No teacher, as such, is employed. One of the assistant matrons, who was formerly a teacher, conducts the instruction, which consists of one hour each evening, except Sunday. The branches taught are reading, writing and primary arithmetic.

The inmates are divided into two divisions and each has one hour of instruction. The school-room is connected with the prison and is well furnished with modern school desks and seats. Its seating capacity is twenty-eight.

The hospital remains as at the former inspection. It is not occupied as such, nor has it been. The large convalescent ward is used as an assembly-room, and is well adapted for the purpose. It contains fifty-two chairs, and twenty-five or thirty could be easily added without crowding. This is the best use to make of the building at present and it will for some time meet all needs for assembly, religious or other similar purposes. Its use as a hospital will not be required this winter, unless in case of more than the usual amount of sickness.

In conclusion your committee would urge the adoption of the recommendations previously made, with the additional one of an immediate effort to expand more fully the educational and industrial features of a reformatory system. The number of inmates is already sufficient to demand this.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.) EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD,  
ENOCH VINE STODDARD,  
ANNIE G. de PEYSTER,

*Commissioners.*

Dated December, 1894.



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REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION  
REGARDING CERTAIN  
CHARGES AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT  
OF THE  
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER.

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By Commissioner STODDARD.

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# Findings and Conclusions on an Investigation of the State Industrial School.

## STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER  
OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. }

Vague rumors reflecting upon the conduct of the girls' department of the State Industrial School of Rochester, N. Y., circulated by certain persons, found expression in a weekly newspaper of Rochester in the form of charges against the management.

Your commissioner immediately entered upon an inquiry as to the truth of these statements. The attention of the State Board of Charities was called to the matter, at the meeting of October sixth, and he was instructed to pursue his inquiries until satisfied of the truth or falsity of the charges, and as to whether the rumors in circulation had any foundation in fact.

At the outset, the managers of the institution demanded a searching investigation, and tendered all aid in their power to secure its thoroughness. Your commissioner deemed it best to pursue a quiet method of investigation, following every line of inquiry which could be supposed to lead to the development of fact.

This course was adopted on the ground that it is the duty of the commissioners of this board to protect the institutions of the State from attacks by ill-disposed persons, which may tend to reflect upon their good reputation or impair their usefulness; at the same time, they may pursue a searching investigation into methods and management.

While it is not the province of the commissioner to place the institution or its managers upon trial, it is his duty to learn the



matters of fact regarding conditions and conduct. (Laws of 1867, chap. 951, §§ 4 and 8.)

Some of the charges made were of a nature that should not be loosely discussed in the daily journals, even though they might prove to be well founded. The highest public journalism does not depend, for its interest and value, upon the publication of elaborate reports of instances of questionable morals.

With this view, a number of witnesses have been examined, under oath, by your commissioner, and their testimony taken down by a stenographer and reduced to typewriting and placed in a form for ready reference.

The witnesses examined include present and past employes of the institution, members of its board of managers, present and past officers of the institution who have been, and are, connected in a professional capacity with it, and such ex-inmates as your commissioner was led to believe could throw any light upon the subject of these vague charges, and also the publisher of the newspaper in which these charges appeared.

The charges made against the institution, so far as they are capable of being reduced to a definite form, are:

First. Culpable negligence in the management of the girls' department in allowing easy access to it by male employes of the institution, and others, for questionable purposes.

Second. Cruel and usual punishment of the female inmates by the matron, superintendent and other officers.

Third. The birth of illegitimate children in the institution.

Upon each of these several charges there have been examined, under oath, a number of witnesses, whom your commissioner was led to suppose could, of their personal knowledge, furnish some tangible facts upon which an opinion could be formed as to the truth or falsity of the several charges.

(1). Relative to the charge of culpable neglect, in the management of the girls' department, the witnesses examined have failed to produce any evidence sustaining such a charge, or indicating any source of information from which facts could be drawn to support such conclusions. The testimony of each person uniformly bears witness to the falsity of such a charge. The

following references to testimony given by those who were reported to have knowledge in these matters, are summarized and, upon this testimony and other sources of information, the conclusions drawn are based.

Samuel P. Moulthrop, for several years principal of the schools of the institution, testifies (folios 2 and 3) that he knows of nothing occurring during the period of his service, nor since its termination, which could in any way reflect upon the management of the girls' department, nor does he know of any one who is cognizant of anything which is questionable.

George F. Flannery, who has been connected with one or more of the newspapers of the city, and who has written articles relative to this institution and its management, testifies (folios 4 and 5) that the articles so written were not based upon any information that he himself possessed, and further, that he did not interview any person, who had personal knowledge, with regard to the subject matter of the articles which he wrote.

Mark W. Way, now principal of public school No. 12, who was for a time employed on night service at the institution, and later had charge of the second division school room, testifies (folios 6 and 7) that he never has had any official relations with the girls' department—his duties confining him strictly to the boys' department; that during the period of his connection with the institution, and since such connection has ceased, he has no personal knowledge of anything detrimental to the good name or management of the girls' department, nor does he know of any one who has such knowledge.

Daniel Marshall, for nearly nineteen years overseer of the various departments of the institution, and now deputy superintendent of the Monroe County penitentiary, testifies (folios 9 and 12) that his duties called him to all parts of the institution; that he was frequently called to the girls' department by such duties, and that he had an opportunity of knowing what might be transpiring in a general way; that during the years of his employment there, and since that time, he knows of nothing detrimental to the girls' department, nor does he know of any one having such knowledge.



James B. Fulton, for five years employed in the institution in various departments, on night service, overseer, etc., testifies (folios 12 to 15), that during his connection with the institution, and since its termination, he knows of nothing reflecting upon the character and management of the girls' department, nor does he know of any person having such knowledge.

Dr. Wm. F. Arnold, for some time dentist to the institution, testifies (folios 15 to 21), that in his experience in the institution he has seen nothing detrimental to the reputation of the management of any part of it; that his means of knowing were extensive; that he was in the institution at all parts of the day; that he saw the inmates under circumstances giving him opportunities for observing irregularities, should they occur; that his familiarity with the several departments has never brought him knowledge of any irregularity such as charged, nor does he know of any one who has such knowledge.

The testimony of a number of other witnesses examined on this point, all substantiate the testimony of the witnesses above quoted. (See testimony of Miss Craig, folios 31, 32; testimony of Superintendent Briggs, folios 37 to 41; of assistant matron, Miss Keogh, folios 40 to 42; of Mrs. Rigney, matron of the young girls' department, folios 45 to 47; Mrs. Wallace, housekeeper, folios 48 and 49; of ex-Superintendent Masten, folios 57 and 58.)

No instance has been substantiated by any witness of such infraction of discipline; and no source of inquiry, open to your commissioner, has afforded satisfactory evidence that such instance has occurred under existing regulations.

I, accordingly, find that the charges of improper relations, between employes of the institution or others and the inmates of the girls' department, are untrue, and in no respect sustained by any evidence offered or obtained.

(2.) The charge of cruel and unusual punishment by the matron and superintendent, was based upon the statement made by one Emma Corcoran, an ex-inmate, to a newspaper reporter; claiming that she was severely punished by the superintendent, Mr. Masten; that, when only partially dressed,



one of the officers held her while the other administered the punishment with a strap. This girl could not be found during this investigation, by your commissioner, though a subpoena was issued for her appearance. The testimony of the matron, Miss Craig (folios 34, 35), shows that the girl's statement is incorrect; that she, Miss Craig, administered the only corporal punishment in the case, or in any case; that she was assisted in overcoming the violence of the resistance of Emma Corcoran, at the time of the punishment, by her female officers; that Prof. Briggs took no part in the punishment; that Mr. Masten was not present, and that the only part which the acting superintendent and disciplinary officer took, when summoned, was to assist in conducting the girl, after the corporal infliction, from the basement to the "lodge room" on the fourth floor; that neither the general superintendent nor Mr. Bruce, who was at that time disciplinary officer of the boys' department, took any part in the corporal punishment.

These statements are corroborated by the testimony of General Superintendent Briggs (folios 39-40), also by that of Ex-Superintendent Masten (folios 57-58).

The girl, Emma Corcoran, was considered an incorrigible at the time of her discharge. Her history previous to admission to the State Industrial School, in the several protectories of which she had been an inmate, is a continuous one of lack of veracity and non-compliance with any rules of conduct.

The disciplinary record of the State Industrial School, examined and verified by your commissioner, sustains her previous record. The testimony of the present and ex-officers of the institution examined on this point is unanimous (see folios 29, 40-45.)

I therefore find, upon the testimony offered and obtained upon the charge of cruel and improper punishment, that such charge is untrue and unsustained.

(3.) With regard to the charge that illegitimate children, for whose paternity the institution has been declared to be responsible, have been born at the Industrial School, no evidence has been produced or obtained to sustain it.

The testimony of Dr. Azel Backus (folios 21, 26), who, until last June, was for more than thirty-six years the physician to the institution, not only fails to support such a charge, but denies its occurrence. (Folio 23.) His testimony distinctly states that, during his whole term of service, no such case has occurred. In a few instances, after admission, cases of expectant maternity have been detected, the origin of such maternity antedating the entry of the inmate; and that, as soon as it was discovered, such case was immediately removed from the institution to a hospital or other proper home for its care. (Folio 23.) He further testifies that, in his whole period of service, he has seen nothing to sustain any criticism on the management, care or discipline of the girls' department. (Folios 24, 25.) Careful questioning of the witnesses examined, who might be supposed to have information on this subject, including members of the board of managers, past and present employes and inmates, elicits no information to sustain such a charge. The editor of the paper publishing the charge, Maurice F. Danihy, testifies (folios 51-54) that he has no knowledge of the facts of such occurrence, nor does he know of anyone having personal knowledge of the same; that the articles published in his paper were written by a reporter and not by himself, and that he does not know that the said reporter had any personal knowledge of the facts, nor that the person from whom the said reporter gained his information had such personal knowledge.

The reporter referred to, in his statement to your commissioner, distinctly disavows any personal knowledge of the occurrences which he describes, and further admits that the statements made to him, by the persons affording him information, were stated by them to be "reports among the inmates," and were not matters of personal knowledge on the part of those who made these statements to him.

After careful and extensive inquiry and effort to verify this charge, and a failure to find any corroborative evidence in the possession of those making and circulating it, or others, I find that the charge of the occurrence of births in the institution is false and wholly without foundation.



## General Conclusions.

In a general review of the testimony, obtained on this inquiry, I am glad to conclude that during the past years the management of the girls' department has been, and at present is, as carefully conducted as the difficulties of the development of such a department of an institution of such character would permit. That mistakes should occur, in the evolution of a previously untried reformatory plan, is to be expected, and that these are chiefly due to the failure of subordinates in capacity and integrity is very clear, and leads to the conclusion that its managers show an earnest devotion to the difficult problems confronting them, which should not be marred by the careless criticisms of the thoughtless or the malicious statements of ex-inmates or ex-employees.

While the avoidance of all error in the conduct of such an institution is impossible, existing conditions point to the fact that the managers of this institution are earnestly solicitous of avoiding anything which shall endanger its reputation or hamper its fullest development. Under its present administration it has achieved a foremost place among institutions of this character and calls for an increasing interest and confidence from the public.

The experiences of this inquiry afford an added confirmation of the conclusion, long since arrived at by the State Board of Charities, and with which the board of managers of this institution is now in full accord, that the girls' and boys' departments of the State Industrial School, should be dissevered from each other, and be conducted as separate institutions, and in different localities.

The union of these two departments, as at present existing, necessitates the "institution" plan of management, without facilities for proper classification, and is an embarrassment in the evolution of the reformatory, in harmony with the higher conception of the present, which is based on the "family" and "cottage" systems.

The testimony of certain ex-inmates, whose statements have been the basis of a large part of the unfavorable remarks current, as well



as of articles in the columns of certain newspapers, has been taken carefully compared with that of others, and due consideration given it. In the main, it has been difficult to harmonize statements with actual dates, occurrences or with persons mentioned. Much of this kind of statement must be characterized as that of a young person of inferior, or no early, training, and one whose distinctions between truth and falsehood are not very sharply drawn. Much of this testimony should be considered as willfully false, but its variation from exact truth may be attributed to the imaginative element which enters unconsciously, into the statements of such young individuals. This has been very apparent in some of the subjects examined, whose statements of the same occurrences, on different occasions, failed to harmonize in vitally important points.

Another modifying consideration, regarding the testimony of inmates and ex-inmates, arises from the tendency to clothe their narrative duties and relations of officers with inmates, or of persons coming into the institution, with sinister or suspicious motives, which arise from the prurient or distorted imagination of inmates, and which are easily developed into positive charges and sensational statements.

Finally, the general findings and conclusions to which the experiences of this investigation inevitably lead, are that most of the charges are sustained. It further appears that certain persons, having unkindly feelings toward individuals connected with this institution at present, or in the past, have allowed their personal resentment to propagate vague rumors, reflecting on the good name of the institution and its managers, from feelings of a personal nature, and not from any actual knowledge of occurrences. The fact of the previous connection of some of these individuals with the institution, in some capacity, has led to the attribution to such statements by them the force of personal knowledge as to such occurrences. This has been the source of much unjust and discreditable statement.

Another fact, developed by this investigation, has been the carelessness which certain persons, employed in obtaining items of information for a sensational newspaper have

tested in accepting the statement of inmates, or ex-inmates of the institution, regarding occurrences, which such inmates declare to have taken place. Such reporters have failed to fortify themselves with information as to the character and veracity of the persons, who made such statements, and have further failed to substantiate or discredit them by resort to the sources of information, open to them for such verification as to fact. Failing to meet this first obligation to truth, they have hastened to publish, under startling headlines, statements which, even if true, should be thrown before the public with extreme reserve and care as to form, and, only then, in such manner as to best subserve the ends of justice and morality.

ENOCH VINE STODDARD,

*Commissioner.*

Dated at ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January 1, 1895.*

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# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON THE

uction of Charitable and Correctional Institutions, on the Plans of the Eastern New York Reformatory.

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By Commissioners LETCHWORTH and SMITH.

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# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities :*

**The** committee on the construction of charitable and correctional institutions respectfully submits the following report on the plans of the Eastern New York Reformatory:

**Plans** for the proposed reformatory were submitted to the board on the eleventh of July last by the architect, John R. Thomas, of New York, and were referred to your committee for examination and report. The committee met on the same day and decided to make necessary inquiries as to the scope of its duties, and as to recent improvements in the construction of reformatories for convicts.

**The** law requires that the building commissioners, appointed by the Governor, shall procure plans and estimates for suitable buildings for the purposes of the said reformatory; that "they shall procure such plans and estimates for the erection of buildings necessary and suitable for the accommodation of 500 inmates, and at the same time shall procure also plans and estimates for buildings suitable and necessary for the accommodation of such smaller number of inmates, not less than 100, as they may deem proper. No contracts for the improvement of the grounds or the construction of buildings shall be made, nor shall any work therefor be begun until both of the sets of plans and estimates, above provided for, shall have been submitted to and approved by the State Board of Charities."

**In** order to obtain information as to recent improvements in the construction of similar or allied institutions, your committee entered into correspondence with well known authorities on prison construction and management, both to secure their views on disputed questions and on plans of institutions which they approved. The committee, with the architect, also



visited the best reformatories and prisons in the United States, and carefully studied their construction in detail. In these visits, the committee consulted many persons, who were either in charge of these institutions or who had given much attention to their construction and management.

Though these preliminary inquiries consumed much time, the committee did not deem it proper to discharge a duty, involving grave responsibilities, hastily and without adequate inquiries. Prison reformatories are comparatively new institutions in this country, and, consequently, improvements in construction and management are constantly occurring. It has been the purpose and effort of the committee to secure to our State one of the very best reformatories of its kind, both in the adaptation of the whole and each separate part to accomplish their beneficent objects, and in the wise and economical expenditure of the public funds in its construction.

The committee desires to state, that the commission on the construction of the reformatory, has very wisely selected as the architect Mr. John R. Thomas, of New York, who combines with a large experience in the erection of public buildings a thorough acquaintance with the peculiar necessities of a prison reformatory, owing to his connection with the construction of the State Reformatory at Elmira. The committee has found Mr. Thomas both conversant with the later improvements in prison architecture, and quickly appreciative of the value of the suggestions made to or by your committee.

As a result of these investigations, the committee agreed upon the following underlying principles to be applied to the plans of the proposed reformatory:

1. That the total number of inmates shall not exceed 500.
2. The abolition, as far as practicable, of the characteristics of the ordinary prison, and the substitution of a diversity of arrangements, essential to the promotion of the inmates from the lowest to the highest grade of merit, for correct conduct and improvement in schools and industries.
3. The best possible sanitary conditions, both of the interior arrangement of the cells, school and trade buildings and of the out-buildings and enclosed grounds.

The details of the plans which we submit to the board are briefly as follows:

#### Walls.

The walls shall be built of brick, faced externally with stone. They shall enclose an area considerably greater than that required for the buildings. The object of having ample grounds is to allow of the separation of branches of administration, necessarily attended by accumulations of waste and filth, as stables, etc., from that portion of the reformatory devoted to the schools, shops and the care of the inmates.

#### Residence and Office of Superintendent.

There shall be a brick building, faced with stone, connected with the central entrance to the reformatory, for the residence and office of the superintendent and his clerical force. The committee was at first disposed to locate the residence of the superintendent upon grounds separate from the reformatory, but all wardens and superintendents of prisons and reformatories who were consulted favored the plan here proposed. The first floor of this building will contain the manager's room and library, the parlor, the offices of the superintendent and his deputy, and rooms for those clerks immediately connected with the management. The upper stories will be arranged for the family of the superintendent.

#### The Guard-house or Central Building.

The central building or guard-house shall be a stone structure of three floors or stories. The entrance to this building, which shall be the only exterior entrance to the reformatory, is on a level with the first floor of the front building. There shall be a driveway between the front building and the guard-house, securely closed by gates, within which the van conveying the convicts is enclosed, while the prisoners are removed to the reception hall of the reformatory. This room is the first or ground floor of the central building, or guard-house. The anterior portion is separated from the remainder by a partition of bars having a locked gate in the centre. In this front room the prisoner is received and the necessary records are made. Here also all visitors to



prisoners are received. The rear portion of the first floor is a guard-room, separated from the blocks of cells on either side by partitions of bars, but commanding a view of the entire series of cells of both wings and the entire area of the enclosed grounds. The second floor of the guard-room also enables the guard, by taking a few steps, to see the areas in front and rear of the two blocks of cells and of the exterior grounds. The third floor will be devoted to an assembly-room or chapel. This building is to be constructed in such form as to give the largest oversight to the entire reformatory.

#### The Cells.

The congregate system of cells has been approved. Two blocks four stories in height, the two blocks adapted to accommodate, one 224 and the other 272 inmates, are approved, one to the right and the other to the left of the guard-house. The exterior wall is to be built of the same material as the guard-house, and the cell structure of brick, with floors and ceilings of stone, and hard finish for the walls. The tiers of cells shall be double, back to back, with an interspace of five feet. The cells are arranged and constructed with a view to grade the inmates according to their record for conduct. The first, or lower, tier is made the least desirable. One or two in each group will be adapted for noisy inmates; several for disorderly and filthy inmates; a suitable number for various grades of offences, and finally, in the upper tiers, a better and still better class of cells.

The size of the various grades of cells is as follows: Five and one-half feet by nine feet and seven feet by nine feet.

Although it will be noticed that the better class of cells are of large size, the committee believes that under no circumstances should more than one inmate occupy a cell. So important do we regard this rule in the management, that we recommend that there be a statutory provision against placing two or more inmates in any reformatory in a single cell.

The method of ventilation of cells which we approve is by the fan, causing aspiration from the upper part of the rear cell to all, and through the closet; also of the supply of fresh water by faucet and wash-basin.



We approve of lighting the cells by the electrical method. The front of the better cells should have a grated window space and a grated transom over the door extending to the ceiling of the cell.

#### The School Rooms.

We approve of locating the school-rooms at right angles with the extremities of the cell blocks and of having them communicate directly with the latter. There should be an equal number of rooms connected with each block to give symmetry. These buildings may be of stone or brick according to the economy of construction. The number of stories must meet the necessities of the reformatory.

#### The Trades' Buildings.

We approve of locating the trades buildings (none of which should exceed two stories in height) at the extremities of the school buildings and on the same plan as regards number and materials of construction.

#### Kitchen and Dining Hall.

We approve of locating the building for this service, centrally along the rear wall or rear line of the open area inclosed by the other buildings. The approaches to the dining-hall may be by covered ways. The dining-room may be divided into sections for the different grades. By this arrangement all of the odors, slops and waste of the kitchen and dining-rooms are prevented from befouling the working and living parts of the reformatory.

#### The Boiler or Power-house.

We approve of locating this building by the exterior wall in the rear, in order that coal may be received by the switch and waste removed without encroaching upon the grounds proper.

#### Store-room, Laundry, Gymnasium and General Bath, Hospital, and Officers' Quarters.

We approve of locating all these branches of service along the rear wall in such relations as will best economize and render efficient the management. The hospital should by preference be located at the farthest angle, though it could be in connection

with the gymnasium. The arrangements for bathing shall include rain or shower, and spray baths of the latest and best construction.

#### The Central Area.

The plan thus outlined provides for a large, open, unoccupied central area completely surrounded by buildings, from the centre of which the entire internal portion of the reformatory will come under observation of a guard. In front are the guard-house and the two blocks of cells; laterally are the school and trades buildings, with their large amount of window space; and in the rear all of the exterior service buildings, so arranged as to be under his immediate and constant inspection. By this arrangement, the guard in the guard-house also has, through the large rear windows on each story, complete observation of the entire services of the reformatory, as well as of the guard on duty in the central area. The superintendent himself can, from the second floor of the guard-house, have under his supervision the entire institution and the outside guards.

This area may be ornamented with flowers, or be used for military exercises. In any case it may be preserved in such a state of cleanliness that it will add, by the free flow of air over it, greatly to the healthfulness of the entire residential and industrial part of the reformatory.

#### Horse and Cow Stables, Piggeries, Poultry Yards, Etc.

The plan submitted allows the location of these buildings, or so many of them as may be required, outside of the area occupied by the reformatory proper, or without the walls. The advantages of this arrangement are apparent.

#### Cottages for Inmates About to be Paroled.

We approve of erecting on these exterior grounds, one or more cottages for the temporary residence of inmates about to be paroled. This feature in the management of the reformatory is in accord with our previous statement, that there should be provided conditions which not only favor, but incite to, reform, and to the rapid development of that grade of character essential to good citizenship. In the plans of the reformatory thus

it sketched there has been provided an ascending scale of cells, more and more desirable as places of residence, and which are to be attained only by meritorious conduct. The cottages proposed, are designed to place the inmate who is approaching the period when he can go out on his parole, in a position where a final test is made, while within the reformatory, of his qualifications for citizenship. As a resident of a cottage he can be put in various positions of trust in connection with the affairs of the institution, and his ability and honesty can be put to many forms of trial.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH,  
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,

*Committee.*

Dated Albany September 5, 1894.





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REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

Institutions for the Idiotic and Feeble-  
Minded.

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By Commissioners STODDARD and WALRATH.

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# REPORT.

*To the State Board of Charities :*

The State institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded are as follows: The State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Syracuse; the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark, and the Oneida State Custodial Asylum at Rome. The city of New York maintains an asylum for idiots on Randall's Island, for a limited number of the teachable class, while, scattered through the poor-houses of the several counties, are a large number of unteachable idiots, for whom provision is made by the several counties or cities in which the institutions in which they are found are situated.

**The New York Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women,  
Newark,**

CHARLES W. WINSPEAR, *Superintendent,*

Has been visited a number of times during the past year by members of this committee. The last inspection was made by Commissioner Stoddard.

## Population.

The census January 6, 1895, was as follows:

Officers and employes, including superintendent and matron, 53; inmates, 350, of whom 300 are teachable and 50 are unteachable; epileptics, 21.

The several parts of the institution inspected are described in the order of visitation.

The inmates are divided, generally, into three classes, the most teachable class, those who possess moderate intelligence and those who are nearly or entirely unteachable.

Building "A" is occupied by the highest class, and contains 130 inmates.

The dormitories were found in good order. The bedsteads are of wood, with a comfortable mattress of hair or felt, and some of straw, all furnished with sheets, blankets and a white spread. All bedding was neat and clean, the bedsteads of this and each of the dormitories are washed weekly and the bed linen changed at proper intervals, the provision for the untidy class being sufficient.

The dormitories of building "C" were found in similar condition and appointment to those of "A." With one or two exceptions, the dormitories are well lighted and ventilated. Building "C" is occupied by the middle class, and has accommodations for 100 inmates.

Building "B" provides for the lowest class, including over 30 epileptics, the total population of this building being 115. Its dormitories correspond to those of the other buildings in order and neatness.

The hospital is a separate building constructed for this purpose, with accommodations for thirty patients. It consists of one large circular ward for patients, with an attached building for attendants and administration offices. In its general appearance of order and neatness it was in a satisfactory condition; but the arrangement is unfortunate, in having no provision for separation of convalescents from actually sick cases and no opportunity for the classification of patients. The acute, chronic and convalescent patients are all gathered in one large circular ward. The beds are arranged in the periphery of the circle, while the centre of the room is occupied by patients who are able to sit up, the attendants, and appliances of the ward.

The laundry is well provided with facilities, and is very satisfactory in all respects, except in drying capacity for clothing after washing and ironing; this latter need can be met by a moderate expenditure by extension of the present building.

One of the economies of the institution appears here in the use of soft soap, which is manufactured in the institution at an expense of sixty cents per barrel; the price formerly paid being



\$350. Eight barrels are used each week for all the purposes of the institution, including the laundry, cleaning, etc.

The kitchen is in the same building, and is well furnished and in good order. The principal lack here is in oven facilities. The oven is insufficient, and should be replaced by a brick one. The bread was examined and found to be well made and sweet, but not so well baked as it should be. This is due to the imperfection of the oven. About one hundred loaves daily are required.

The ice house and contents were in excellent order.

The store room was light, well ventilated and clean, and the supplies examined were of excellent quality, and are the same for the officers and inmates.

The plumbing of all parts of the institution was in good order.

### Diet.

The diet is liberal. This matter has received special attention from the resident physician, who considers these inmates as laboring, in most cases, under a depressed physical condition, which requires a properly adjusted and nutritious diet.

Nearly all the vegetables and fruit supplied to the inmates are raised in the garden of the institution.

The discipline is firm but kind. Corporal punishment is not resorted to. The camisole is the only means of forced discipline, and is rarely used. Isolation in a dark room for a time is occasionally adopted as a means of impressing a refractory case, and proves effectual. Sympathy and patience, with a show of affection, are prominent features of the plan of discipline; to this is joined an effort to secure continual and adapted occupation. The result is satisfactorily apparent in the conduct and bearing of this unfortunate class of dependents.

Accommodations for out of door life in summer are made by the provision of pavilions with seats, in those portions of the grounds which have been graded and prepared for places of exercise. The general good health of the inmates bears evidence of the wisdom of this measure.

Occupation for the inmates is secured in domestic duties and instruction in sewing, knitting, carpet weaving and simple



fancy work. The limited mental capacity of most of these unfortunates make great proficiency, in any branch, an impossibility; but much creditable work is accomplished, in some cases.

From time to time, suitable amusements and entertainments are provided; these are chiefly musical and light dramatic performances.

All articles of clothing worn by the inmates are made in the house, with the exception of shoes.

The superintendent and matron have been untiring in their efforts to improve the conditions which existed at the commencement of their incumbency. During the past year, many desirable conditions have been established. The employees have all been uniformed in a neat, light blue dress, with white aprons and caps. The improvement in the tone of the institution is very apparent.

The greatly improved administration of the affairs of the household, the air of quiet and gentle discipline which pervades every department of the institution, speak most strongly in praise of the present effort and influence of Mr. and Mrs. Winspear.

The judicious supervision of the hygienic conditions of the institution by Miss Brownell, the resident physician, is also recognized.

The readiness with which every suggestion made by your Commissioners has been accepted and adopted, has added greatly to the satisfaction in visiting this institution.

#### Recommendations.

The following recommendations are made:

First. That a brick oven be substituted for that at present in use.

Second. That some plan for the disposal of the sewage of the institution be adopted, which shall provide for it otherwise, and more effectually than is done at present.

Third. Increased provision for the escape of the inmates in case of fire; and increased fire protection.

Fourth. The provision for using the exhaust steam to furnish *hot water*, by means of a proper heater apparatus, in place of

the expensive system of employing live steam, as is done at present. Also the proper protection of steam pipes to prevent loss of heat by radiation.

### The Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

Established 1851.

Dr. JAMES C. CARSON, *Superintendent*.

This institution was visited, without notice, by Commissioners Stoddard and Walrath, accompanied by Secretary Fanning, July 27, 1894. In the inspection, throughout, we were accompanied by the superintendent.

This visit was devoted entirely to the inspection of the institution and its material conditions, the educational features being reserved for a subsequent and entire visit.

### Population.

The present number of inmates is 540, though about 100 of both sexes are absent on vacation at this time. The number of boys, including the family at Fairmount Farm, is 340, and girls 200.

### Buildings.

The site occupied by the institution buildings comprise sixty-five acres. The buildings are of brick, and have been built by successive additions, from time to time. At present, considerable repairs and additions are in progress. These are being conducted under the appropriation of the Legislature in 1893 of a sum of \$14,650, and in 1894 of \$9,000, making a total of \$23,650.

The improvements and repairs include a new stone porch and steps in the main entrance, new yellow pine floors in many of the class-rooms, and a new corridor of brick connecting two of the wings of the main building; new steam pipe service, and conduits for the same, between the main building and some of those adjacent. All of these improvements are progressing satisfactorily and are well done. The total amount of the appropriation has not yet been expended, and the changes projected will fall within the amount stipulated, on completion.

The farm at Fairmount comprises 210 acres and has a family of forty of the boys upon it.



## Administration.

The boys' building has a capacity of 250 beds. These have wood frames, with wire springs and mattresses of various composition, some being of hair, some of felt and some of cotton. All were clean and comfortable. The bed clothing was sufficient and noticeably neat, even in the dormitories of the untidy class.

In all of the dormitories for boys, the pressure upon the capacity of the institution is very apparent in the existence of too large a number of beds in each dormitory.

In the girls' building, which has a capacity of 240 beds, the same condition prevails which is noticed in the boys' department. The beds and bedding are the same character, and a similar air of neatness is everywhere observed. The closets, wardrobes and supply closets were carefully examined and found to be in excellent order and system.

## Diet.

The bread and other articles of food were examined and found of good quality and well prepared. The dining-rooms were visited during the hour of dinner and the inmates individually observed.

The bill of fare for the meal was:

Stewed beef, boiled potatoes, pickled beets, bread and butter; dessert, corn meal mush, with milk or sugar.

The dietary is varied and that for the week from July twentieth to July twenty-seventh is appended.

The vegetables used in the institution are raised on the farm at Fairmount.

*Dietary for July 20, 1894.*

Breakfast.—Bread and butter, toast, crackers, milk, coffee.

Luncheon.—Molasses cookies.

Dinner.—Potatoes, meat, string beans, bread, gravy, corn meal mush, with either sugar or syrup, water.

Supper.—Bread and butter, crackers and milk, if preferred, tea.



*Dietary for July 21, 1894.*

Breakfast.—Bread and butter, crackers, coffee.

Luncheon.—Crackers.

Dinner.—Potato stew, bread, gravy, string beans, crackers and cheese, water.

Supper.—Bread and butter, crackers and milk if preferred, tea.

*Dietary for July 22, 1894.*

Breakfast.—Bread and butter, crackers, coffee.

Dinner.—Warmed up potatoes, corned beef hash, bread, rice pudding, dates, water.

Supper.—Bread and butter, crackers, cookies, tea.

*Dietary for July 23, 1894.*

Breakfast.—Bread and butter, toast, crackers, coffee.

Luncheon.—Molasses cookies.

Dinner.—Potatoes, stewed beef, bread, gravy, boiled cabbage, corn meal mush with sugar or syrup as preferred, water.

Supper.—Bread and butter, or bread and syrup, or crackers and milk.

*Dietary for July 24, 1894.*

Breakfast.—Bread and butter, potatoes, crackers, coffee.

Luncheon.—Molasses cookies.

Dinner.—Potatoes, meat, raw onions, bread, gravy, oatmeal with either sugar or syrup, water.

Supper.—Bread and butter, crackers, milk, cake, tea.

*Dietary for July 25, 1894.*

Breakfast.—Bread and butter, toast, crackers, coffee.

Luncheon.—Molasses cookies.

Dinner.—Potatoes, meat, string beans, bread, gravy, boiled rice with either sugar or syrup, water.

Supper.—Bread and butter, cold meat, crackers and milk, tea.

*Dietary for July 26, 1894.*

Breakfast.—Bread and butter, cold meat, cold boiled coffee.

Luncheon.—Boiled potatoes, beef stewed, boiled cabbage, bread, gravy, bread pudding, water.

Supper.—Bread and butter or bread and milk, crackers, tea.

*Dietary for July 27, 1894.*

Breakfast.—Bread and butter, crackers, coffee.

Luncheon.—Molasses cookies.

Dinner.—Boiled potatoes, stewed beef, pickled beets, green bread, corn meal mush, with either sugar or syrup, water.

Supper.—Occasionally fruit in its season for desert. In season of strawberries we usually give our girls short-cake at least for supper.

### The Water Supply

Is now obtained by a special service from the city water supply. That used for drinking purposes comes from the Davenport spring and is brought in pipes. But one well is now in use on the premises. The water of this is frequently examined by bacteriological and other tests, and is free from any impurity. An additional new supply will be from the Belden reservoir when it was being connected with the present service at the time of our visit.

Protection from fire is adequate. The bath-rooms and water closets are sufficient and in good order. The changing of the water supply, at the time of inspection, affected them temporarily only.

The new system provides for rapid and complete removal of the sewage of the institution and conveys it into Harbor Bay in a manner free from any danger.

The laundry is a fire-proof building of brick, with tile and cement floors, and is very complete in every respect. Order and cleanliness are conspicuous. Five women are employed and as much as may be possible by some of the inmate girls. Wash for 675 persons is done here.



The bakery is ample in its provisions, having a brick oven. The bread is well made and thoroughly baked. The flour used is of good quality.

The store-rooms were also carefully inspected. These were situated in the basement, which is light and dry. The purchasing for the institution is done by the steward, with the exception of clothing, which is mainly purchased by the matron, and a complete system of bookkeeping in this department renders it possible to account for all supplies coming to the institution.

The hospital has a capacity of forty-four beds. The boys are cared for on the lower floor and the girls on the upper. Special nurses, trained at the institution, are employed. Light, ventilation and all conveniences for the care of the sick have been considered in the arrangement of this building.

The institution is specially designed for the reception of feeble-minded children of the teachable class, from seven to fourteen years of age. These are received from all parts of the State.

It is essentially an educational institution, and this fact is kept constantly prominent in its administration. But the pressure for the reception of miscellaneous cases is very great, and many unteachable cases, and those past the school age, are admitted. This the superintendent hopes to be able to avoid. But at present it is extremely difficult, as the State has no adequate provision for such cases.

The lowest grade of inmates at the time of this visit contained forty-two of both sexes, varying in age from seven to eighteen years. Ten of these were over fourteen. These should be removed, and the places occupied by them filled by proper subjects.

In applications for admission, the number for boys is nearly twice that of girls. This is probably to be accounted for by the fact that most of them come from cities where it is difficult to restrain a boy of feeble mind and shield him from temptation and danger; with girls, this difficulty is not so great.

The trustees have felt the need of lessening this number of the unteachable and those having passed the school age, and



in June, 1893, at a regular meeting, passed a resolution empowering the superintendent to act in the matter at his discretion.

### Discipline.

The discipline is firm, but without severity, and excludes corporal infliction. Restraint, by means of a jacket with closed sleeves, is used in some cases. In a few instances, seclusion in a room is resorted to.

The superintendent is fully persuaded that in disturbed cases kindly treatment has a calming effect and renders discipline easy.

The New York State Institution for Idiots at Rome, N. Y., was visited January 3, 1894, by Commissioners Stoddard and Walrath, accompanied by Secretary Hoyt.

### Population.

The census of inmates on the day of this visit was 206, divided as follows: Males, 115; females, 91. Of the total population about 40 were insane and 11 epileptics.

No admissions are made at the present time, as the plumbing of the institution is undergoing radical changes. The property occupied by the institution has been recently acquired by the State, having been formerly occupied as insane asylum buildings connected with the county poorhouse,

The condition of the buildings, which were carefully examined throughout, is one calling for very considerable outlay, in order to place them in proper condition for occupancy.

From Dr. Fitz Gerald, the superintendent, and a member of the board of trustees, the pressing wants of the institution were learned to be: A new bakery, laundry, boiler-house, electric light plant and kitchen. The sum of \$50,000 for changes in plumbing, and of \$9,000 for an electric light plant, have already been appropriated, and this amount is already available; but a very considerable additional appropriation is considered essential by the trustees.

Your committee was much impressed by the dilapidation of a large part of the buildings, and with the unfitness of the rest

r the uses proposed. Very extensive changes will be required to make them available for occupancy, and their present sanitary condition is deplorable.

We do not feel authorized in the present relation of the board to the institution, to do more than make this brief report of our visit and inspection.

**The New York Institution for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded  
Randall's Island, N. Y.**

MISS M. C. DUNPHY, *Superintendent.*

Was visited without notice by Commissioner Stoddard October 5, 1894.

**Buildings.**

The buildings have remained unchanged during the past year.

**Population.**

The census on October 5, 1894, as obtained from the superintendent, is as follows:

Total number of idiots 403, of which 250 were males and 153 females. Of the whole number of both sexes, 150 were teachable and 253 were unteachable. Beyond the teachable age, 30; epileptics, idiotic boys, 55; girls, 22; total, 77.

The dormitories of the girls were first visited. These are well lighted and ventilated, with windows on opposite sides. The ceilings and floors, the latter especially, are much in need of repairs and renewal. Much of the ill condition of the ceilings is due to the condition of the roofs of the buildings, which also need extensive repairs. The beds in these dormitories are neat and clean as regards the bedding. They, however, should be supplied with woven wire mattresses, which are needed on the score of comfort and utility. All of the work, including bed-making, cleaning of floors, etc., is done by the girls, who are taught to do this with care and neatness.

The bath rooms were carefully inspected. All were found in good order, as regards their plumbing and fixtures, which are mainly quite simple.



A separate towel and toilet articles, properly numbered, are arranged for each inmate. The bags for the combs and brushes are made by the girls themselves.

The water supply is so arranged that each inmate washes under a running stream, thus doing away with wash basins or bowl. Bathing is regularly and systematically required. The plumbing for this purpose needs renewal and improvement. A properly constructed rain bath, arranged for privacy of each inmate, would prove an addition to the present system, and also obviate an increase in the number of separate tubs. The added labor and difficulty of maintaining the cleanliness of the bath tubs is greatly lessened by this addendum to bathing appliances.

The boys' dormitories were next visited and thoroughly inspected. They were found in the same condition of order and cleanliness as existed in those of the girls. Their general condition, as regards the necessity for repairs, corresponds with those of the girls. In this department the boys do the work, and are taught and required to maintain this part of the domestic management, in the same manner as the girls are taught to do in theirs. The bath rooms and lavatories were found in a condition of order and neatness. In the bath rooms some of the plumbing requires renewal, and the substitution of more modern fixtures for those of older pattern. All, however, were in good working order.

The lavatories are arranged on the same plan as those of the girls, each boy has his separate towel and toilet articles, and each washes under a running stream, the temperature of the water being regulated by a supply of hot and cold water, which can be mingled and controlled by separate faucets. This plan of bathing the face and hands is especially commended. General bathing is regularly and systematically required and performed. The same suggestions are made here as in the girls' department, relative to the renewal of portions of plumbing.

#### Administration.

The kitchen was orderly and clean, the food in process of preparation for dinner was examined and found to be of good quality



and varied in character. The bread was well made and baked. This latter is done at Blackwell's Island, and supplied to the institution from that bakery.

The dietary for one week, as given by the superintendent, was as follows:



DIETARY TABLE.  
FOR CHILDREN — INFANTS' HOSPITAL.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.			SUPPER.			
	White bread	Crackers.	Condensed milk	Sugar.	Beef.	Chicken.	Potatoes.	Crackers.	Corn starch.	Condensed milk.	Sugar.
Sundays.....	Oz. 4	Oz. 1 1/2	Oz. 3	Oz. 1 1/2	Oz. 6	.....	Oz. 3	Oz. 3 1/2	Oz. 1 1/2	Oz. 3	Oz. 1 1/2
Mondays.....	4	1 1/2	3	1 1/2	6	.....	3	3 1/2	1 1/2	3	1 1/2
Tuesdays.....	4	1 1/2	3	1 1/2	6	.....	3	3 1/2	1 1/2	3	1 1/2
Wednesdays.....	4	1 1/2	3	1 1/2	6	.....	3	3 1/2	1 1/2	3	1 1/2
Thursdays.....	4	1 1/2	3	1 1/2	6	.....	3	3 1/2	1 1/2	3	1 1/2
Fridays.....	4	1 1/2	3	1 1/2	6	.....	3	3 1/2	1 1/2	3	1 1/2
Saturdays.....	4	1 1/2	3	1 1/2	6	.....	3	3 1/2	1 1/2	3	1 1/2

The following items of extra diet are issued on doctor's order: Bread and butter, condensed milk, cows' milk, beef tea, rare beef, eggs, crackers, gelatine, corn starch, farina, lemons, Imperial granum, maltine, Mellin's food, lactated food.

Arranged by the medical board January 1, 1885; revised by them at intervals since then.

The laundry is simply furnished, but is adequate. All work in this department is done by the older inmate women. None of the women from the workhouse are employed here. This is obviously a good regulation, as the mingling of criminal or disreputable characters with these feeble-minded inmates could exert no other than an injurious influence.

The hospitals are most creditable in their provisions for light and ventilation.

The scrupulous care exercised in the separation and isolation of cases of eye and skin diseases is most commendable. The little patients admitted to these departments are usually in conditions of greatly depressed nutrition, arising from previous unsanitary environments, scanty and unsuitable food and exposure to contagious or communicable disease of the skin or mucous membranes. The immediate isolation of such cases, and their proper treatment, has resulted most favorably. No epidemic of sore eyes, formerly common in such institutions, has occurred here in a number of years.

The general condition of the children of the institution is one of health, and those in the hospital, in nearly all cases, manifest improvement under the existing regime.



### Schools.

The schools are divided into three grades with three classes in each grade. The number of boys in school at the date of this inspection was 100; girls, 50.

The branches taught are simple, including reading and primary arithmetic, with such portions of geography as come within the mental scope of the inmates. Exercises in simple calisthenics, rythmically conducted with music and singing, are employed at intervals during the school hours; these latter exercises are especially enjoyed by the pupils.

In the highest grade, there were forty-two girls present at the time of the visit. The average attendance in all the grades, of both sexes is 120. In each grade the class is changed every hour.

The girls' class in sewing is well conducted. These girls make the clothing for the inmates and do the mending. In the schools order and a quiet discipline are everywhere apparent.

The unteachable class numbers 253 of both sexes.

The boys occupy a two-story building, with a playroom on the first floor and a dormitory above; the attendance seemed to be sufficient. The dormitories were in a satisfactory condition of order and neatness.

The girls are not so well provided for, as regards an assembly or play-room. This is much needed. Their dormitories were in a satisfactory condition.

### Epileptics.

The total number of epileptics was seventy-seven, of whom fifty-five were males and twenty-two females. They are housed in buildings in separate parts of the grounds. Their dormitories are orderly and clean. Their proper care, however, can not be insured in an institution of this character, where few or no facilities exist for classification. As early as possible this department should be transferred to the Craig Colony.

### Discipline.

The discipline of the institution is firm but kindly. Corporal punishment occupies no place in the system. The superintend-

ent considers it an injurious resort in the treatment of these cases. If an inmate is in any way disorderly in the schools, he is immediately sent out, and sometimes to the dormitory to be alone. This seems to exert a very wholesome restraining influence, while in excitable cases, kindly treatment quiets and reassures the subject.

All parts of the institution show the existence of good order and discipline.

Respectfully submitted.

ENOCH VINE STODDARD,  
PETER WALRATH,

*Commissioners.*

Dated January 6, 1895.

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R E P O R T  
ON THE  
SOLDIERS' HOME AT BATH.

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By Commissioner STODDARD and Secretary HOYT.

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# REPORT

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*To the Board of Charities:*

**The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Home was visited by Commissioner Stoddard and Seretary Hoyt, and inspected with General William F. Rogers, the superintendent, December 21, 1894.**

**The census of inmates is shown by the consolidated morning report, of the day of this visit, of which the following is a copy:**



BATH, STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y.

CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORT FOR DECEMBER 21, 1894.

OFFICERS — COMMANDANT, 1; ADJUTANT, 1; QUARTERMASTER, 1; SURGEONS, 2; ENGINEER, 1; MATRON, 1; TOTAL, 7.

[illegible]

**CHANGES SINCE LAST REPORT:**

GAIN.		LOSS.	
Company A.—	T. A. P.	Company A.—	From duty to A. W. L.
Company B.—	T. A. P.	Company G.—	From A. W. O. L. to dropped.
Company C.—	T. A. P.		
Company D.—	T. A. P.	Christian Brandt.	
Company E.—	T. A. P.	Learun Redder.	
Company F.—	T. A. P.	Frederick Raetzse.	
Company G.—	T. A. P.	Walter Jamieson.	

All parts of the institution were visited. The dormitories were found in their usual condition of neatness, order and discipline.

The hospital contains a provision for 182 beds, of which 125 were occupied on the day of this visit by inmates of the institution; thirty-eight by employees connected with it, leaving nineteen unoccupied.

Miss Cross, the supervising nurse, with two assistants, has the entire care of this part of the institution. While everything, connected with the various wards and other parts of the hospital was found in excellent order, it is very evident that at least two additional nurses should be added to the small force of which Miss Cross is the head. The good effects of the introduction of female nurses, into this department, are everywhere apparent in the better order, neatness and conditions in which the hand of the woman is always recognized. Repairs are needed to the floors of the hospital, as are improvements to other portions of the same.

The kitchen and laundry were found in a satisfactory condition. The pressing need of the institution is in its dining-room facilities. The present dining-room provides for serving 400 only; and, with a population of nearly 1,200, it is necessary to serve each meal in three successive sittings, thereby trebling the labor at each meal hour. A new dining hall is contemplated, which will meet this want, to be of sufficient capacity to seat and provide for 1,200. If the present dining-room were abandoned, and a new dining hall built, the dining-room now in use could be used for a dormitory, and would increase the accommodations of the institution for 125 additional inmates. The trustees propose the construction of a one-story building for the sole purposes of a dining hall, to which the present kitchens, and other facilities for service, could be attached. It would seem to your committee that this need is an urgent one, and that the efficiency and economy of the dietary service of the institution would be greatly enhanced by the addition. The present arrangement of dividing the meal service into three successive parts necessitates the exposure of one division of the inmates, many of whom are

very infirm and feeble, to a period of waiting in inclement weather, without proper protection, until the tables occupied by another division are vacated for their service. The additions proposed will require an appropriation by the coming Legislature; but their necessity is such that a reasonable sum should be approved by this board, to secure these added facilities.

All provisions for the comfort, convenience and general welfare of its inmates, as well as for the perfection of the administration of the Home, should be provided during the lives of those to whom the State owes so deep a debt of gratitude.

It would seem that a one-story building for the purpose, in maturing plans for any extension of the buildings of the institution could be erected on an inexpensive plan and to a certain extent of a temporary character, at a moderate outlay. The necessary facilities for heating, lighting and serving are already established. The reasons for the disapproval, by your committee, of an expensive and thoroughly permanent structure, are that the population of the Home will be liable to increase but a few years longer. After ten years, the number of veterans to be cared for will rapidly decline, and less than a generation will leave the Home with a very small family, if any.

Respectfully submitted.

ENOCH VINE STODDARD,  
*Commissioner.*

CHARLES S. HOYT,  
*Secretary.*



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# R E P O R T

ON THE

## Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

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By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.

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# REPORT

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

The Legislature, in 1893, appropriated \$13,000, to be expended by the local board of managers, for the purpose of increasing the capacity of this asylum so as properly to accommodate one hundred children, of improving its sanitary condition, and protecting life and property against fire. At that time the dormitories in the main building were greatly overcrowded; the facilities for doing the laundry work were entirely inadequate; the means for supplying water and distributing it were insufficient; the sewerage system, house plumbing and water closets were incomplete and in an unsanitary condition; the bathing facilities were inadequate and unsatisfactory; many of the floors were worn out, and those in the basement were more or less decayed; kerosene oil was used for lighting, and accidents on this account, endangering the lives of the inmates and threatening the destruction of the buildings, had occurred. An appropriation of \$400 was also made to improve the highway between the asylum and the railroad, which at times was almost impassable. Three hundred and fifty dollars of this were expended upon the road between Gowanda and the asylum and \$50 on the road between Lawton Station and the asylum. With this money the first named road was put in good condition. The \$13,000 appropriated were expended in the direction intended, but were insufficient to accomplish all that was necessary to be done.

The Legislature of 1894 appropriated \$6,625 for carrying out and completing the work, except painting. It was made a condition of the appropriation that it should be expended under the direction of the local board of managers, with the approval of the Commissioner of the State Board of Charities for the eighth judicial district. There was also appropriated at the same time



the sum of \$400, with the same condition as to expenditure, for repairs and maintenance of the highway between Lawton Station and the highway leading from Gowanda to the asylum. With reference to this expenditure the writer has several times traversed these highways with officers of the institution, including Mr. M. Danahy, the president of the board of trustees, and others. It was decided by those concerned that the supervision of the work should be entrusted to Mr. J. H. Schaack, a member of the board of trustees, and that it should be placed in immediate charge of a superintendent, who would operate the road machine, which belonged to the Indians and was loaned for the work. The entire road between Lawton Station and Clear Creek bridge, a distance of about three miles, was graded with this machine; the ditches were cleaned out on each side of the road; numerous culverts put in to carry off surface water; the steep hill near Clear Creek bridge was graded and ditched, and excavations made at different points through the embankment at one side of the road to take off the surface water; gravel was drawn on to cover beds of quicksand, which were likewise drained, and the whole put in as good order as the money provided would permit, and in a manner creditable to Mr. Schaack. A short piece of new road was laid out and worked between the steep hill and the bridge referred to, on better ground, away from the creek, which had washed the old road away. The distance was also shortened between the points named. This was effected after some tedious negotiation with the Indian occupant of the land crossed and the Seneca Nation. A considerable quantity of gravel was drawn on the road track between the asylum and Gowanda, and some work was performed along the road elsewhere. It was decided to expend about \$50 of the appropriation on the last named road and the remainder on the former, which was reversing the order of expenditure made last year.

The subject of improvements at the asylum has likewise received the careful attention of Commissioner Letchworth. Numerous conferences have been held at the asylum between him and the board of trustees and Mr. George J. Metzger, architect; and it is believed that the best results possible have been

attained with the means provided. Of the appropriation of \$6,625 the expenditure of \$6,432.55 has been approved, leaving a balance of \$192.45 unexpended. An appropriation was asked of the last Legislature for painting the buildings of the asylum, which was either overlooked or denied. All of the buildings of the institution need painting to preserve them, and an appropriation of \$1,000 is required for the purpose. The school-house is dilapidated, and is too small for the number occupying it. It should be replaced by a new building differently located.

One of the pressing needs of the asylum is that of a kindergarten for the younger children, to provide which an appropriation of \$500 should be made. The establishment of a manual training school to supplement the asylum work is of such importance that I venture again to call the attention of the board thereto. These, as well as other needs of the asylum, are emphasized by Mrs. Lily Lord Tift, who was appointed early in 1894 one of the managers of the asylum. She has been active in the discharge of her duties, and her large experience in charitable and educational work gives weight to her opinions. She says:

"There is great need for better aids to instruction in the way of charts for the younger pupils, good blackboards in both school-rooms, etc. With better equipment the pupils could make more rapid advancement and would be much more interested in their studies. Now, the boys and girls both make every excuse to stay out of the gloomy schoolrooms, with their gray blackboards, uncomfortable seats, and not always interesting and interested teachers. There should certainly be a better school building. The present old schoolhouse is out of repair, dark and ill ventilated, and nothing can be said in favor of either the assembly-room or the one recitation-room.

"For the 30 small orphans too young for school a simple kindergarten room should be built and a teacher engaged to be in charge, with the understanding that she should train two or more of the older Indian girls in the kindergarten methods, so that they could carry on the teaching and training to successive classes. A young Indian girl in the village of Versailles has already prepared herself for kindergarten work, of whom I hear



very good reports. She would be ready to enter the asylum kindergarten as assistant for the first year, and possibly able to carry on the work as head teacher after a year's experience. This kindergarten room and its skilled training seem more necessary for these infants than for any other class of children. That keen observation and quick intuition which, we are told, were the characteristics of the Indians of the past, do not seem inherent in these later descendants of the red man. Years of vicious and degrading surroundings seem to have extinguished the nobler qualities of their ancestors, leaving only stolid indifference to baffle the wisest efforts of those placed in charge of these destitute orphans. The results of the kindergarten, when under skilled instruction, are too well known to be any more than referred to. The wonderful results of training the powers of each child, quickening observation and mental and moral development, as shown in kindergarten work for many, many years, are certainly what these children demand at our hands, and the State should not be backward about granting to its young orphan wards from these reservations that priceless gift which it is giving to children with homes and parents to care for them in many of the cities and towns, in the public kindergartens.

"Another question which needs an answer and prompt action is, what are we to do with our girls and boys of 16 years? The Thomas Asylum can only care for about 100 children. Each of the larger reservations could send probably more than that number to the asylum. So many destitute children are growing up uncared for and unfit for any decent household or to do manual work of any kind. The Thomas Orphan Asylum can not keep any child after reaching 16 years of age. Taking these two facts into consideration, we must all see one plain truth. The State of New York should have a manual training school, with a farm large enough to include an agricultural department, and, if possible, a dairy, where the girls could be taught butter-making and the care of milk. The Indians, as a rule, avoid city or town life, and should be fitted for the practical duties pertaining to life in the country. Then the 16-year-old girls and boys sent out from the Thomas Orphan Asylum would receive some four or five years of practical training in farm and house work, and a wise placing-out committee, under the charge of the State Board of



Charities, could gather from the reservations annually the young of both sexes, to receive the training which would turn lazy and indifferent girls and boys into self-respecting citizens, with a belief that they had work to do in this beautiful world of ours, and a pride in doing it well."

The products of the asylum farm and of a piece of land containing 96 acres, rented from the Indians and worked by the institution, were as follows: One hundred tons of hay, 70 tons of which were marketed; 1,000 bushels of oats; 300 bushels of potatoes; 150 bushels of beans; 30 bushels of onions; 1,800 bushels of green peas, 1,700 bushels of which were sold to the canning factory at 40 cents a bushel; 700 bushels of corn; 20 tons of sweet corn, marketed at \$8 a ton; and 14 fat swine. Half an acre of the asylum garden was planted to strawberries, and half an acre to raspberries, for the benefit of the asylum inmates.

Respectfully submitted

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH,

*Commissioner.*

Dated Albany, December 13, 1894.



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R E P O R T

ON THE

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS ORPHANS' HOME.

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By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.

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# R E P O R T .

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## *To the State Board of Charities:*

Rumors having reached me on the 24th of July last that certain children in the Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home at Jamestown had recently been cruelly punished, I visited the institution on the same day and made an informal inquiry into the matter, and at the same time made a critical inspection of the institution. The home, a three-story brick edifice, having a capacity for about 75 children, is situated upon an eminence on the outskirts of Jamestown. The building was described in my report of last year, as also in a previous report. An addition of a two-story wooden building in the rear of the main building was completed last fall. It contains a school-room, play-room, laundry, etc. All of the children old enough to do so attend the public school near by. A Sunday school is maintained at the home, and all the children are taught the Swedish language as well as the English.

On the 24th of July the institution contained 72 children — 33 girls and 39 boys. It was under the charge of Rev. Martin J. Englund, superintendent, who was aided by his wife as matron and by subordinate assistants. Mr. Englund had been in charge of the home about five years. He had formerly been a pastor, one year in Pittsburgh and ten years in Philadelphia.

It was noted on this visit that there was a lack of facilities for putting out fires and that there were no fire-escapes to the upper floors. The means of heating in winter were by hot-air furnaces, and were insufficient. The water-closets without the building, and a few rods from it, were improperly arranged and in a highly unsanitary condition; and the two parts, one for either sex, were reached by a single passage-way, thus affording

no privacy. The excrement fell to the ground about three feet below the building. The solids were removed as occasion required, and the liquid flowed in an open drain to a lower part of the grounds. The grounds, graveled walks and lawn were in good order; but in the interior administration there was some confusion, especially in the store-rooms and in the dining-room. The dormitories, beds and halls were clean, in good order and well aired, and the children appeared to be healthy. The bread was good and the food apparently sufficient. The same industries, both outdoors and indoors, were pursued as formerly. The girls are instructed in plain and fancy sewing, cooking and laundrying. The larger boys work on the small farm attached to the institution when not attending school. All are taught to use the needle to repair clothes. Eight cows are kept on the place. No milk or butter is sold.

The complaint of cruel punishment to which I have referred, first appeared in the Morning News of Jamestown, July 24, 1894, and the same charges appeared in the Buffalo Morning Express of the same date from a Jamestown correspondent. It was stated that two of the boys had run away a few days previous, because of being whipped until they had "great marks all over the bodies," and that the discovery of their condition was made while the boys were swimming in the river.

In regard to the system of discipline enforced in the asylum, the superintendent said that he used various methods according to the severity of the offense; that he most frequently made a child stand at the dining-table while the others sat down; sometimes, though rarely, he secluded a child in a room without any window, leaving the door a little ajar, but never leaving one in the dark. He said they were never deprived of their food or of regular meals. On rare occasions he had found it necessary to resort to corporal punishment.

His rule was not to punish until after the third offense and as many admonitions and persuasive talks. In the case of the larger boys he used a leather strap. The one he showed which he had used for this purpose was a valise strap about one eighth of an inch thick and about two feet long when doubled.



for use. In the case of the two boys a rod or switch cut from a cherry-tree was used. This switch could not be found. The blows were inflicted on the back and buttock, both boys wearing shirts and trousers. The whipping occurred on the 16th of July, after a series of provokingly disobedient acts. One of the boys had been guilty of acts of petty theft and both were especially disobedient and unruly. I examined the backs of both of the boys but could not find, after the most careful scrutiny, any marks except a small scab or scar the size of a half pea on the right buttock of one of the boys. The superintendent did not remember how many blows he had given. He said: "I did not give any attention to that."

After the whipping the boys ran away, directing their course towards Pennsylvania, where one of them had formerly resided. The other boy was from New York City. By direction, an older boy followed the fugitives on horseback and overtook them about 11 miles from Jamestown, where they were found forlornly sitting upon a stone. After discussing the perplexing difficulties of the situation, all three returned to the home, it being stipulated that the enjoyment of riding on horseback should be equally divided among the three, the boys alternately riding two, at a time.

One of the directors of the home who resides near it, Mr. Frank A. Peterson, and whose relations with the superintendent are friendly, examined the backs of the lads on the Wednesday night following the Monday afternoon on which the boys were whipped. He said there were marks on the left shoulder and on the right buttock of one of the boys. The skin was not broken, but was black and blue. He considered that the lads had been subjected to unusually severe punishment.

The conclusion that I reached from all that I could learn of the affair without taking testimony, was that the two lads had been too severely punished. The superintendent is a strong man, and his feelings were probably aroused under the many provocations the boys had given him. They were young, not above 12 and 13 years of age, and the infliction was doubtless more severe than was intended, and unjustifiably so for lads of their tender years.

The superintendent had already called for an investigation of the matter of the board of directors, and this was held the week following my visit. At this meeting the board directed that special cases requiring discipline should thereafter be referred to the consideration of the board. The board also caused the following entry to be made on the minutes of the meeting:

"On account of different rumors circulated verbally and through the press with reference to the superintendent of the Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Rev. M. J. England, especially concerning the punishment of one of the boys, the board of directors met the first day of August at the home, to investigate the matter, with Dr. C. E. Lundgren and Attorney Frederick R. Peterson as advisory members, together with three witnesses, and after a thorough and impartial investigation the board deems it proper to make public the following statement:

"We find that the boy undoubtedly received quite a severe punishment for stealing and for disobedience, but that he, according to the physician's testimony, suffered no bodily injury therefrom.

"We further find that no improper punishments have heretofore taken place at the institution, as many rumors have spread abroad."

(Signed.)

C. O. HULTGREN,  
*President.*

A. J. RODELL,  
*Secretary.*

V. TENGWALD,  
C. A. SWANSON,  
C. F. ABRAHAMSON,  
FRANK A. PETERSON.

The superintendent expressed great regret to me for the occurrence and disavowed any intention of exercising undue severity. It is believed that hereafter greater moderation will be shown in administering correction. I have recently been informed that the conduct of the boys has greatly improved.

A subsequent visit was made to this home on October thir-



tieth, and it was gratifying to note that important improvements were taking place in the institution. The roofs had been thoroughly repaired, a considerable expenditure had been decided upon for the purpose of heating the building, and various propositions for doing the work were then being considered. Hydrants were being placed on two of the floors, to which hose sufficient to reach to any part of the floors was to be attached for use in case of fire. A contract had been entered into for the erection of fire-escapes from all the upper floors, and an outside water-closet for girls was about being erected. The Jamestown sewerage system was being extended towards the home, with which a sewer for the institution will be made to connect. The asylum was found to be in good order. The younger children that I saw (the older ones were at the public school) were well clothed, looked clean, bright and healthy, and displayed great fondness throughout my visit for the matron. The home is somewhat embarrassed in its work for lack of funds, but it has an energetic board of directors and a church organization in full sympathy with its work, back of it, and it would seem that a useful and successful future is before it.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH,

*Commissioner for the Eighth Judicial District.*

Dated Albany, November 22, 1894.





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**R E P O R T**  
**OF**  
**Special Committee on the Application for Approval**  
**of the Organization and Incorporation**  
**of the Children's Home Society.**

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STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }  
ALBANY, *December 14, 1894.* }

At a meeting of the State Board of Charities held at its office in the Capitol at Albany, on Wednesday, July 11, 1894, Commissioner Letchworth, on behalf of the committee to which was referred the application for approval of the organization and incorporation of the Children's Home Society, presented and read a report thereon, whereupon, on motion, the report was accepted, its recommendations adopted and the application rejected.

JAMES O. FANNING,

*Assistant Secretary.*



# REPORT.

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## *To the State Board of Charities:*

The undersigned, to whom was referred for consideration the question of incorporating "The Children's Home Society of the State of New York," having carefully inquired into the objects and methods of the proposed society, respectfully report:

"The particular business and object" of the Children's Home Society of the State of New York are declared to be "to find approved family homes for homeless and dependent children." A children's home society established in 1885, having its headquarters in Chicago, is now operating under a charter granted by the State of Illinois to the "American Educational Aid Association." The plan of the Illinois society contemplates a national organization, with State auxiliary branches. It has a board of directors and a general superintendent charged with the oversight of the work in Illinois and other States. There is also an assistant superintendent, a recording secretary, treasurer, financial secretary and counsellor, all of whom are elected by the board of directors.

In relation to funds raised, the constitution provides as follows:

"The general fund shall consist of membership fees, donations, cash collections and all bequests or grants of whatever kind given, to be used at the discretion of the board, and from this fund the entire running expenses of this association shall be met.

"Special funds shall include all donations, bequests and grants given for special purposes, and in all cases shall be used in accordance with accompanying instructions and conditions, and under the direction of trustees to be elected by the board.

"Aid in exceptional cases for educational purposes shall be furnished only from funds given for that specific purpose."



The proposed Children's Home Society of the State of New York is to be an auxiliary branch of the Children's Home Society in Illinois, and would be subordinate thereto. The work in New York State would be conducted by a State board of directors and a State superintendent, whose salary would be fixed by the general board in Illinois. The State would be divided into districts, over which there would be district superintendents. The latter would be subordinate to the State superintendent, and the State superintendent would be subordinate to and under the direction of the board at Chicago.

In considering the relation of the New York State society to the Illinois society, the question arises as to what complications are likely to grow out of the operations of a society deriving its powers from the State of New York and subject to its laws, and at the same time subordinate to the direction of a corporation deriving its powers from and governed by the laws of another State.

The objects of the society are commendable in theory, but we must consider whether the field in this State is not already occupied, and whether a new society having the same object as those now existing here would not cause a multiplicity of organizations doing the same kind of work, and thus lessen the efficiency of all. The difficulties of State supervision would be greater, while the pecuniary burden of sustaining the work would be increased because of the larger number of paid officers. This work is now conducted on a large scale by the New York Juvenile Asylum, the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity in New York city, the Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children in Buffalo, and numerous orphan asylums and children's homes throughout the State, many of which have their special agents for placing out children. There are also numerous temporary homes founded for the express object of quickly restoring the dependent child to family life. The Erie county board of supervisors and the boards of supervisors of some other counties have specially appointed agents who devote their whole time to this work.

The work of the local institutions of the State and county agents is supplemented by the Children's Aid Society, operating throughout the whole State, which, since its foundation in 1853, has found homes in this and other States for 84,318 homeless and dependent children. This society stands ready at all times to place out and supervise, until they arrive at maturity, all children that may be given up to them by orphan asylums, children's homes, officers of the poor, or parents or guardians in every county of the State. Of the work of this popular society and of the necessity for a new organization to carry on the same kind of work, Mr. B. W. Tice, an agent of the Children's Aid Society, says:

"The societies doing child-saving work in this State are thoroughly organized and have gained the confidence of the people by their long years of service and the success of their methods. The admission of a new society would make confusion and no real good would grow out of it. The ground which they propose to occupy and cultivate has been occupied by the Children's Aid Society of New York for the past forty years. We are able, through our system, to find a good approved home for every healthy, intelligent, dependent child in the State."

Facilities now exist in this State for placing in good homes all the children that those having official or legal control over will consent to relinquish. Under such circumstances it seems unwise to create a new and expensive organization to be supported, with its large staff of paid agents by the charitably disposed. We are informed that it is proposed by this society to partly meet the expense of raising its funds by allowing its district superintendents or agents a commission out of the subscriptions they collect, instead of paying them a fixed salary. It is believed that this plan would open the door to grave abuse. In the investigation made by the State Board of Charities into the affairs of the New York Juvenile Society some years ago, it was found that as high as forty per cent. of the subscriptions raised by soliciting agents was by agreement retained by the agents, and only sixty per cent. of the money thus collected went to



carry on the work of the society. The expense of raising money in this way is out of all just proportion to the net return. While the society under this arrangement is safe from pecuniary loss by its soliciting agents, the benevolent spirit which should inspire the work is in danger of being supplanted by mercenary motives.

We submit, with this, a protest by the Children's Aid Society against the creation of a corporation having a name so nearly like its own for doing the same kind of work.

As to the necessity for the proposed corporation, Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, says in a letter of recent date:

"I sincerely trust that the State Board of Charities will under no circumstances approve of any such incorporation as is proposed. There is no necessity for it in New York State. The statistics said to be thereby obtained are fully compiled every year by the State Charities Aid Association here; and in my opinion, so far from being beneficial, such an incorporation would injure our local societies and interfere with their work, besides diverting from them large amounts of money which would otherwise properly be given them, and which diversion would naturally occur from a misunderstanding and the want of proper knowledge of the real objects of the so-called Children's Home Society."

Your committee has reached the conclusion that no necessity exists for the proposed incorporation and that the Board should decline to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH,

E. V. STODDARD,

PETER WALRATH,

*Committee.*

Dated ALBANY, *July* 11, 1894.



CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,  
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,  
105 EAST TWENTY-SECOND ST., *April 19, 1894.* }

CHARLES S. HOYT, Esq., *Secretary, State Board of Charities,  
Albany, N. Y.:*

My Dear Sir.—The attention of the Board of Trustees of the Children's Aid Society has been called to the fact that a society known as the Children's Home Society has asked for incorporation in this State. This society believes that the similarity of name with our own is liable to lead to confusion.

In consequence, this Society objects to the incorporation of the Children's Home Society, and I have been requested to file such objection with you.

Very respectfully yours,

C. LORING BRACE,

*Secretary.*



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# R E P O R T

ON THE

Application of the Flagler Hospital of  
Lockport.

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By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.

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# R E P O R T .

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## *To the State Board of Charities :*

In conformity with the wishes of the board as expressed at a meeting held at Albany April 17, 1894, the following information is furnished respecting the Flagler Hospital of Lockport and its proposed incorporation :

The building known as the Flagler Hospital is a two-story frame structure. It was formerly a private residence and was given to the city of Lockport, with the lot upon which it stands, by Hon. Thomas T. Flagler for the general purpose of a "city hospital." As no specific fund was available to sustain it as a general hospital its use was restricted to emergency cases, which are supported by city funds dispensed by a hospital committee. The hospital was opened in 1889. It is now proposed to organize a board of managers and broaden the scope and usefulness of the work under the corporate name of the Flagler Hospital. The objects of the corporation are "to so erect, establish and maintain a general and emergency hospital, that persons who are afflicted with physical maladies or injuries, and are not otherwise suitably provided and cared for may be received into such hospital and there provided with care, nursing, nourishment and medical attendance so long as they shall need treatment and care."

It is provided "that said corporation and its policy and management shall be non-sectarian always."

Its incorporators are John T. Darrison, Robert H. James, William E. Shaeffer, Willis H. Howes, Charles T. Raymond, James B. Compton, Charles W. Hatch, Kate C. Bamber, Harriet E. Buck, Alice E. Crocker, Sarah E. Palmer, Lillie B. Ransom, Stella J. Dunlap.

The Board of Managers for the first year is declared to be John T. Darrison, Mayor of the city of Lockport; Robert H. James, William E. Shaeffer, Willis H. Howes, Charles W. Hatch, Charles T. Raymond, James R. Compton, Henry Kupfer, Thomas Slowey, Patrick F. King, Alva K. Potter, Kate C. Bamber, Harriet E. Buck, Alice E. Crocker, Sarah E. Palmer, Lillie B. Ransom, Stella J. Dunlap, Arabella B. Peterson, Mary Scott, Elizabeth R. Dwyer, Elizabeth Barnes.

The present building has ten rooms. It is supplied with city water, connected with the city sewerage system, lighted by kerosene and heated by stoves.

The objects aimed at by the proposed incorporation are eminently worthy, and the persons interested in the movement possess the confidence of the community in which they reside. I recommend that the board give its approval to the certificate of incorporation asked for.

I subjoin to this report a letter from Hon. Cuthbert W. Pound, Senator from the Twenty-ninth Senatorial district, confirming the worthiness of the enterprise, to which I ask the attention of the board.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH.

Dated Albany, July 11, 1894.

ALBANY *April* 26, 1894.

Hon. WM. P. LETCHWORTH, *Commissioner State Board of Charities:*

Dear Sir.—I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th instant relative to the Flagler Hospital of Lockport.

I was city attorney of Lockport when Hon. T. T. Flagler transferred to the city the hospital property some years ago. Owing to the lack of a proper endowment or appropriation, and an efficient managing body, the designs of the donor have thus far failed, and practically nothing has been accomplished.

At this session of the Legislature we have passed a bill permitting the city to raise money for the support of the hospital. The men and women named as incorporators and managers are among our best citizens and most active workers in charitable



ters. Under their management I have no doubt that the of Mr. Flagler will become a real benefit to our city. They have been persuaded to undertake the matter in order to bring about.

sordially recommend that their certificate receive the desired approval of the State Board of Charities.

Yours respectfully,

CUTHBERT W. POUND.

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

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REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON  
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.

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By Commissioners LETCHWORTH, SMITH and STODDARD.

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# REPORT.

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## *To the State Board of Charities :*

The New York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia, has been visited by commissioners of the board during the present year, as follows: By Commissioners Stoddard and Letchworth, April 21; by Commissioner Letchworth, June 12 and 20; by Commissioners Stoddard and Letchworth, July 18; by Commissioners Smith and Stoddard, August 12; by Commissioners Smith and Letchworth, August 14; by Commissioner Letchworth, October 11; by Commissioners Stoddard and Letchworth, October 17; and by Commissioner Letchworth, November 23 and December 26.

By chapter 497, Laws of 1894, the Legislature appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for repairs and improvements for the protection of the health of the inmates, and for the preservation of the buildings of the institution, the expenditure to be made by the local board of trustees, with the approval of the State Board of Charities. This action was based upon the report of a special committee of the board, consisting of Commissioners Letchworth and Stoddard, who visited the institution in April and examined into its immediate needs. Numerous conferences have been held between the board of trustees of the institution and members of the undersigned committee, in reference to the proper expenditure of this appropriation. As a result, the following repairs and improvements have been approved: Tinning roof on front portico, making pedestal caps and railing and repairing same, putting safeguard ventilating slats on cupolas of east and west wings, repairing dome, relaying chimney tops and placing stone caps on same, repairing slate roof on main building and wings, painting gutters, etc., on main building and wings, repairing wall in court where old veranda

fell and making safe the veranda on the opposite side of the court, taking out stone floor in laundry and putting in brick arches and bridging, flooring the same with Norway plank two and three-fourths by four inches, and caulking same, putting anchor rods through laundry building, constructing brick oven for bakery, repairing and painting the chapel, putting in repair and painting rooms Nos. 78 to 98 inclusive, and the halls on third floor; also repairing and painting rooms P. R. L. M. and ten other rooms, besides halls and entries on second and first floors, repairing old boilers and brickwork, changing bath-room on girls' side, making a brick addition seven by eighteen feet to hospital building, putting in 160 feet of glazed sewer tile to connect the hospital with the main sewer, introducing water into the hospital and putting in flush-closet and bath-tub in same, the whole.

Amounting to .....	\$3,242 00
Leaving unexpended of the appropriation.....	1,758 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000 00
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One of the most important needs of the institution is that of a thorough system of drainage for the main building. The institution was built upon a high piece of ground, in which there are numerous springs and quicksand. The dampness from the springs moistens the walls of the basement and must, of necessity, permeate the superstructure. It is believed that this is one of the causes of sickness which has prevailed here, from time to time, during past years. The importance of giving the matter of drainage attention was urged upon the board of managers early in the season, but the undertaking was a difficult one, and, the board of managers being in doubt as to how the deep drainage and sanitary requirements could best be effected, no plan was decided upon until about the time the school term would begin, when it was thought by your committee that it was not best to make extensive excavations about the building, as the health of the pupils might thereby be endangered and accidents rendered liable. This work, it is believed,



should be undertaken during vacation in the coming season, the expenditure for which could be met out of the sum remaining from last year's appropriation. A sub-drain, deeper than the foundation walls, should be laid entirely around the main building. This drain should not discharge into, nor have any connection with the sewers. It should have an independent outlet. All sewers should be made to terminate outside the walls of the building, and should be trapped and ventilated. The plumbing system should be trapped and ventilated inside, and the pipes carried through the outer walls into the sewers. The ground near the building should be graded so as to carry the surface water quickly away by surface drainage, entirely independent of the sub-drainage system. At present, the ground immediately about the main building is level, and the storm water beating against the walls soaks away at their base into the foundation of the building.

Broom-making and mattress-making are now carried on in the basement, which is also used for storing supplies, including vegetables and other articles subject to decay. A store-room, with cellars adjoining, should be built rearward of the present main structure. The industrial department should be removed from the basement and provided for elsewhere. In order to do this your committee recommends that, as soon as practicable, a small hospital for contagious diseases, not to exceed in cost from \$750 to \$1,000, be erected easterly from the present hospital building, and at a safe distance from it, and that the present expensive hospital building, which is much more capacious than is necessary, be extended rearward one story in height, and that this be used for broom-making, mattress making and other industries. The building, about 100 feet long, with stone basement, built in 1876, now unoccupied, could be utilized in connection with the industrial department. The committee charged with the duty of making an inquiry into the management and affairs of this institution in 1877, recommended that this building be used for workshops. This would have taken the inmates out of the basement of the main building.

There is still in use at the institution a deep well, which, at one time, was contaminated by sewers in close proximity to it.

The aforesaid committee of 1877 condemned this well. Not long afterwards it was demonstrated that the water from the well was the cause of sickness so malignant as to make it necessary to close the institution and send the well children for a time to their homes. It is believed that the earth about this well is filled with poisonous matter, and that the well should be closed, as has been repeatedly urged by commissioners of the board since the investigation made in 1877.

Until some radical changes are made in the plan of the main building of this institution it cannot be healthful. Owing to the fact that a four-story corridor was constructed on each side of the dining-room, which is situated in the rear of the main building and between its right and left wings, for the purpose of connecting the dining-room with the wings, a close court was thus formed, the pavement of which at all seasons of the year is damp and green with mould. The pavement of this court is lower than the outside of the building, and much surface water from the outside flows through a passage-way into the court, from which it is slowly discharged by a central drain. The remedy for this architectural mistake is to remove these several storied, walled corridors, and in their place construct one-story corridors supported on piers, that should be open in summer, and closed in winter with glazed sash. The court should then be graded and paved so that any descent of water between the wings of the building would quickly flow away. In this way there would be a free circulation of air and diffusion of sunshine at certain hours of the day.

The need of a gymnasium has long been felt at this institution, as well as a collection of objects for object teaching, such as may be found in the Perkins Institution of Massachusetts, and in institutions for the blind in some other States. A large room is required for the storage and use of such objects. There has, besides, come to be a lack of space in the main building for dormitory purposes, and further dormitory provision should be made. Building accommodation to meet these needs could be attained by erecting a plain two-story structure westerly from the right wing of the main building and connecting it therewith



by a pillared, open, one-story corridor. On the lower floor could be located the gymnasium and museum-room, and the upper floor could be devoted to dormitories.

At the time Commissioners Letchworth and Stoddard visited the institution, April twenty-first, the necessity of making periodical reports by the physician on the sanitary condition of the institution and the proper care of the inmates as required by chapter 633, Laws of 1886, was alluded to and emphasized by both commissioners in the presence of Superintendent Place and Dr. Whitcomb, the asylum physician. On May 1, 1894, Dr. Whitcomb made such a report to the board of trustees as the statute requires, and in this report the following charges were made of maltreatment of pupils:

"I wish to call the attention of the board to the brutal and unnecessary punishment inflicted on two of the pupils by the superintendent. George Perkins, an undersized lad, was repeatedly knocked down by the superintendent with his clenched fist. The blows were dealt principally on the back of Perkins' head. Such treatment as this is liable to cause serious head disease. Furthermore, he was compelled to stand in one position for several hours daily for a week or more. Such punishment is barbarous and entirely uncalled for. William Johnson was severely castigated by the superintendent with a heavy strap (a bellyband, I am informed,) with sufficient force to cause open wounds on the boy's legs. One sore has not yet healed."

Immediately upon learning that charges of cruel treatment of pupils by the superintendent had been made, Commissioner Letchworth requested President Bissell to send him a copy of the charges. He then sent a copy to President Stewart and also one to Dr. Smith, at that time his only associate on the standing committee on institutions for the blind. Commissioner Letchworth at once sought a personal interview with President Bissell and advised him to have a prompt examination made by the board of trustees into the charges against the management of the institution. A special meeting was called for this purpose, followed by two others at short intervals. Commissioner Letchworth was invited to be present at two of these meetings, but did not



receive notice in time to attend the first, and an important public engagement prevented his attendance upon the second.

In conducting the examination, from which newspaper reporters were excluded, the board of trustees was represented by William Tyrell, Esq., as attorney; Superintendent Place by Hon. George Bowen, and Dr. Whitcomb by Fred H. Dunham, Esq. Stenographic notes were taken of the testimony, a copy of which was forwarded by the board of trustees to the Governor, to the State Board of Charities, and to the commissioner of the district. The conclusion reached by the board of trustees exonerated the superintendent from the charges. All of the trustees signed the report. Two of them, however, have since informed Commissioner Letchworth that they acted under the impression that the board was not in favor of continuing Superintendent Place in his position another year; otherwise they should have made a minority report which, while concurring in the findings in the charges preferred, would have recommended the superintendent's removal for lack of fitness for this peculiar work. The examination was closed May fifteenth.

Respecting the qualifications of the Superintendent, Commissioner Letchworth says, in a report which he made to the board July eleventh :

"Before the charges were made by Dr. Whitcomb I had reached the conclusion that the superintendent was not qualified for the position he held, and had formed the resolution that before a re-engagement was made with him I would ask for a hearing before the board of trustees and recommend the appointment of a competent specialist qualified for the position by previous experience in an institution for the blind. The annual meeting of the board occurred on the 20th of June, and as the privilege I had asked of appearing before the board was granted me, I attended the meeting at Batavia on that day. The testimony taken in the examination had previously been gone over by Dr. Smith, who concurred with me, as did also the president of the board, in the opinion that the usefulness of Superintendent Place in the institution was at an end, and that he should resign. My opinion as to the unfitness of Mr. Place had been formed during several inspections and visits made under his superinten-

dency. I had found disorder and a lack of cleanliness in many parts of the institution. The walls, furniture and other property of the institution appeared to be wantonly injured by the inmates, showing slackness in discipline and a lack of respect for the management. The boys were rude in their behavior, there was a lack of decorum at meals, and a seeming spirit of recklessness and insubordination. The clothes of some of the pupils were ragged and torn and ripped at the seams. I judged the superintendent to be lacking in self-control and unfitted in other ways for the responsible position he held. I, therefore, urged the engagement of a superintendent who had already achieved a successful reputation as a teacher of the blind by previous experience.

"I further advised that the discipline of the institution should be regulated by the rules established by the board, and that the power of expelling pupils for misconduct should not be delegated to the superintendent."

No action was taken at this meeting in the way of appointing a superintendent for the ensuing year.

The committee on institutions for the blind, as then constituted, addressed the following letter to the president of the board of trustees respecting the importance of securing a specialist as superintendent of the blind pupils under their care:

"ALBANY, June 28, 1894.

*"To the Board of Trustees of the New York State Institution for the Blind:*

"Having been informed that the term of office of the superintendent of the institution under your charge expires July 1, 1894, and believing that this responsible position should be held by a person that has had previous training and experience in an educational institution for the blind, we, therefore, earnestly recommend, that you engage for the coming year a person who has had such experience. We are assured that such service can be readily obtained, and we believe that in securing such the efficiency and popularity of your institution would be greatly enhanced. Where such a course is not pursued the



peculiar methods and improved systems which are developed in these institutions are lost and the pupils are placed at a disadvantage. Not only is this the case as regards instruction but in matters of discipline. Blind children require very kind and gentle treatment. The discipline adapted to a school for seeing children is entirely out of place in a school for blind children. To strike a blind child is in the nature of things a cruel act. The child can not see and nerve itself for the coming blow. In its utter helplessness it regards the infliction as an outrage, arousing in its breast the most vindictive passions. The undersigned deem it unnecessary to mention other reasons that might be given, why the humane methods belonging to these institutions should be perpetuated, by the continuous employment of persons properly trained and familiarized with this peculiar work, and why at this juncture your institution should avail itself of the opportunity to restore your educational system to the high standing in public estimation which it held when it first began its work, under the wise and benevolent direction of Dr. Asa D. Lord and his accomplished wife, the former of whom it will be remembered was at the time the president of the National Association of Superintendents of Institutions for the Blind, and was regarded as one of the very highest authorities upon subjects relating to the care, education and treatment of this unfortunate class.

“Very respectfully,

(Signed.) “WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH,

“STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,

*“Standing Committee on Institutions for the Blind.”*

Unfortunately for the institution and its beneficiaries, as the committee believes, the managers did not appoint an expert in this peculiar work, and the interests of the State are not promoted in an important particular as they might have been.

Some improvements have been made in the institution since July last. The repairing, painting, etc., have given a pleasing freshness within doors. The children are better clothed than they were in the early part of the year, especially the girls, and their dietary is improved. On the occasion of a visit made by



Commissioner Letchworth November twenty-third, the dietary for the day was as follows : For breakfast, oatflake, fried potatoes, pickles, white and brown bread, crackers, coffee and milk ; for dinner, creamed codfish, beef steak, pickles, plum catsup, mashed potatoes, white and brown bread, apples, coffee and milk ; for supper, hot biscuit, honey, pickles, white and brown bread, cookies, tea, and milk.

The number of inmates November twenty-third was 147 — 90 boys and 57 girls. In the school-room the children were orderly and the teachers were apparently devoted to the interests of their pupils.

The committee desires to speak of a subject that it believes should receive the attention of the Legislature. In a report of the executive committee of this board, made in 1877, on concluding an investigation into the affairs of the institution made by request of the Comptroller, the matter of opening and grading a certain street from the institution to the village at the expense of the State was thus referred to: "The commissioners who fixed the original location of the institution required an avenue to be opened from the institution grounds to the principal street of the town. The land covered by this avenue was conveyed to the State as a portion of the original 50 acres constituting the grounds of the institution. As the land of this avenue belonged to the State in fee, it was assumed that the cost of grading and keeping it in repair should be borne by the State also. In consequence, this avenue, six rods wide and about half a mile in length, has been constructed by building a culvert through a ravine, filling up the ravine and laying down a graveled roadbed in the most thorough manner and planting two rows of trees on each side. The cost of building this avenue, exclusively borne by the State, can not be distinguished from that of laying out and grading the park."

This street or avenue is still maintained at the expense of the State. The driveway is kept in repair and the grass on each side in front of the dwellings is kept nicely mown by the employees of the asylum, adding not a little to the expense of maintaining the institution, as will be seen by the fact that six horses are required on the place and a considerable force of

men, mainly for the purpose of keeping this street and the ornamental grounds of the institution in good order. It would seem that the State should be relieved of any obligation, if it exists, to maintain this avenue, and that the village corporation should be required to assume this obligation.

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The New York Institution for the Blind was visited by the full committee on December eleventh. The several departments were found in good condition. There has been but little sickness among the inmates. The general operations of the institution have been carried forward on the lines projected many years since. Manual training is not pursued for the purpose of affording a means of livelihood but "as related to other branches of instruction in the education of the young blind." The superintendent concludes that "purely mechanical pursuits are not such as are best adapted to those who are deprived of sight." He adds: "The true plan is to give manual pursuits such a place in the scheme of education as is required by the conditions which blindness imposes. The training of the young blind in one or more industries should be rigidly enforced, not because such employments furnish the only, the best or the most available means of future support, but because such training and discipline of the head and the hand in work is necessary to the proper education of every pupil. In this manner manual training is made the means to an end and not the end itself."

As the blind can not compete successfully in trade with those who have sight, and as no class should live in idleness, the superintendent recommends that those who fail to provide for themselves should be provided with work by societies founded for that purpose.

The literary and musical education of the pupils by the system originating with the superintendent, seems to have been highly successful. At the examinations of pupils from the public schools and academies of this State by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, which occurred in December,



March and June, pupils from this institution prepared papers on the following subjects: Reading, spelling, writing, elementary English, advanced English, geography, arithmetic, United States history, physiology and hygiene, and all of them were accepted. The answer papers were prepared by the pupils on typewriting machines, the examinations being held at the time and under the rules prescribed by the Regents for the schools of the entire State. The pupils who went up were successful in every subject.

Several students also submitted to the examinations of the American College of Musicians. For associateship the general theoretical subjects required are: Harmony, counterpoint, music history, musical form, terminology, acoustics and a theoretic examination in relation to each instrument, and known as special organ theoretic, special piano theoretic, etc. The attainments of each candidate are tested at the instrument in what is called the demonstrative examinations. These students were also successful.

The finances of the institution are well managed.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH,

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,

ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D.,

*Committee.*

Dated Albany, December 15, 1894.





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**R E P O R T**  
**FOR THE**  
**STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE DEAF.**

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By **WILLIAM R. STEWART**, Commissioner.

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# REPORT.

## *To the State Board of Charities :*

There are eight schools for the education of the deaf in this State which receive and educate pupils at the expense of the State, or of its several counties. Under the statutes, overseers of the poor or supervisors of the several counties may send to any of them indigent deaf children between the ages of 5 and 12 years, and the counties pay \$300 per annum for the education and maintenance of each such child. Upon the appointment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, indigent pupils between the ages of 12 and 25 years may be sent to any of them except that at Albany, which receives no State pupils. For State pupils, the scholarship fee varies in the different institutions, but does not reach \$300 in any of them. County pupils become State pupils by limitation of time on arrival at 12 years of age.

The number and sex of the pupils in the schools for the deaf October 1, 1894, as reported by their officers, appears in the following table. The schools are named in the order of their incorporation:

Institutions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York....	241	121	362
Le Conteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf- Mutes, Buffalo . . . . .	65	58	123
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington avenue, New York . . . . .	102	98	200

Institutions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham, and branches at Westchester and Brooklyn . . . . .	157	162	319
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome . . . . .	67	65	132
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester . . . . .	91	74	165
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone . . . . .	48	28	76
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany . . . . .	10	6	16

Although but eight schools are named in the above list, there are actually 10, as St. Joseph's Institute at Fordham has important branches at Westchester and Brooklyn. All of these schools have been visited once or more during the period covered by this report.

The above statistics show an increase since the report of January 2, 1894, of pupils entered as pupils on the books of these schools, mainly accounted for by an increase of 34 pupils at the Institution One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York. Other gains are: At Buffalo, 1; Lexington avenue, New York, 3; Fordham and branches, 13; Rochester, 5; Albany, 3. There was no change in the Rome school since then, while that at Malone shows a loss of 13 pupils.

The following table shows the number of pupils in all the schools, sex, and by whom supported:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
State pupils . . . . .	456	346	802
County pupils . . . . .	287	236	523
Private pupils, pay . . . . .	21	20	41
Private pupils, free . . . . .	17	10	27
Total . . . . .	781	612	1,393



Their distribution in the different schools is shown as follows:

	STATE PUPILS.		COUNTY PUPILS.		PRIVATE PUPILS.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York .....	153	70	87	40	1	2	\$62
Buffalo .....	28	28	25	21	11	9	123
Lexington avenue, New York..	62	56	36	37	4	5	200
Fordham and branches .....	76	84	66	65	15	13	329
Rome .....	42	44	25	21	.....	.....	132
Rochester .....	61	45	26	28	4	1	165
Malone .....	34	19	14	9	.....	.....	76
Albany .....	.....	.....	7	6	3	.....	16
Totals .....	456	346	287	236	38	30	1,393

The average per capita cost for the education and maintenance of each pupil for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894, is reported as follows:

One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York....	\$362 07
Buffalo (including clothing for 41 or about one-third) ..	254 46
Lexington avenue, New York, (including clothing for 91)..	252 76
Fordham and branches (including clothing for 323) ..	253 12
Rome (including clothing) .....	300 79
Rochester (exclusive of clothing) .....	307 26
Malone (including clothing) .....	315 79

The averages are prepared in different ways and can not be taken for accurate comparison.

Chapter 654 of the Laws of 1894 makes appropriation of specific sums of money to each of these institutions (except the Albany school, which receives no State pupils) for the maintenance and education of a maximum number of pupils. The appropriation to the two New York city institutions and those at Fordham, Rome, Rochester and Buffalo is at the rate of \$260 per pupil, while the appropriation to the Malone school is at the rate of \$283.33 per pupil. The State owns the land and buildings at Malone only, and the pupils in that school are not therefore chargeable with rent, which would be equivalent to at least \$100 per pupil, as interest on a permanent fund there invested, and would therefore raise the per capita at Malone to \$383.33. All the other schools for the deaf belong to private charitable cor-



porations, and the per capita paid for each pupil in them is inclusive of the rents charged.

Formerly the scholarship fee for each State pupil sent to the schools was \$300, and your committee requests the State Board to renew the recommendation of return to that figure. The State in its attitude towards the Malone school has admitted that the per capita allowance of \$260 is too low. If it were not for the fact that the counties pay \$300 for pupils under the age of 12 years, the final showing would be below what it is at present. Obviously, under the present circumstances, the State pupils are profiting at the expense of county charges. It is submitted that the State is not justified in discriminating in favor of the children of a portion of the commonwealth, and that it should in this matter appropriate its money equitably for value received.

The extreme difficulty of imparting knowledge to the deaf, the necessity for small classes, individual instruction and sufficient teachers, has demonstrated that a per capita allowance of \$300 is needed to insure the best results. Not only do public policy and the interest of the deaf require the advancement of the per capita allowance to \$300 for all State pupils, but also the fact that generous provision for the education of this unfortunate class would be ultimately productive of economy to the State. The chances of the deaf requiring State or county support in later life will be less when education is the highest, discipline the best and early advantages large and wise.

The appropriation in 1894 to the Rochester school was for 95 pupils, while for a number of years the appropriation was for 115. This school has now 110 State pupils, and during 1894 had 105. During that year, therefore, it maintained and educated 10 State pupils free of charge. Your committee recommends that the appropriation for 1895 be for 115 pupils, and a deficiency appropriation for 1894 of \$2,600, to repay the institution the balance due for tuition of State pupils in that year.

An interesting feature of the inspections of the several schools of which notes are appended, was a written examination conducted by your committee of the high or graduating classes in each of the schools. A series of 10 questions was written on

the boards, and the answers written by the members of the classes on papers were collected, examined at the time, and subsequently preserved for future reference. The papers bear the name, age, period in school, age at which hearing was lost, and the designation of the class. A prize offered to the pupil presenting the best paper stimulated the competition between them, and probably guarded against their assisting each other. Most of the questions were intended to be easy to answer, and two or three intended to draw out the superior knowledge of any exceptionally intelligent pupil. The questions are as follows:

1. Between what years did the war of the American revolution take place?
2. Who was king of England at that time?
3. Who was president of the United States during the war of the rebellion?
4. How many States are there in the Union now?
5. What is the capital of Russia?
6. What was the fate of Louis XVI.?
7. What is a cloud?
8. Name some of the vital organs.
9. What is language?
10. What is a pearl?

The best paper presented in each school is printed in full in the notes of its inspection. The answers show the handwriting and spelling of the pupils, the knowledge of language and construction of sentences, as well as of the particular fact inquired about, and are some indication of the educational results achieved in the different schools. The following table shows the school, number of pupils examined in it, highest mark obtained by any pupil, the maximum being 10, the lowest mark, and the school average:

School.	No. examined.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
St. Joseph's, Brooklyn.....	8	9 1-2	6	7.56
Rochester .....	13	9	2	5.62
Buffalo .....	13	8	1 1-2	5.51
One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York.....	23	8 1-2	1	5.23



School.	No. examined	Highest	Lowest
St. Joseph's, Westchester.....	14	7	3
St. Joseph's, Fordham.....	10	9	2
Rome . . . . .	12	5 1-2	2
Lexington avenue, New York..	10	6 1-2	1-
Malone . . . . .	15	6 1-2	...

In nearly every case principals, teachers and school committees welcomed and facilitated the examination, and your committee expresses the hope that it has not been without value. Many papers show the surprising ignorance of high class pupils. Unfortunately, many painfully absurd answers were common. A few of the best were exceptionally good. The general average did not meet the expectations of the teachers or the examiner.

Your committee briefly calls attention to a few points which seem worthy of consideration:

1. An intelligent system of class-books should be maintained, showing the name of pupil, age, date of admission to school, and history. Pupils should be marked for their lessons and recitations based upon the class-book records.

2. The excellent results of the kindergarten instruction for younger pupils obtained at the Rochester schools demonstrate the wisdom and necessity of its introduction into all the schools. By this method the first steps are made much more pleasanter.

3. Each school should have a suitable gymnasium or playground, with excellent apparatus, and some time devoted daily to the development of the physique of the pupils.

4. Art departments should be provided and maintained, with competent teachers employed, and opportunity afforded to develop any talent for art which he may possess.

5. Many class-rooms are bare and unattractive. They should be made cheerful with pictures, growing plants, objects, etc. The teacher should have an idea of the quality of the work done in the several schools by passing through the class-rooms with the principal or pupil.

It has been well said that "The personal equation is a factor in quantity and quality in the particular



sure always to be found." A stream can not rise higher than its source. The managers of these schools, as vacancies occur among their principals or teachers, should make careful selection of their successors with sole regard to the educational interests of the pupils confided to their care.

The word "congenital" as generally used by teachers, and in the following notes, relates to such pupils as have never learned speech through hearing, and not exclusively to those born deaf.

Considerable time has been given in former years, and some time during the inspections of which notes follow, in trial of the voices of the younger pupils with simple words. This was in the endeavor to ascertain whether the statement frequently made to your committee by teachers in "combined" schools that "it was not worth while to waste time in trying to teach most children to articulate" was correct. The results of his inquiry satisfy your committee that time may be well spent in the great majority of cases in endeavoring to teach pupils to speak, if their instruction is begun in early years.

This report is submitted with regret that circumstances have prevented what seems to your committee as careful consideration of the interesting subject of which it treats as it deserves, but serious illness towards the close of the year and the assumption during its course of other responsible duties in connection with the work of the Board, have interfered with the routine of inspections, and the time for preparation. Experience has demonstrated that no critics are more severe than those who watch for and review anything which is written on the subject of the deaf and their education. To these the following pages may offer fresh opportunity for enjoyment; nevertheless, they have been earnestly written with a sincere desire that they may in some measure serve to encourage many faithful and intelligent teachers of the deaf, and be of assistance in raising the work of the schools in this State to a higher standard.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

*Commissioner.*

New York, February 2, 1895.

## I.

**New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.**  
**162d STREET AND TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.**

**Incorporated 1817.**

**Principal, ENOCH HENRY CURRIER.**

**Inspected May 22, 1894, by Commissioner STEWART.**

**Census on that day:**

<b>Officers</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Teachers (of classes)</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Instructors (trade schools)</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Employees</b> .....	<b>88</b>
	<hr/>
	<b>118</b>
	<hr/>
 <b>Pupils, male</b> .....	 <b>241</b>
<b>Pupils, female</b> .....	<b>121</b>
	<hr/>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>362</b>
	<hr/>

An increase of 34 pupils since the inspection of October 20, 1893.

The pupils are classified as follows:

	<b>Males.</b>	<b>Females.</b>	<b>Total.</b>
<b>State pupils</b> .....	<b>153</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>County pupils</b> .....	<b>87</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Private pupils, pay</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>241</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>362</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of this number 317 pupils were present and 45 absent from the institution at the time of its inspection, but on the following day the number present had risen to 347, 15 being absent.

Average per capita cost for maintenance and education for the year ending September 30, 1894, less clothing, \$362.07.

The method of instruction is the combined.

Arriving at the institution without notice in accordance with invariable custom, I ascertained that the day was one set apart for a semi-annual examination of the classes, the last of which had been held before the Christmas holidays. For these examinations teachers are assigned to examine other than their own classes, and thus when I visited the class-rooms it was less easy to obtain information than had the regular teachers been present; an inspection on that day was somewhat inopportune. The demands upon my time requiring this the inspection was continued with consideration for the convenience of the examiners, and due allowance for the unusual order of things in the class-room. I was courteously accompanied by the principal throughout the inspection, which occupied the entire school day.

The little boys occupy the "Mansion House," which by the completion last year of extension to the rear, has been constituted a complete institution. There are five class-rooms in this extension and they were visited in turn. At the time 69 boys were domiciled in the Mansion House and form the kindergarten department for boys.

The lowest division of the kindergarten class contained 14 boys, all present. They were seated at tables arranging little blocks of wood; some were so young as to be in skirts, and all wore checked aprons over their clothes. The teacher gave their ages as 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. I was pleased to observe the large proportion of young children, as an early educational start is especially essential to the deaf pupil.

Another kindergarten class, somewhat further advanced than the last, contained 13 pupils, two absent, ill in the institution. The average age of these pupils was about 7 years; all of them had come to school first since the school year began September 6, 1893; the pupils were being taught to write and spell words by spelling and speech, signs not being allowed in the class-room or dining-room. The principal stated that each class in the school had an hour's articulation lesson daily by a special teacher, and that there are five special teachers of articulation.



In an adjoining class-room 11 pupils, on an average 8 years old, were being examined by a male teacher. Three pupils were absent. The exercise consisted in writing words from pictures. A blind boy referred to in former reports was seated in this room.

In an adjoining room 12 pupils, all present, on an average 9 years of age, were being examined.

The highest kindergarten class contained 19 pupils, in two divisions, being examined at the time by two teachers. The boys of the lower division gave their ages as 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 11 and 12, and wrote them on the boards as a rule well. The boys of the higher division wrote their ages as 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12. There were 14 boards in the room, of good size and shape. Average time in school in this class about three and a half years. A number of pupils in answer to the question wrote correctly "I have been at school . . . years." Many young pupils have difficulty in the construction of this sentence. The examination was conducted mainly by dactylography. Promotions are made from this class into the main school.

The dormitory over these class-rooms is a fine hall, and contained 65 beds; an attendant sleeps in an adjoining room. The new dormitory and class-rooms were first occupied in November of 1893; a few boys sleep in another room. The completion of the extension has allowed of several advantageous changes in the old building of the Mansion House, which add to the comfort of its occupants.

The inspection of the male department was continued in the main building, beginning with a class which the principal stated he considered the lowest in grade, 11 pupils, 10 present. They wrote their ages, giving them as 14, 14, 14, 15, 16, 16, 16, 17. Two boys aged, 15 and 13, could not write their ages, having first come to school this year. The mistaken affection which detained them at home, and thus deprive them of the advantages freely extended by the State for their education, might be characterized as cruel in its results. It was stated that the members of this class were peculiar, each constituting a class by himself; one of its members is a son of two former graduates of the school. The principal stated that there were in the school at the time four

congenitally deaf pupils, the children of two graduates of the institution.

Another class of low grade, in charge of a deaf mute teacher; 13 pupils, all present, a colored boy and a Spaniard among them; another "omnium gatherum" class. They gave their ages as 9, 10, 14, 14, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23. The colored boy of 17 could not give his age. A pupil of 19 had come to school this year for the first time; another of 21 years had been only two years in the school. The principal stated that he expected shortly to dismiss some of these pupils to their homes, as virtually unteachable and not proper subjects for education at State expense.

Sixth grade. Stated to be a derelict class of pupils, eight present of nine. They gave their ages as 13, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 22, and the average time in school was given as eight years.

Sixth grade, somewhat higher than the foregoing, was next seen. It was necessary to pass several classes, as their members were then in the trade schools, 15 pupils, 14 present. They gave their ages as 12, 13, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 18, 19, 19. The absent boy was ill in the hospital. A member of the class made the signs for a chill, although signs are not allowed in school. Average time in school about eight years; taught; first lessons in arithmetic (Thomson), first lessons in United States history (Eggleston), geography (Monteith), penmanship, drawing, language, lip-reading, articulation. The principal asked by speech of each pupil "Are you well?" and they replied in turn generally so as to be understood by me; they also gave the years in school by speech.

Highest class of boys, 14 pupils, all present in school, but eight now serving as monitors while the regular teachers of classes conduct the examination. The principal stated that 11 of the class would graduate next month, and that the six members present for my inspection were fairly representative of the class. They gave their ages as 20, 21, 21, 23, two not given; and the time in school as 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 years; of the six, three congenitals, two semi-mutes, one semi-deaf. The curriculum embraced grammar (Kerle), United States history (Eggleston), geography (large Mon-



teith's), natural history (Wood), mythology (Bullfinch), natural philosophy (Cooley), arithmetic (Thompson), algebra (Wentworth), History of England (Channing), physical geography (Houston), manners and morals (Gow), government of the United States, language, penmanship, mechanical and freehand drawing.

I requested the principal to have each pupil supplied with paper and pencil, and when this was done asked them to write their names, ages and age when they became deaf, at the head of the papers; stated that I desired to ask them a few questions on the board, and to have them write the answers, being careful not to help or confuse each other, and that the name of the writer of the best paper would be announced. I then wrote the following questions upon the board:

1. Between what years did the war of the Revolution take place?
2. Who was king of England at that time?
3. How many States are there in the Union now?
4. Who was president of the United States during the Civil war?
5. What was the fate of Louis XVI?
6. What is the capital of Russia?
7. What is a cloud?
8. Name some of the vital organs?
9. What is language?
10. What is a pearl?

The pupils were given a reasonable and sufficient time to write answers to all the questions, and then the papers were collected and preserved for examination and future reference. Ten questions were asked, each of six scholars; a correct answer was marked 1; an answer not perfect 1-2, and failure 0. The maximum mark for a pupil was, therefore, 10; and for the class 60. After a careful examination and marking of the papers, I find the total marks received by the class to be 40, and the average per pupil 6.66. John Hogan, aged 20, semi-deaf, received the highest number of marks, 8 1-2, and his answers follow: "(1) In 1775. (2) George III. (3) 44. (4) Lincoln. (5) He was guillotined. (6) St. Petersburg. (7) A vaporous mass.



(8) Heart, lungs. (9) A combination of sounds used for the communication of ideas, although it is sometimes ambiguous. (10) A precious gem; the product of decayed oysters." A congenital of 21 received 8 marks, 2 others of 21 each 7 marks, another pupil 6 1-2, and a semi-deaf pupil 23 years old, 3 marks only.

Some of the classes of the female department were next visited beginning with the

Kindergarten class.—Thirty pupils, in three divisions; taught by one kindergarten teacher, assisted for writing, etc., by another.

The ages of the 30 were given as 4, 4, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 12. The divisions of this class come to the kindergarten room in turn one hour a day and receive the usual training. At the time a teacher was examining one of these pupils in articulation, keeping a record of the results.

Sixth grade.—A class of 13 pupils, 12 present, on an average about five years and a half in school, was being examined in arithmetic. Being requested to do so, they wrote their names and ages on the boards, giving the latter as 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16, 17, 20. This class is taught primary arithmetic (Barton); language lessons (Peet); first lessons in English history; manners and morals (Gow); penmanship; Harper's second reader; geography (by the teacher); mechanical and free-hand drawing, and clay-modeling.

The high class of congenitals was next visited, 11 pupils, all present; ages 14, 14, 15, 17, 17, 19, 19, 19, 20, 22, 22; average time in school about nine years. A special teacher also in the classroom. The curriculum of the class embraces primary history of the United States (Ellis); arithmetic (Wentworth) to fractions; geography (Potter's Elementary); composition, penmanship, articulation, drawing, and in English literature translates poetry into prose. The teacher of the class, a semi-mute, asked questions by dactylology. Each pupil repeated a proverb, but with careful attention I was only able to understand two of them. I asked the girls to write answers to the same questions which were put to the high class of boys. They did so, and examination shows that the best paper was presented by Mamie L. Elsworth, a congenital aged 22, who received 7 marks for her answers,

which follow: "(1) The Revolutionary War occurred between 1775 and 1783. (2) King George III. (3) There are 44 States in the Union. (4) There was no President during the Rebellion. (5) Louis XVI was a King of France, and the people did not like him, because he took his throne and he had powerfully to rule over his kingdom, so his head was cut off by the soldiers. (6) St. Petersburg is the capital of Russia. (7) A cloud is vapor in the higher atmosphere. (8) Some of the vital organs are the heart, nerves, muscles, circulation of blood. (9) Language is the expression of thought in which we speak and write. (10) A pearl is a precious metal which comes from the ocean." Other papers were marked 6, 5, 4 1-2, 4, 3 1-2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1. The 11 pupils received 41 marks in a maximum of 110, or an average of 3.73 each out of a possible 10.

High class of semi-mutes, six girls, all present. They gave their ages as 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, one not taken. Three of these wore spectacles; same studies as the high class of congenitals; taught by speech. The same questions were asked them as the other two high classes, and the written replies of five of them give an average of 5.30. The answers showed the possession of a much larger vocabulary than was used by the other classes. This was to be expected. Emma F. Caddy, aged 20, presented the best paper in this class, receiving 8 1-2 marks out of a possible 10. Her answers are as follows: "(1) Between 1775 and 1781. (2) George III. (3) Forty-eight. (4) Abraham Lincoln. (5) He was killed by his people during the French revolution when they rose against a monarchial form of government and established a republic. (6) St. Petersburg. (7) It is formed of vapor. When rain or dew falls, the heat of the sun makes it evaporate and rise up and thus forms clouds. (8) The heart, lungs, stomach, intestines, liver and kidneys. (9) Language is the means by which our ideas and thoughts find expression in words. There are two kinds, written and spoken. (10) It is a hardened, round, white substance found inside the shell of some oysters, and is probably formed by some foreign substance getting inside the shell and by some mysterious process is changed into a pearl." Julia A. Hemphill, a semi-mute of 19, also received 8 1-2 marks, but her paper was not quite so



good as that given above. The other members of this class were marked 4, 3 1-2 and 2.

The art department is a feature of this institution, and has for several years been in charge of a competent young woman; two large rooms and a hallway are devoted to art work and the exhibition of some of the productions of the art classes. At the time of my visit, six pupils were at work in one of the rooms drawing in crayons from nature a pail full of buttercups, and other subjects. In the other room a lad was painting a Louis XVI scroll in die colors on tapestry for a hanging; both drawing and coloring were excellent, the tapestry measuring about 6 x 10 feet; many excellent pen and ink sketches, water colors, and some good illustrating work for book covers was shown; quite a collection of drawings and paintings was awaiting judgment for prizes.

At intervals during the day, printed examination forms filled in and signed by the examiner were handed to the principal; these gave the marks of the pupil for each study with his general average and standing in the class, and each paper showed the entire record of a class.

The principal stated that, although corporal punishment was allowed, it was seldom used in the school; that there had been only two cases in which its administration was found necessary during the year past. In each of these cases he administered the punishment in his office in the presence of three witnesses, the culprits were large boys, and the punishments were for destruction to property and continued rebellion; the punishments were inflicted with a strap on the buttocks. One of the delinquents was a large colored boy.

Preparatory to going to dinner all the girls assembled in three lines in their large hall and went through calisthenic exercises in fairly good time, following the lead of a pupil who stood on a table. The dinner hour is 12.30. The boys and girls entered the dining-hall from opposite doors, and stood at their seats until grace was said by dactylology, when they sat down. The tables were well set and clean, usually nine pupils sat at a table, one



end seat being vacant. A count showed 101 girls and 142 boys present, in all 243, these added to the 69 little boys at the Mansion House increased the number to 312. The principal stated that five pupils dined with the teachers, and these brought the total actual number of pupils present in school at the time to 317. The meal consisted of roast beef, baked beans, potatoes, thick gravy, bread and butter and sweetened rice for dessert, and was partaken of with evident relish. Passing between the tables the pupils were carefully inspected, and appeared to be in generally good health, neatly and suitably dressed. Three boys eat at the "sinner's table" for punishment. Older pupils serve as monitors and help at the tables; eight colored pupils, and a Chinese were observed.

Since the last inspection a gymnasium has been constructed on the top floor of the Academic building, and has been in use for the past six weeks. It contained horizontal and parallel bars, chest weights, rowing weights and others for abdominal work, a wrist machine, foot and ankle machine, horse, striking bag, spring board, travelling parallel bars, ladder and wands, dumbbells and Indian clubs. All the boys and girls come to the gymnasium for instruction for an hour three times a week. A physical director, a graduate of Dr. Sargent, has been employed, and resides in the institution. Adjoining the gymnasium is his office, in which the pupil's measurements and weights are taken and their strength tested. It is intended to measure every pupil four times a year. I was greatly pleased to see that a practical effort was being made to improve the physique of the pupils of this school. The deaf use their lungs but little for speech, and, therefore, are in special need of exercises adapted to the expansion of the lungs and the development of the chest, and the physical director will doubtless see that this need is supplied.

The hospital list for the day showed 11 patients under treatment, of whom 8 were pupils. The diseases were various, including epilepsy, rheumatism, appendicitis (no operation being necessary), mumps, an eye operation, etc., etc., only three patients were in bed, with mumps, cold, etc. There had been a slight epidemic

of mumps, but it had been subdued. The attending physician resides in the neighboring village of Carmansville, and visits daily and whenever necessary.

The trades taught in the institution are printing, typewriting, carpentry, cabinet making, shoemaking, tailoring, gardening, baking, dressmaking, plain sewing, shirt making and cooking; also various kinds of art work necessary to the development of the artist artisan. Four hours a day are spent in trade work. On the day of inspection 286 pupils were assigned to work, as follows: Art, 20; baking, 2; carpentry, 49; cooking, 42; dressmaking, 18; gardening, 3; printing, 33; plain sewing, 33; shirt making, 21; shoemaking, 27; tailoring, 16; typewriting, 18; both sexes are employed only in art work and tailoring. Cooking and typewriting are taught pupils, who also have plain sewing, shirt making, tailoring, art instruction, etc., so that pupils may figure twice or more in the above table.

A new engine and boiler-house, 35x90, is in course of construction, and is placed immediately adjoining the shops; it is a substantial three-story, fire-proof brick building, and was under roof, although not fully completed. Four large boilers were in place, and portions of the machinery for a 35-horse power engine had been delivered; the boilers have an authorized pressure of 210 pounds, but the working pressure will be only 75. All the buildings will be heated by steam, and all cooking and washing and other running power will be supplied from this plant. The second floor contains two large rooms, one of which will be used as a laundry and have machines for washing and drying clothes. The other room will be used for ironing. The top floor is a large open dormitory for servants, and has also a room for the laundress, and a toilet room; the ceilings are of iron. It was stated that the cost of the building and plant would be about \$32,000 and would be defrayed from the permanent fund of the institution.

## II.

Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction  
of Deaf-Mutes.

125 EDWARD STREET, BUFFALO.

Incorporated 1861.

Principal, Sister MARY ANN BOLKE.

Inspected June 1, 1894, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

Officers .....	4
Teachers .....	11
Teachers (of industries).....	5
Employes .....	17
Total .....	<u>37</u>

Pupils, male .....	<del>6</del> 5
Pupils, female .....	<del>5</del> 2
Total .....	<u>123</u>

An increase of one pupil since the inspection of November 10, 1893.

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males	Females	Total.
State pupils .....	28	28	56
County pupils .....	26	21	47
Private pupils, pay.....	8	6	14
Private pupils, free.....	3	3	6
Total .....	<u>65</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>123</u>

Of these eight were absent on the day of inspection. Twenty-nine little boys included in the above census reside at the Branch house.

Average per capita cost for maintenance and education for the year ending September 30, 1894, \$254.46, including clothing for 41, or about one-third.



Chautauqua county pays only \$208 per annum for pupils and Erie county \$250 for pupils, the same per capita as has been paid by the State for the past 11 years. The other counties pay \$275 for pupils, who are clothed by their parents. Why two counties should be thus exceptionally favored I do not understand. It seems an injustice to the institution, and to the other counties.

At this school the boys and girls occupy separate wings of the same building. This is a "combined" school, and is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, a religious order. All of the teachers hear and speak.

The classes were visited in turn, beginning with the lowest grade of girls, the tenth; 18 pupils, 15 present; ages 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11; on an average one year in school. Six of these pupils came since the school year began, September 6. The teacher has no class-book to give information about the different pupils; thinks all are congenitals except one. This class is taught orally, and no signs are allowed in it; the lesson in articulation of vowel and consonant sounds; questions asked by speech and the manual alphabet, reading from charts, etc. A picture of a bird was shown. The pupil said "bird" and wrote on the board "the bird is on the stand." A picture of a table shown. A pupil said "table" and wrote on the board "a table is brown." Some of the older pupils wrote quite nicely; some of the younger ones used natural signs in talking to each other. A simple sum in addition was given five pupils. Three answered it correctly, and two failed to do so. This is much too large a class.

Ninth grade.—Eleven pupils, 10 present; they wrote their ages on the boards given them as 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 16. The pupil of 16 is behind the others in the class, she came to school only two years ago. The pupils wrote their names, and time at school on an average two years and a half. The teacher thinks there are four congenitals in the class. All the voices were tried in reading simple sentences, and they were marked as follows for voice and articulation: 1, high, indistinct; 2, high, indistinct; 3, high, indistinct; 4, very high, indistinct; 5, fair, indistinct; 6, fair, indistinct; 7, fair, fair; 8, fair, indistinct; 9,

low, poor; 10, omitted from notes. As a rule the pupils have poor voices and articulate indistinctly. They were also very poor lip-readers and could not read the teacher's lips without several trials when she said "count by threes to fifteen." This class is taught addition, subtraction, penmanship, reading (Riverside Primer), and a little geography from charts.

Eighth and seventh grades, taught separately, one teacher. Eighth grade. Seven pupils, all present. They wrote their names, residences, and ages, giving the latter as 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 17, 17, and time in school, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5 years. Five of them wrote that they were born deaf. The pupils of this class read the questions, to which the foregoing answers were made from my lips, except the question, "When did you become deaf," which the teacher had to repeat; very few mistakes were made in writing the answers. On trial of the voices they were marked for voice and articulation as follows: 1. Fair, fair; 2. semi-deaf, natural voice and articulation; 3. high, indistinct; 4. fair, indistinct; 5. poor, poor; 6. fair, poor; 7. fair, poor. The studies of the class embrace arithmetic (Barnes' Elementary), addition and subtraction; language (Riverside Primer); geography (Cornell's First Steps); penmanship, reading. Riverside language charts were in use.

Seventh grade. Six pupils, all present. They wrote their names and ages well, giving the latter as 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 15; also time in school as 2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 5 years. Four of them wrote that they were born deaf. On trial of the voices they were marked for voice and articulation as follows: 1. Good voice and articulation (deaf at 4); 2. fair, poor; 3. high, indistinct; 4. natural voice and articulation (deaf at 6); 5. fair, fair; 6. high, indistinct. This grade has the same studies as the last grade, but is further advanced in the books.

Sixth and fourth grades, pupils seen together as one class. There is no fifth, third, second or first grade in the female department; the first would be the highest grade; the fourth is higher than the sixth.

Sixth grade. Eight pupils, 6 present. They wrote their names and ages, giving the latter as 14, 14, 15, 16, 16, 16, and age at which hearing was lost, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4 years, and in infancy;



the handwriting was good; no mistakes in spelling or grammar were made. The pupils were good lip-readers. The voices were tried separately and marked for voice and articulation: 1, Fair, indistinct; 2, fair, indistinct; 3, fair, indistinct; 4, poor, indistinct; 5, fair, fair; 6, poor, indistinct. These pupils are taught grammar (Hyde's Primary); geography (Monteith's); arithmetic (Barnes' Elementary); United States history (Goodrich); reading and penmanship.

Fourth grade. The highest in the female department. Five pupils, three present; ages, 16, 17, 20; years in school, 5, 6, 7, deaf at 2, 3, and congenital. Two of these had fair high voices and indistinct articulation, and one a high voice and indistinct articulation; taught arithmetic (Robinson's Progressive); grammar (Reed & Kellogg's Elementary); geography (McNally); history (Monteith); notes in physiology, no text-book. The teacher said that no member of this or the sixth grade was expected to graduate before two years.

There being so few pupils in the fourth grade I desired the pupils of that and the sixth grade to write replies to the 10 questions uniformly put to the highest classes found in all the schools. The papers, when completed, were presented to me, and after careful examination I marked them as follows, the highest possible mark being 10. The pupils of the sixth grade were marked, 5, 5, 3 1-2, 3 1-2, 3, 1 1-2, or on an average for the grade of 3.58. The girls of the fourth or highest grade in the school were marked as follows: Six and one-half, 5 1-2, 5 1-2, average for the grade 5.83 marks. The best paper presented by a pupil in either of these two grades was by Laura Freiburger of the fourth grade, age 16, born deaf, and seven years at school; her answers are as follows: (1) The war of the Revolution took place between the year 1775 and 1776. (2) King George was the King of England. (3) President Abraham Lincoln was the President during the Civil War. (4) There are 44 States in the Union now. (5) He was beheaded. (6) Petersburg is the capital of Russia. (7) A cloud is a vapor. (8) Lungs and hearts are some of the vital organs. (9) Language is the expression of a thought in words. (10) A pearl is obtained from an oyster."



The best paper presented by a pupil of the sixth grade was that of Mary Garvey, age 16, deaf at 3, and 6 years at school: "(1) The war of the Revolution take place between 1812 and 1715. (2.) King Charles II. was king of England then. (3.) Abraham Lincoln. (4.) There are forty-four States in the Union now. (5.) He was behead. (6.) Prussia. (7.) A cloud is a vapor. (8) Lungs, brain and heart are the vital organs. (9.) Language is an idea express the into words. (10.) It is taken from oyster."

#### Male Department.

It will be remembered that the youngest boys reside in the branch house, which is some distance from the main school. The lowest class in the main school was first visited.

Ninth grade. — 11 pupils, 10 present. Ages 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 16, and years at school 2, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 7. Seven of these pupils stated that they were born deaf, one had some hearing, and two lost hearing at 2 years of age; eight of these boys wrote their answers rapidly and well. On trial of the voices they were marked for speech and articulation: 1, fair, uncertain; 2, high, indistinct; 3, fair, indistinct; 4, poor, poor; 5, poor, poor; 6, poor, poor; 7, good, poor; 8, would not or could not speak; the other two were only trying the elements of speech. The class is taught penmanship, in arithmetic, addition and subtraction, and a little geography (by the teacher), also picture lessons. Five hours are spent in school.

Eighth grade.—Six pupils, all present; they wrote their names and ages, giving the latter as 15, 15, 15, 17, 18, 18, and time in school as 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 9 years. Some grammatical mistakes were made in writing the time at school. In answer to the question "When did you become deaf?" a pupil wrote, "I was in born deaf;" another, "I was because deaf;" another, "Isma was deaf;" a dull class, taught by the help of signs.

Sixth grade (there being no seventh grade).—Six pupils, all present; ages, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16; in school 2, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7 years; five of these said they were born deaf. The teacher asked the questions by the manual alphabet. The answers were written on the boards correctly and well. This class is taught in arith-

metic, the four rules; geography (Monteith), United States history (Monteith), language (short studies in English), reading (Appleton's School Reader). Two classes recite in this room in the morning, and two in the afternoon; there are two teachers for the four classes, and an assistant. All the teachers but two belong to the religious order of St. Joseph; these two are lay teachers.

A mixed grade, lower than the last, was next visited. There had been 5 pupils during the winter, but 3 were present; ages, 19, 21, 23, and years in school 5, 5 and 6; a congenital, the others deaf at 1 and 5; very dull, defective-looking young men; the teacher gave the information about them.

Fifth grade, highest grade they now have in the school, the fourth, third, second and first grades being empty. Four pupils, all present. They wrote their names and ages, giving the latter as 15, 15, 17, 18, and time in school, 3, 7, 8, 9 years; one pupil a congenital, one semi-deaf, others deaf at 4 and 5. On trial of the voices they were marked for voice and articulation as follows: 1, fair, fair; 2, semi-deaf, fair; 3, uncertain, indistinct; 4, fair, indistinct. This class is taught primary history of the United States (Barnes'), elementary grammar (Reed & Kellogg's), geography (Monteith's), reading (Appleton's), arithmetic (Ficklin's).

I asked these pupils the same questions which had been previously put to the highest class of girls. The papers, after careful examination, have been marked as follows, 8, 8, 6 1-2, 6; the average for the class being 7.12. Although none of the papers were very creditable, the answers in the main were correct. I was much surprised at this result in the same school in which the highest grade of girls had previously obtained an average mark of only 5.83. The best paper was presented by Michael O'Neill, 17 years old, seven years at school, who became deaf at 5 years, and is as follows: (1) It began in 1775 and last in 1783. (2) Gorges the III. (3) President Lincoln. (4) There are 44 States. (5) St. Petersburg. (6) He was beheaded. (7) It is partly condensed vapor high in the air. (8) Lungs and heart and brain. (9)



It is the expression of thought in words. (10) It is a small thing that is very valuable, and is found in the water."

Dinner is served at noon, and on the day of inspection (Friday) the meal consisted of fresh fish, mashed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread, and bananas for dessert. The tables were covered with red cloths, the older girls had blue and white china. Fifty-three girls were seated at the tables, of which there were eight. The boys' dining-rooms in the other wing of the building, like that used by the girls, are in the basement, but are dark, ill-smelling and badly ventilated rooms, under the level of the ground, and their use for the purpose should be discontinued. Twenty-eight boys were seated at the tables, of which there were five in two rooms. One of these much more disagreeable than the other. The basement floor and stairs are in bad repair. (Under date November 5, 1894, I am pleased to be informed that the girls' dining-room has been moved from the basement to the first floor.)

The dormitories were inspected, and in general found in good order, that on the boys' wing, fourth floor, has no fire escape, and would be unsafe in the event of fire breaking out below; an unpleasant, insufficiently ventilated closet opens into this dormitory.

Little industrial training is given. The principal stated that 14 boys were taught printing, 3 shoemaking, 1 baking, and 10 tailoring; chair-caning had also been taught. She also stated that the only corporal punishment administered is whipping on the hands with a small strap; only one boy has been punished in this way during the school year; the girls are slapped on the hand by the Sister in charge of the class, in the presence of the principal. There has been no corporal punishment of a girl during the year. Specimens of water color and oil paintings were shown, but were of little merit; no art instructor is at present employed, and the regularly organized art department usually found in schools for the deaf of this size is wanting in this school. There is no gymnasium and no physical training. In the yard there has been a bar formerly in use, but not at present in order. A Sister stated that there were some dumb-bells.



### Branch of Little Boys.

This is about four miles from the main school, a comfortable frame structure, surrounded with well-shaded grounds. Six Sisters reside in it, of whom two teach; there is also one lay assistant in the class-rooms. At the time of the visit there were 29 little boys at the branch.

Lowest class, 15 pupils, all present. Their ages were given as 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 13, 13; on an average one and a half years at school. Of these pupils, seven had come to school first since the school year began last September. The children looked well, but untidy. The teacher stated that none had any hearing to speak of, and that there were several congenitals in the class. Signs are not taught, but are used in explanation; a number of objects were about the room. Instruction begins with the articulation of simple sounds as f-a, fa; m-a, ma; then sounds in combination as mamma, papa, etc. A child of 5 said "mamma" and "papa" nicely; another of 7, "I am a boy" quite well; another of 9, his first year in school, articulated "cha," "sha," "ka," and other difficult sounds well; another pupil counted from one to 10 very well, said to be a congenital; another pupil read "Annie Has a Doll" quite well; two boys of 5 wrote their names clearly, and on my request, by the manual alphabet spelled "this is a basket of flowers," and wrote the sentence on the board. There was no class-book to give information about the pupils. The teacher stated that the records were kept at the main school. This class was much too large, especially as a beginner's class.

The second or highest class in the branch contains 13 pupils, of whom 12 were present. They gave their ages as 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11. These boys wrote well on the boards; a counting frame was in use in the class for addition and subtraction. The teacher stated that the custom was to ask questions in writing or by spelling. It was observed that the pupils found great difficulty in reading the lips, indeed there are few good lip-readers in this school. A boy, deaf at 2, wrote a sentence well; another of 8, asked to speak his name, gave it as "Jim Crow" quite distinctly. The teacher said he became

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

at another pupil of 8, said, "I am a good boy" well. There were several very good articulators in this class.

The general health of the pupils of the Buffalo school has been good throughout the year. One little child died October 22, 1894, of membranous croup.

### III.

Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

LAWINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN SIXTY-SEVENTH AND SIXTY-EIGHT

STREETS, NEW YORK.

Incorporated 1867.

Principal, D. GREEN.

Inspected May 15, 1894, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on the day named:

Officers .....	9
Teachers .....	16
Special teachers .....	5
Employes .....	18
Total .....	48
Pupils, male .....	102
Pupils, female .....	98
Total .....	200

An increase of three pupils since the inspection of May 12, 1893.

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males	Females.	Total.
State pupils .....	62	56	118
County pupils .....	36	37	73
Private pupils, pay .....	4	5	9
Total .....	102	98	200

Of this number, 184 were present in school on the day of

The average per capita cost for maintenance and education each pupil, for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1894, including clothing for 91 pupils, is reported \$252.76.

This institution is a pure oral school, and all the officers and teachers hear and speak; most of them reside in the school. On inspection the building was found in good order and dry, well lighted and ventilated, and scrupulously clean. The principal stated that the general health of the pupils had been good during the year since the last inspection. No deaths had occurred among them during that period, there had been no epidemics, and every pupil at present in the school was able to recite recitations on that day.

I visited the class-rooms in turn, beginning with that occupied by:

Class P, the beginners' class. This consisted of 13 pupils, 11 present, 5 girls, and 6 boys. Their ages were given as 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9; all of whom except two came first to school during the present school year, which began September 9th; said to be seven congenitals in the class. School hours are from 8.15, with an hour's recess for dinner. These beginners are taught to articulate simple words. Members of the class articulated "arm," "top," "shoe," "thumb," etc., very well. Some of the children in this class were unruly; the school-book was not well kept, and did not furnish accurate and sufficient information about the pupils in the class. I subsequently found that this was generally the case in the other classes.

Class O, next higher, 9 pupils, all present, 4 girls and 5 boys; ages, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 13; on an average one year in school; said to be four congenitals in the class. The pupils read from teacher's lips the sentences to be spoken: "I saw a cow," "I have a doll," "My mamma gave me a hat," "I will go home by the cars," were spoken as a rule fairly well by members of the class, which impressed me as a very hopeful one.

Class N.—Next higher, 12 pupils, all present, 4 girls and 8 boys; ages, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 14, 16; said to be several congenitals in the class. Average time in school given as about two



years, but no class-book to show this, and time failed to consult the school records. The teacher stated that the vocabulary of the members of this class comprised about 250 words, and that she understood two-thirds of them when they told her anything. The new words for the day were "statue" and "fountain," the class taught penmanship, language, from the boards and picture charts, numbers, subtraction. The pupils in this class sat quietly and erect.

Class M.—14 pupils, 13 present. Average age said to be 9 years, and time in school one and a half years, eight congenitals in the class. No class-book. Taught penmanship, in arithmetic, the four rules, language.

Class L.—9 pupils, all present, 5 girls and 4 boys; ages 8, 8, 8, 10, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13; the pupils gave their ages by speech. I was unable to understand most of them, but the voices were not unpleasant as a rule; the articulation was indistinct. The pupils were said to have been about three years in school; are taught penmanship, arithmetic, the four rules, language, conversation lessons, drawing (Prang's and White's books) and kindergarten.

Class K.—11 pupils, 10 present, 6 girls and 4 boys; ages 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 12, 12, 12, 13; of whom six were congenitals; average time in school three and a half years. The same lessons as in the last class but somewhat more advanced. A congenital boy of 12, said to me so as to be clearly understood, "I saw a policeman catch three boys," and read from my lips accurately "What had the boys been doing?" he replied distinctly, "They had been stealing apples."

Class J.—11 pupils, all present, 5 girls and 6 boys; ages 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 14; on an average four years in school. I was unable to understand most of them when they gave their ages by speech; they read the question from my lips. Lessons about the same as in the last class.

Class I.—13 pupils, 10 present, 5 girls and 5 boys; ages 9, 10, 11, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17; about four and a half years at school. I asked their ages by speech and understood all the replies but one. Five congenitals in the class, three of these spoke sentences,

but I was only able to understand one. Same lessons as in last class with addition of elementary clay modeling.

Class H.—13 pupils, 12 present, 6 girls and 6 boys; ages 10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15; on an average five years in school. I understood the replies of all but two pupils to the question "How old are you?" Lessons the same as in the last class.

Class G.—12 pupils, 9 present, 4 girls and 5 boys; ages 10, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 16. They gave their ages by speech, and were all understood. Average time in school five years. A congenital girl of 11 has a pleasant voice and quite distinct articulation, and read my lips readily.

Class F.—14 pupils, 13 present, 4 girls and 9 boys, not in its class-room when reached in order, but was at work in the clay modeling room; its members were seen at dinner. Their ages were given as 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 17, 18; 19; and average time in school as 6 years.

Class E.—12 pupils, all present, 7 girls and 5 boys; on an average six years in school; ages 10, 11, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 15, 15; 1 omitted; 3 congenitals in the class. The same studies as in the last class with the addition of Guyot's geography. A boy deaf at 11-2 said very nicely, "I have a new bicycle at home."

Class D.—14 pupils, all present, 8 girls and 6 boys; on an average of six and a half years in school; ages 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 16, 16, 16, 16, 17, 18; they gave their ages by speech, and I understood nearly all of them; five congenitals in the class. The same lessons as in the last class, with the addition of physics and composition; in arithmetic work in fractions.

Class C.—13 pupils, 12 present, 5 girls and 7 boys; on an average seven years in school; ages 12, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 18; five congenitals. I called the congenitals to the front, heard their voices, which, in cases, were pleasant, and had them talk to each other; they readily understood each other by the motions of the lips. This class is taught by a male teacher; all the others to this point by women. The studies of this class, arithmetic, fractions, geography of South America, United States history (Monteith's); penmanship, mechanical

drawing, clay modeling, and language for itself, and as an aid to the other studies.

**Class B.**—14 pupils, 13 present, 7 girls and 6 boys; on an average eight years in school. They gave their ages by speech, so as to be generally understood, as 14, 15, 15 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 20; six congenitals. A pupil, deaf at 4, spoke with very natural voice and distinct articulation. The curriculum of the class, arithmetic to decimal fractions; geography of Europe, history of the United States, natural history, physics, physiology, geometry, penmanship, drawing. The members of this class were good lip-readers and some had very natural voices.

**Class A.**—The high class was last visited; 13 pupils, 10 present, 4 girls and 6 boys; ages 13, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 20; in school, 1 1-2, 4, 4, 4 1-2, 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11, 11 1-2, 12 years; four congenitals. The curriculum embraces English history (Morris); geometry, Todhunter's Euclid; arithmetic (White's); three pupils are also taught bookkeeping; physiology (Johnnot); physics, no text-book is used, but Ganot is read for reference; geography (Warren); chemistry, in this experiments and original research are made, Cooley's and Roscoe's text-books are used for reference only; physical geography (Warren); drawing, both freehand and mechanical. At the time of my visit the class was at work copying heads in crayons, and fine specimens of work were shown. The male teacher, who has been in charge of the high class for several years, stated that the vocabulary of its members was practically unlimited.

I requested these pupils to suspend the drawing lesson, and to answer in writing on paper as many as possible of the 10 questions selected to ask all the high classes in the schools for the deaf, and they promptly complied with my request. The papers were preserved and after careful examination have been marked as follows, 10 being the highest possible mark: Six and one-half, 6 1-2, 6 1-2, 4 1-2, 4, 3, 2 1-2, 2, 1, 1-2, making a total of 37, an average of 3.7 a pupil.

It was stated that the class comprised two divisions, and that of the pupils examined four belonged to the first or more



advanced division, and six to the second. The pupils of the first division were marked 6 1-2, 6 1-2, 6 1-2, and 4 for their papers. The highest mark received by a pupil of the second division was 4 1-2. The papers of Ella M. Holman, age, 18, deaf at 4; Essie Blaney, age 19; deaf at 4; and John D. Scott, age 18, congenital, having partial hearing, were each marked 6 1-2, and it has proved difficult to select the best of the three. After careful comparison, I place them in the order named. The answers of Ella M. Holman are as follows: (1) The Revolutionary War occurred on April 19th, 1775. (2) George III. (3) 46. (4) Abraham Lincoln. (5) He was beheaded. (6) St. Petersburg. (7) Clouds are thick water vapors. (8) The brain, lungs and heart. (9) Language is the arrangement of words, in certain ways, so as to make people understand what you are saying or talking about. There are many different languages, and in each language there are different words, though most of them have the same meaning, and are arranged together in different ways, yet they may mean the same thing. (10) A pearl is one of the precious stones. The answers of Essie Blaney are as follows: (1) It occurred on the 18th of April, 1775. (2) King George the third. (3) 44. (4) Abraham Lincoln. (5) I don't know. (6) St. Petersburg. (7) Clouds are condensed vapors. (8) The brain, lungs, heart. (9) Language is kind of talk which people use to understand each other. There are different kinds of languages used in different countries, being French, German, English, Latin, Greek, etc. The United States and Great Britain use the English language. (10) It is a mineral, sometimes it is used as an ornament and sometimes it is used for different purposes. It is mostly found in shells along beaches. The answers of John D. Scott are as follows: (1) In 1776. (2) George III. (3) 46 States. (4) Abraham Lincoln. (5) A sad one because he was guillotined. (6) St. Petersburg. (7) Clouds are condensed water vapor, being suspended in the air by reason of their lightness. (8) Heart, brains, lungs, stomach and intestines. (9) Language is the articulation of words by which people are enabled to communicate their ideas to each other. There are many languages, that is, different nations have different ways

of putting their words together and have different words for the same thing. (10) They are precious little things found inside clam shells. I was surprised to find that half of the members of the class were not able to answer one-third of the questions. In my opinion several of the members are not sufficiently advanced to be in the high class.

The pupils were seen assembled for dinner, which consisted of Irish stew, peas, and bread, and a dessert of dried peaches. A count showed 81 girls and 91 boys, in all, 172 seated at the tables. The principal stated that several pupils who resided in the vicinity went home for dinner. A close inspection of the pupils was satisfactory; they appeared to be generally in good health, neat in their appearance, and suitably dressed. The principal stated that no death had occurred among them during the year, and that the hospital was empty at the time.

The technological department of this school is one of its strong features, and occupies a separate building in the rear of the main structure. Pupils are assigned to work as follows: Woodwork, 21 boys; metal work, 19 boys; clay modeling, 10 boys, 4 girls; cooking, 6 girls; dressmaking, 18 girls; a number of these are sufficiently advanced to make their own clothes. The principal stated that corporal punishment is strictly prohibited in the institution, and that he has always maintained that pupils can be trained so as to be as much afraid of a scolding as of a thrashing; the most mischievous and unruly boys dread being brought to him to be reprimanded.

#### IV.

#### St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.

Incorporated 1875.

St. Joseph's Institute comprises under one management three separate schools for the instruction of the deaf, viz.:

1. Female department, Fordham, Westchester county.
2. Male department, Westchester, Westchester county.
3. Female department (branch), Brooklyn.

The parent institution is that at Fordham. A governing board of women has the supervision of all the schools, each of which

has its own principal. The teachers generally live in the schools, and receive an average nominal salary of \$125.

On the dates of inspection of the schools they contained 319 pupils, viz.:

1. Female department, Fordham .....	96
2. Male department, Westchester .....	157
3. Female department (branch), Brooklyn .....	66
Total .....	319

And these pupils, together, were classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
State pupils .....	76	84	160
County pupils .....	66	65	131
Private pupils, pay .....	4	7	11
Private pupils, free .....	11	6	17
	157	162	319

An increase of 13 pupils since the inspections of 1893.

The annual per capita cost for maintenance for the three schools for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894 (including clothing for 323 pupils), was \$253.12.

#### Female Department, Fordham.

Principal, MISS MARGARET LAURENT.

Inspected May 28, 1894, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:	
Officers .....	2
Teachers .....	9
Teachers of industries, dressmaker .....	1
Employes .....	10
Total .....	22
Pupils, female .....	96



Of these, 55 are State pupils, 37 county pupils, 2 private pupils pay; 2 private pupils, free. Two of these were absent on the day of inspection.

Miss Mary B. Morgan, who had been principal of the school for 13 years, retired during the year, on account of impaired health, and has been succeeded by Miss Margaret Laurent, who was formerly assistant to Miss Nardin, principal of St. Mary Academy, at Buffalo.

The preparatory, or lowest, class was first visited. It contained 11 pupils, all present; ages, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 9, of these, six came to school first in the present school year which began September 10, 1893; three were entered as congenitally deaf, and all the others as deaf before 4. St. Joseph is an oral school, and beginners are first taught the articulation of the names of objects, as "ball," "doll," "thumb," "arm," etc., and the word is read from the teacher's lips, articulated, and the object pointed out.

Class G.—Next higher; 15 pupils, all present (much too large a class); on an average 9 years of age, and two years at school; four congenitals; others deaf before 4. A child, deaf at birth, counted numbers to 25 very well; three others did so fairly well; some pupils also read simple sentences from a chart; there were some good voices in the class. A well-kept class book was ready for my information, and gave the names of the pupils, the dates of their birth, the ages at which hearing was lost, the degrees of hearing, the causes of deafness, and the dates of reception at the school. These children and all subsequently seen in the school appeared healthy, were neat and well dressed.

Class F.—Thirteen pupils, 11 present, on an average nine and a half years old and two and a half years at school; seven congenitals in the class. The voices of all the congenitals were tried with generally satisfactory results; the handwriting of the pupils was good, as a rule, and some of their compositions were shown; all of the teaching is by speech and lip-reading.

Class E.—Twelve pupils, all present, on an average 12 years old, and four years at school, three congenitals. The pupils

this class write a journal every day; in arithmetic, have addition and subtraction, and also taught penmanship (No. 2) and "rules for correcting common errors." They can spell with some facility on the fingers, but do not use this method of communication; there are several good voices in the class, the members of which appeared very alert. They were extremely good lip-readers, and some read from my lips; they also talked with each other at my request. All the voices were heard separately and in chorus.

Class D.—Fourteen pupils, 13 present (the absent pupil in a hospital with a tumor). Average age, 14 years; average time in school, six and half years; five congenitals in the class; taught penmanship; in arithmetic, addition, subtraction and multiplication; geography (Cornell's); first lessons in English (Sweet's); language, first steps; a little physiology (by the teacher). A congenital said, "I am very glad to see you," nicely; another spoke with good voice, but indistinct articulation; a pupil, deaf at 3, spoke with high voice and articulation; another, deaf at 4, with very natural voice and articulation. All the voices were separately tried; they were pleasant generally, but the articulation was not distinct.

Class C.—Eleven pupils, all present; ages 12, 12, 12, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16; average time in school, seven years. The class is taught penmanship; in arithmetic, the four rules; physiology, "A transcript of the object lessons of the human body, Pupil's Edition;" language, Story Reader, by L. V. Hammond. Two pupils, deaf at 4 and 6, asked me questions quite naturally.

Class B.—Styled an ungraded class, and Class A, the high class, are taught by the same teacher; the classes rotate, one going to the sewing-room while the other recites; four hours are spent at school, and four in the work-rooms.

Class B.—Nine pupils, all present; ages, 16, 16, 16, 17, 18, 18, 18, 19, 21; of these six are congenitals, and all others said to be deaf before two years of age; time in school, 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12 years. These pupils were seen in the sewing class, and also at dinner, but were not examined

Class A.—The high class, in two divisions; 11 pupils, 10 present. They gave their ages as 14, 16, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 18, 19, 19, and years in school as 6, 6, 7, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12; four congenitals in the class; others deaf at from 2 to 8 years. The class is taught penmanship, language, grammar (Clark); arithmetic (Davies); geography (Barnes); United States history (Ellis); modern history (Anderson); popular science (Monteith); natural philosophy (Martindale); physiology (Steele and also Johnnot). Two pupils of the first grade will graduate next year, and the others may a year later. I tried the voices of each pupil separately, and marked them as follows: 1. Congenital, high voice, fair articulation. 2. Deaf at 3, low voice, fair articulation. 3. Congenital, good low voice, fair articulation. 4. Deaf at 5, faint voice, fair articulation. 5. Has some hearing, good voice, natural articulation. 6. Semi-deaf, good voice and articulation. 7. Congenital, very high voice, indistinct. 8. Deaf at 3, good voice, fair articulation. 9. Congenital, high voice, good articulation. 10. Semi-deaf, good voice and articulation. Each pupil asked me a question and I understood about a third of them. Several of these pupils were first taught by signs as St. Joseph's has been an oral school only since 1888.

Each of the pupils of this class wrote answers on paper as they were able to the same questions addressed to all the other graduating classes. In this, as in each school, I wrote the questions on the boards, and the papers were examined in the presence of the principal and teacher of the class and the marks then given; they were as follows: 10 being the highest mark obtainable, 9, 8 1-2, 5 1-2, 5 1-2, 4 1-2, 4 1-2, 3, 2, 2, 2, a total of 46 1-2 marks, an average for the class of 4.65, or rather less than half. The best paper was presented by Carrie Brautigam, age 18, born deaf, a first-grade girl, and is as follows: Questions are given in the notes of inspection of the institution at One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York. "1. Between 1775 and 1783. 2. King Geo. III. 3. Forty-four. 4. Abraham Lincoln. 5. He was beheaded. 6. St. Petersburg. 7. Vapor floating in the air. 8. The heart, the brain, and the lungs. 9. It is any means of communicating thought, feeling or purpose. 10. A substance found under the water." Highly creditable answers were made by Maggie



Murphy, a second-grade girl, age 14, who became deaf at 4, she received 8 1-2 marks, or within 1-2 a mark of a pupil 4 years older. Although this class comprised two divisions, judging by the marks received, it is not well graded.

Since my last inspection a change has been made in the classrooms, two dormitories in the new brick building have been devoted to class work, and the beds taken down; in one of these rooms four classes were reciting, separated from each other by folding screens, and in another two classes. The rooms are in better repair, and more cheerful than those in the old wooden structure formerly used, but I should think it difficult for the teachers to do their best work with four classes in one room, owing to the confusion or sounds necessarily arising. I experienced trouble in hearing the children's voices. The beds moved from the brick building have been placed in rooms formerly occupied for school purposes in the adjoining frame structure. The dormitories were inspected, and found scrupulously clean and well aired. The pupils were seen at dinner, 93 seated at the tables. The meal consisted of stewed beef, stewed tomatoes, mashed potatoes, radishes, and bread. The girls looked well and happy. In this as in the other St. Joseph's schools the pupils have exceptionally good manners, which give the impression of being natural, but must be the result of education. The principal stated that the general health of the inmates had been good during the year, that there had been no deaths among them, and no serious illness. The pupils make their own clothes; in the sewing-room seven machines were seen, and in the dressmaking-room seven machines. Twenty-one girls learn dressmaking and work four hours a day, some of the rooms formerly used by classes are now used as sewing-rooms.

Corporal punishment is not permitted in either of the three schools of St. Joseph's Institute. When necessary, recourse is had to other punishments, such as isolation, loss of class standing or of recreation, reports to parents, etc. In the boy's department extra tasks of study or work are also imposed.

## Male Department, Westchester.

Principal, Miss CELESTINE SCHOTTMULLER.

Inspected May 28, 1894, by Commissioner SWEART.

## Census on that day:

Officers .....	1
Teachers .....	14
Teachers of industries .....	7
Employees .....	28
Total .....	50
Pupils, male .....	157

An increase of 15 pupils since the inspection of May 16, 1893. Of the total number, 76 are State pupils, 66 county pupils, 4 private pupils, pay, and 11 private pupils, free. This department of St. Joseph's Institute is about five miles from the Fordham school, and not far from the Sound.

The inspection began with the kindergarten, which consists of two classes, taught together, in charge of two teachers; 11 and 10 pupils present; 21 in all. The children were seated at two tables, writing on slates. Their ages were given as 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7. Average time in school about one year. Some of them were in skirts. The voices of the greater number were tried separately, and impressed me as hopeful. The pure oral method is followed; instruction begins with consonant and vowel sounds, singly and in combination, and is followed with the articulation of simple words. Such words as "calf," "thumb," "horse," "saw," etc., were well articulated by some of the pupils. A congenital pupil said "I have a ball" well; another, "I have two eyes" well. There appeared to be some bright children in the class. A child of 5 added and subtracted single figures on the boards correctly. There was a fair collection of objects in the room.

Twelfth class.—Next higher; 12 pupils, all present; ages, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10; on an average, two years in school. The list showed three congenitals, others deaf in infancy, etc. The children had close-cropped heads, looked well and

**alert.** They recited a simple sentence in chorus; shown sticks, **they** wrote their numbers, and added and subtracted on the **boards**; a pupil read from the teacher's lips, "The cow has two **eyes**," wrote it on a board, and spoke it well; this pupil, a **congenital** Italian; all of the voices were heard separately, and **impressed** me as generally hopeful.

Eleventh class.—12 pupils, 11 present; ages, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 10, 11; on an average, two and a half years at school. Of these, six were stated to be congenitals, and some had partial hearing.

Tenth class.—Reciting in the same room as the eleventh, separated by a screen; 12 pupils, 11 present; ages, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12; average time in school, about two years. Of these, five were stated to be congenitals, and some had partial hearing. A congenital of 11 spoke with fair voice and articulation; another of 11 with high voice, but fair articulation; a pupil of 10, deaf at 4, spoke with good voice and articulation. The teacher asked questions by speech. The pupils read her lips, wrote the answers on the boards, and then spoke them; as a rule they were good lip-readers.

Ninth class.—12 pupils, all present; ages, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12; on an average, four years at school. Of these, four were said to be congenitals. The teacher gave orders without articulating aloud; her lips were read promptly, and her orders carried out; it seemed like fairy work. I tried all the voices of these pupils separately, and marked them as follows, the four congenitals coming first: Voice and articulation fair; faint voice, indistinct articulation; fair voice and articulation; fair voice, indistinct articulation. Other pupils were marked as follows: Voices, poor, 2; high, 1; fair, 3; good, 2. Articulation ranged from fair to indistinct. A pupil of this class, aged 10, has considerable aptitude for freehand drawing, and drew a greyhound very nicely in my notebook.

Eighth class.—11 pupils, all present; ages, 9, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 15, 15, and average time in school, three years. All the voices were tried with sentences. A congenital spoke



with good voice and fair articulation; another, with good voice and fair articulation; two others, with fair voice and indistinct articulation; other pupils reported deaf at from 1 to 7 years, spoke with fairly good voice, as a rule, but usually with indistinct articulation.

Seventh class.—12 pupils, 11 present; ages, 9, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13; on an average, four and a half years at school. The list showed five congenitals in the class, of whom one was absent. On trying the voices of the four, they were marked, fair voice and articulation; good voice, poor articulation; fair voice and articulation; fair voice, poor articulation. The voice of every pupil was tried with a sentence, with generally satisfactory results. The pupils impressed me as doing their very best, endeavoring to speak carefully and to sound every letter.

Sixth class.—10 pupils, all present; ages, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15; average time in school, four years and a half. The list showed six congenitals in the class. On trial of their voices they were marked, uncertain voice and articulation; poor voice and articulation; fair voice and articulation; good voice, fair articulation; good voice and articulation; good voice and articulation; others of the class, deaf before 4 years, with defective speech, also spoke sentences as they were able.

Fifth class.—12 pupils, all present; ages, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13; average time in school, six and a half years. The list showed eight congenitals in the class. On trial of their voices they were marked, good voice and articulation; good voice, fair articulation; good voice, fair articulation; fair voice, uncertain articulation; fair voice and articulation; fair voice, indistinct articulation; good voice, fair articulation; good voice, uncertain articulation. The members of this class were excellent lip-readers. The lesson at the time was in physical geography.

Fourth class.—12 pupils, all present; ages, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17; average time in school, five and a half years. The list showed four congenitals, who spoke sentences and were marked, good voice, fair articulation; fair voice and articulation; good voice and articulation; fair voice and articula-

tion. Other pupils, deaf at from 2 to 10 years, also spoke, and were marked for voice and articulation either good or fair, with one exception. The teacher (Miss Larkin) tried some of the pupils with words difficult to articulate, and members of the class spoke well the following words: "Trestle," "swim," "trash," "swan," "hustle," "shrimp," "straight," "strange," "switch," "shrew," "shrewd;" the lip-reading was remarkably good. A congenital member of the class, aged 13, reads the lips with facility, and has quite a natural voice and clear articulation. The class is taught simple numbers, the four rules; geography of the United States; some wood panels, carved with original designs by the pupils were very creditable; also designs in colored cardboards.

Third class.—11 pupils, all present; ages, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 17; average time in school, eight years. The list showed five congenitals in the class. These pupils are not taught by the oral method, but by signs and the manual alphabet; their voices were not tried. They entered school when the "combined method" was taught at St. Joseph's. A male teacher in charge of the class. He gave the curriculum as penmanship, arithmetic, the four rules; geography (Monteith's Elementary); United States History (Ellis' Primary); physiology, same as at Fordham school. Some of these boys seemed quick and bright. They were examined in spelling, gave short answers by dactylology, and wrote long answers on the boards.

Class 2.—10 pupils, all present; ages, 14, 14, 14, 15, 16, 17, 17, 17, 19, 19. Curriculum given: Penmanship, arithmetic, geography, physical geography, United States History.

Class 1.—Four pupils, all present; ages, 17, 17, 19 and 20; in school, 10, 11, 12, 13 years. Both these classes also taught by the "combined method." The curriculum of the high class is given as follows: Civil government, first book of natural philosophy, arithmetic, and beginning chemistry.

I asked the pupils of classes 1 and 2 the ten questions asked of all the graduating classes. Class 1 was so small that the questions were also put to class 2. The papers were presented to me and were marked as follows: Class 2; 7, 6 1-2,



6, 51-2, 5, 41-2, 41-2, 31-2, 31-2, 3, or in all, 49 marks, an average of 4.90 marks a pupil. Class 1 received the following marks, 61-2, 6, 6, 5, in all, 23.50 or an average of 5.87 marks a pupil. The two classes together show an average of 5.18 marks. The best paper was presented by Andria J. Garbarina, of class 2, age 19, and is as follows: "(1) In the year 1775 and 1783 years. (2) King George III. (3) Forty-four States. (4) Abraham Lincoln. (5) I did not study. (6) St. Petersburg. (7) A cloud is a merely mist or fog formed by condensation of vapor high in the air. (8) I do not study about it. (9) Language is thought written or spoken. (10) Pearl is a precious stone and is worth much money."

The teachers of industries employed at this school are a tailor, shoemaker, printer, carpenter, baker, a teacher of woodworking and carving, and another of mechanical drawing.

#### Female Department, Brooklyn.

*Branch for girls, Dean street and Buffalo avenue.*

Principal, Miss MARGARET COSGROVE.

Inspected May 7, 1894, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

Officers .....	1
Teachers .....	6
Teachers of industries, dressmaker.....	1
Employees .....	13
<hr/>	
Total .....	21
Pupils, female .....	66

A decrease of three since the inspection of the school, May 10, 1893, and an increase of one teacher. Of the pupils, 29 are supported by the State, 28 by counties, 5 at private expense, and 4 as charity pupils by the school. The superintendent stated that the general health of the pupils had been good, and that no death had occurred among them during the year; all were able to attend school on that day and looked well.



Upon inspection the building was found to be in good order and repair. The halls, class-rooms, dormitories, lavatories, etc., were scrupulously clean, well ventilated and pleasant.

I visited the class-rooms in turn, beginning with that occupied by the lowest class:

Class F.—14 pupils, all present; ages, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 9, 10. The pupil of 10 is blind and dumb, but can hear a little. The class-book, made out last fall, gives the names of the pupils in school at that time, their ages, manner of support, and deaf history in a general way. Some pupils in the class had not been entered in the book, which was not kept up to date. The class was stated to contain six congenitals, and eight of the pupils had been received since my visit of a year ago. The lesson was in articulation of aspirates and relative sub-vocals. Two teachers divide the class between them, and thus an opportunity for a fair start is afforded these beginners.

Class E.—Next higher, 12 pupils, all present. The pupils gave their ages as 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 12, 14. Of these six were entered as congenitals; average time in school, about two years. Lesson at the time articulation of actions. A congenital, of 9, spoke very clearly and pleasantly the following; "A fish is good to eat." "A fish can swim, but can not walk." "Fishes live in the water." A second congenital spoke the same sentences fairly well. This class is taught arithmetic, notation and addition, penmanship, drawing. It is taught entirely by speech. All the pupils wrote their names on the boards. A hopeful looking class, but rather too large.

Class D.—12 pupils, all present; ages 9, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 14, 17; on an average, three and a half years in school; four congenitals in the class. Taught penmanship; in arithmetic, subtraction, addition and multiplication; language, sacred history, action lessons, drawing. The four congenitals were called to the front. No. 1 said, "I suppose you know that a colt is a young horse" well. No. 2, "I am 12 years old" fairly. The other two can not or will not use their voices. A child, deaf at two, 12 years old, articulated simple sentences quite distinctly

and pleasantly; the two who will not or can not speak are taught by writing and lip-reading. Some of the pupil's handwriting on the boards was very handsome.

Class C.—11 pupils, all present. The class-book showed their ages as 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 15, 17, and the average time in school about five years. Four congenitals in the class were called to the front. No. 1 said "I am 13 years old," clearly and pleasantly; No. 2 "I saw your photograph in the parlor," faintly, but fairly well; No. 3 had little speech, nor could I understand No. 4, although she articulated. This class is taught arithmetic to long division, a little geography, sacred and United States history, language, penmanship, and kindergarten drawing. A pupil, deaf at 1, asked me quite clearly, if I saw the World's Fair.

Class B.—9 pupils, all present; ages 14, 15, 15, 17, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18; average time in school nine years. Eight of these said to be congenitals. I requested each of these to ask me a question. No. 1 asked me two questions from a distance of about 10 feet, so as to be understood; No. 2 not clearly understood, but with pleasant voice; No. 3 was understood clearly; No. 4 was understood, but spoke in a high voice; No. 5 said "Are you pleased with Miss Porter's class?" clearly understood; No. 6 not understood, having, however, a not unpleasant voice; No. 7 spoke with a pleasant voice and was understood; No. 8 came too late to school and will not speak. The ninth pupil came to school at 13, too late, is not congenitally deaf and does not speak. This class is taught arithmetic to fractions; geography, sacred and United States history, drawing; most of the time is devoted to language lessons. The teacher of this class teaches also class A. These two classes are alternately employed in their studies and in dress making. Most of the pupils in these two classes entered St. Joseph's when it was a "combined" school.

Class A.—8 pupils, all present; ages 15, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19, 20. The high class. On an average seven and a half years at school. Taught penmanship, United States history (Barnes); English history (edited by Livesey); geography (Barnes); arithmetic (Davies), as far as percentage; grammar (Browns) to analysis; lan-

guage, and astronomy by the teacher. The pupils were sent to the boards and requested to ask me questions upon them, which they did in generally good handwriting, and correct spelling; one pupil made a grammatical mistake. The questions asked were usually simple, although one pupil wrote, "How do you like being president of the State Board of Charities?" On trial of the voices a pupil of German parentage, deaf at 2, asked a question which was understood; another, deaf at 5, was understood quite clearly; a pupil, deaf at 12, had a natural voice and articulation; another, deaf at 5, was not understood; another, deaf at 8, was well understood; another, deaf at 1, was understood quite well; another, deaf at 4, had a faint and indistinct voice and was not understood; the last pupil, a congenital, had a high and uncertain voice and was not understood.

I wrote on the boards 10 questions, which I had selected to ask all the pupils of all the graduating classes in the schools for the deaf in the State, which educate pupils at public expense, and which have been given in full in the report of inspection of the institution at One hundred and Sixty-second street, New York, which has the first place in this report on account of the priority of its incorporation. The questions were, however, first asked in this school. The highest number of marks obtainable is 10, and the pupils in this class received the following marks: 9 1-2, 9, 8 1-2, 8 1-2, 6 1-2, 6 1-2, 6, 6. The average for the class being 7.56; a very excellent showing. The best paper was presented by Emily Hopping, age 20, who became totally deaf at 5, and does not remember ever to have heard. "1. In 1775 and continued eight years. 2. George III. was the King of England at the time of the Revolution. 3. There are 44 United States. 4. President Lincoln was the president during the war of the Rebellion. 5. He was beheaded January 21, 1793. 6. St. Petersburg, situated on the Neva river. 7. Clouds are vapor risen from the ocean by the heat of the sun. 8. The heart and lungs. 9. Language is the expression of thought in words. 10. A precious stone found in an oyster."



The inspection of the Brooklyn school was very satisfactory, excellent work is done in the class-rooms, and both teachers and pupils impressed me as generally earnest and interested in their work.

## V.

## Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.

(Incorporated 1875.)

Principal, PROFESSOR E. B. NELSON.

Inspected January 28, 1895, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on September 30, 1894:

Officers .....	13
Teachers (of classes) .....	9
Teachers (of industries) .....	7
Employees .....	33
<hr/>	
Total .....	53
Pupils male .....	67
Pupils, female .....	65
<hr/>	
Total .....	132

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total
State pupils .....	42	44	86
County pupils .....	25	21	46
<hr/>			
Total .....	67	65	132

The above census, reported by the principal, shows the number of inmates on the rolls to be the same as reported on the date of the last inspection, November 14, 1893. A count of the pupils on the date of inspection showed only 115 present, of whom 59 were males and 56 females.

Average per capita cost for maintenance for the year to September 30, 1894, inclusive of clothing, \$300.79.

Arriving at the school before the classes were called together for the day, the work of inspection was later begun with the lowest class of the kindergarten. This department comprised

r classes. Class 4, the lowest, 4 pupils, 2 boys and 2 girls, new scholars since the school year began in September. es 5, 5, 5 and 6. The number of the class given by the school ord, kept in the office, and by the teacher was not the same. e teacher in answer to inquiry said that she was a trained ndergartner, taught in Cincinnati; that the pupils were in hool with intermission for dinner, from 9 to 3; that they were ight color, occupations, and the first second and third kinder- rten "gifts." There are two kindergarten rooms, both pleasant. e teacher also gives these pupils lessons in articulation and e-reading. On trial of the voices two of the children said "papa" well, one fairly, and one poorly, none could articulate "mamma" distinctly. All lost hearing before 3.

Class 3, kindergarten.—Five pupils, 4 present, 2 boys and 2 rls, in an adjoining room in charge of another kindergarten acher. Ages of pupils, 6, 6, 6, 6 years; average a year at hool; using at the time the second kindergarten "gift." The acher said that the first, third, fourth, and fifth "gifts" were sed, and the fifth a little, that she teaches kindergartening only, es not know when her pupils became deaf, and that they eceived articulation lessons three-quarters of an hour daily in other class. On trial of the voices two pupils articulated the ord "papa" well, two did not. All failed with the word "mamma."

The second class of the kindergarten, next higher than No. 3, mprises 4 pupils, all boys, but was not seen in the class-room, s members were receiving a drawing lesson.

Class L.—The highest of the kindergarten, comprises 5 pupils, l girls, of whom 4 were present; ages 9, 9, 10, 11. They were en receiving a drawing lesson, and gave their ages by signs.

The articulation department comprises two classes, of which e pupils are in class 2, the lowest. Of these 8 pupils, 7 girls d 1 boy, were present. Questioned by speech, they gave their ges as 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, and time at school as 3 months, months, 1, 3, 3, 4, 5 and 7 years. Two of the pupils had eceived previous instruction at another school in the State. On

trying the voices, a girl, deaf at 7, spoke quite distinctly; another said she did not know when she became deaf, quite clearly (the records say a congenital pupil); other pupils said to have lost hearing at 6, 6, 6, and 7; one pupil, mute, but not deaf. The teacher said that much time was devoted to language, that she had the class all day; the only text-book in use the second reader. Other lessons, numbers, addition and subtraction, writing, reading exercises, and a little simple geography.

Class I.—The highest in the articulation department, said to contain 12 pupils, of whom 7 were present, 5 boys and 2 girls; another ill in the hospital; a female teacher. An intelligent-looking class; the class-book states that all the pupils lost hearing before 2. Ages, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years; time at school, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 6 and 6 years; one pupil had been four years at another school. The pupils in this class, as a rule, read the teacher's lips quite well, and made inquiries or answered questions by the use of the manual alphabet. On trial of the voices in sentences from their reader they were noted as follows: (1) High voice, indistinct articulation; (2) fair voice, indistinct articulation; (3) good voice, fair articulation; (4) fair voice, indistinct articulation; (5) good voice, indistinct articulation; (6) fair voice, poor articulation; (7) strong voice, fair articulation. The teacher said this class was taught reading, Scripture lessons, first lessons in geography, in arithmetic—the four rules, and language; three text-books in use.

The academic department contains 10 classes, the high class, and others lettered from A to I. Being somewhat limited in time, and desiring to devote a larger part of that at my disposal to the higher classes, class I, the lowest in the academic department, and classes H, G, F, E and C were not visited in their class-room. The principal informed me that at the time they consisted of the following pupils actually present: Class I, 2 boys, 6 girls, total, 8; class H, 8 boys, 2 girls, total, 10; class G, 9 boys; class F, 3 boys, 4 girls, total, 7; class E, 6 boys, 2 girls, total, 8; class C, 5 boys, 1 girl, total, 6.

Class D was seen at work, 6 pupils, all girls; ages, 14, 17, 17, 18, 20 and 21; in school 3, 8, 9, 9, 10 and 11 years. In the temporary absence of the teacher, information was obtained through



the principal. The lesson at the time was in the language primer, beginners' lessons, by W. Swinton. Members of the class said that this was the only text-book in use.

**Class B.**—Next but one to the highest class; contained 9 pupils, 5 boys and 4 girls. The girls gave their ages as 16, 16, 18 and 28; the boys as 14, 15, 17, 18 and 18 years; all by signs. The years in school were given at 3, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 12 and 12. It was said that all lost hearing before 2. Signs in general use at the time, manual spelling occasionally used; teacher deaf; it was difficult for your committee to obtain information. The curriculum embraced American history (Montgomery), elementary geography (Appleton's Standard), Story of the Gospel, arithmetic to decimal fractions, animal kingdom. The pupils appeared generally intelligent.

**Class A.**—Next to the highest contains 7 pupils, of whom 4 were present; a girl of 18, 6 years at school, deaf at 8; another of 22, 3 years at school, deaf at 7; another of 19, 3 years at school, deaf at 2; another of 19, 7 years at school, deaf at 10. The teacher of this class said that its curriculum embraced natural history from charts, reading, writing, and from text-books, arithmetic, geography, United States and Greek history.

The high class comprises 9 pupils, of whom 7 were present; young men of 20, 20, 22 and 22, and young women of 20, 21 and 22, years. They gave the time in school at 10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15 years. The teacher of class A was in charge of this class at the time it came in for examination. She stated that its curriculum embraced natural science (Wayland); hygiene from a text-book; physiology; arithmetic (Fisher's); bookkeeping; physical geography (Monteith's); United States history (Montgomery). Signs and spelling were both in use in this class, whose members appeared intelligent.

I addressed to the members of the A and high class the same 10 questions previously asked the higher classes of the other schools for the deaf throughout the State. Their answers were written out and presented in the presence of the teacher of the A class who examined them with me in the presence of the pupils. They showed the following result, 10 being the highest

possible mark: Members of class A received 3 1-2, 5, 5 1-2 and 5 1-2, or an average for the class of 4.87. The papers of the members of the high class were marked 2, 3, 3, 4, 4 1-2, 4 1-2, 5 1-2, or an average for the high class of 3.71, considerably less than that of the lower A class. A special pupil, aged 21, being prepared by the principal for the deaf-mute college, at Washington, entered the competition, and was marked 2 1-2 for his paper. The grand average of the 12 pupils examined is 4. Papers presented by M. B. Hathaway, aged 19, deaf at 10 years, a female pupil of the A class; May Krause, deaf at 8 years, also of the A class, aged 18, and Rosa Keminich, of the high class, aged 21, deaf at 4 1-2 years, received each 5 1-2 marks. On a careful examination of them that presented by M. B. Hathaway was pronounced the best and her paper is therefore printed: "(1) The War of the American Revolution took place between the years of 1861 and 1863. (2) King George was King of England then. (3) There are 46 States in the United States now. (4) Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States at that time. (5) I have never studied English history. I do not know the fate of Lewis XVI. (6) St. Petersburg is the capital of Russia. (7) A cloud is a mass of vapor suspended in the upper atmosphere. (8) The stomach, heart, liver and kidneys are some of the vital organs. (9) Language is the art of translating our thoughts into words or sentences. (10) A pearl is a small precious stone often found inside the shells of oysters. It is removed, cleaned and polished ready for commerce. Some of these pearls are quite valuable. Oyster dredging affords a profitable industry for many fishermen, who get them chiefly for the pearls contained in their shells."

The pupils were seen assembled for dinner in the basement dining-room at 12.15. A count showed 111 present, 55 girls and 56 boys; of these, 4 girls and 5 boys waited on the tables. At one table several girls of unmistakably defective or idiotic type were observed. Their presence in this school has previously been criticised, and your committee reiterates his opinion that they are not proper subjects for association with the other pupils. The meal consisted of beefsteak, boiled potatoes, beans, bread and butter, and milk, and appeared to be of good quality and in sufficient quantity.



In the hospital, a convenient frame structure in the rear of the main building, there were four pupils with colds, etc., of whom none were so ill as to be in bed.

## VI

## Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

945 ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER.

Incorporated 1876

Principal, Z. F. WESTERVELT.

Inspected June 2, 1894, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that date:

Officers .....	11
Teachers (literary classes) .....	14
Teachers (trade classes) .....	6
Employes .....	19
Total .....	50
<hr/>	
Pupils, male .....	90
Pupils, female .....	75
	165
<hr/>	

These are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total
State pupils .....	61	45	106
County pupils .....	26	28	54
Private pupils, pay .....	1		1
Private pupils, free .....	3	1	4
Total .....	91	74	165
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

An increase of five pupils since the last inspection, November 13, 1893. Of the total number, 157 pupils were present, and eight absent.

Average per capita cost for maintenance and education for year to September 30, 1894, exclusive of clothing, reported \$307.26.



For my convenience the school was assembled on a Saturday, a courtesy which was much appreciated, and on this as on several former visits the principal kindly gave an entire school day to facilitate my inspection.

The Western New York Institution is *sui generis*, a "Manual Oral" school. Dactylology is in general use as an aid in the study of speech, and for purposes of instruction. All the officers and teachers speak, and all hear, except two. The school is divided into kindergarten and senior departments. The kindergarten department is unique in the State of New York, and its work is especially interesting and worthy of fuller examination and report than has been made in former reports of its committee on the deaf to the State Board of Charities. I devoted the major portion of a school day to a review of its classes and method of instruction. The kindergarten department occupies a separate and convenient building, comprising, for educational work, six school-rooms, each devoted to exercises of a special character, in keeping with which they are furnished and appointed. The room first entered on the south side of the kindergarten is used principally for number work. . Opening from this is a class-room in which written and printed language exercises are conducted, where penmanship is taught, and special attention given to the pupils' reading, from papers and books. The room opening from the large play-room on the right is devoted to the handiwork of the kindergarten "gifts" and games. A large room on the north side of the central halls is used for language exercises by two classes, separated by screens. Two rooms opening from this are used for speech and speech-reading.

The classes were seen in order, beginning with the lowest or A class. Fourteen pupils, all present; 10 girls, 4 boys; ages 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 13. Average time in school, one year and a half. Eight congenitals, of whom six came to school since present year began, September 2, 1893. The room in which this class was seen is exclusively used for the occupations and exercises which are calculated to train the hand and eye, and the classes of the kindergarten department come to it in turn. Miss McGill has charge of this branch of kindergarten training.

A pleasant corner room, well lighted and made attractive by pictures, growing plants, and objects, used as aids to instruction. The pupils were seated on chairs in a semi-circle with their backs to the light, and facing the teacher, the girls in white aprons; in front of the teacher was a table covered with colored blocks, wooden forms, cards, etc. The teacher, beginning what she called an observation lesson, first showed the face of a card to the class by rapidly passing it once before her and then designated a pupil, who came to the table and selected blocks of the color, shape, and number of the spots on the card shown, and arranged them in corresponding order on the table. Several children did this correctly, none failed. Next, pupils selected from a box full of solid forms by the sense of touch the particular objects which they had previously been allowed to feel. In every case this was correctly done. Colored charts were then shown the class and a number of pupils selected from a bowl full of colored disks of cardboard one of the colors pointed out by the teacher on the chart. There were 45 colors and shades on the chart, and disks of cardboard one of the colors pointed out by the teacher on chosen, a boy could not distinguish the correct one between the five shades of green. Six different kinds of textures were then laid upon the table, one of them given a blindfolded child to feel, and then, the arrangement having been changed, the child picked out the right one in each case of several tried. By these and other exercises the pupils' senses are educated. The principal stated that some of these were adopted from the Northampton school.

The teacher said that the kindergarten exercises of this class embraced cutting out pictures for scrap-books and pasting for arrangement, making colored paper chains, with some of which the room was decorated; the children also made the threaded straw and paper draperies for the windows; sewing cards, arranging strings, straws, colored squares, making little pictures of seeds, classifying natural objects and learning their names. The pupils gather specimens of natural objects, and are taught about them by speech and the manual alphabet, but speech, as such, is not taught this class. Each pupil of the kindergarten department

is given a specimen box, a work box and a drawer for them in case in this class-room.

I have seen no beginners' class in any other school in the State at all approximating the intelligence, earnestness and life evidently common to all the pupils of this A class.

**B class.**—Next higher, 10 pupils, all present; 4 girls, 6 boys; ages, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 11, 12, 12; on an average about one and one-half years in school; three congenitals. These children were seen seated around a large kindergarten table covered with black oilcloth, divided by red lines into small squares; provided with pencils, picture cards and tracing paper, they were tracing the pictures, and thus learning the beginning of drawing. They were also seen at "newspaper work," tearing and folding newspapers to train their hands and teach precision. They have specimen boxes, sewing cards, etc., and some of Froebel's kindergarten games.

**C class.**—10 pupils, all present; 5 girls, 5 boys. Ages, 6, 6, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9; on an average two years at school. All congenitals, or deaf before 3 years. These pupils were first seen in another room of the kindergarten department, set apart for speech work; they stood in a row, and then in single file, following the lead of a little girl, who walked backwards, they marched in step around the room, clapping their hands rhythmically and repeating in chorus, "One, two, three; follow me;" and thus took their places in front of the semi-circle of their chairs. Miss Hamilton took charge of the class for a speech lesson, and a downy feather was given each child, one of these an ebony black colored girl. The teacher explained that the feather was useful as an aid to the articulation of the non-vocal consonants, the breath striking the feather shows the force of air, and by taking different positions and forcing the air against the feather the pupils see that the teacher is doing something with the feather which they may imitate. This exercise was devised by Miss Hamilton. The teacher takes the several consonant positions in turn, and the children in the spirit of play follow her as she utters without voice the whole series of non-vocal consonants, some of which are not commonly recognized as English elements. Then placing



their hands upon the chest in imitation of their teacher, to enable them to feel the vibration, they add voice to these utterances successively, thus producing the vocal consonants.

Desiring to obtain some idea of the kindergarten work of class C, its members marched in good time and order from the speech-room to the kindergarten work-room. After entering the room the children recited in unison three Froebel song games, with the action that accompanies the plays in hearing kindergartens. The principal stated they knew about a dozen of these, and that the most important feature of their use is that the larger number of the children know all the songs by heart and repeat them fluently; that they are so simple and their meaning so well worked out by the play, that they are understood by even the youngest before they have learned to recite them or to use the words. The first game played was called "The Snail," the class joined hands and acted and spelled the following verses:

"The Snail."

Hand in hand, you see us well,  
Creep like a snail into his shell,  
Ever nearer, ever nearer,  
Ever closer, ever closer,  
Very snug indeed you dwell,  
Snail, within your tiny shell.

Hand in hand, you see us well,  
Creep like a snail out of his shell,  
Ever farther, ever farther,  
Ever wider, ever wider,  
Who'd have thought this tiny shell  
Could have held us all so well?

The teacher, Miss McGill, for my benefit, read the words aloud from the fingers of the children, as is her custom when there are hearing visitors present who can not read the spelling. Mr. Westervelt said that every new song is given to one or two pupils who volunteer to commit it to memory, and they lead the

others, who recite with them; the children repeat the song as they perform the action; the songs are adopted by us from the Froebel Kindergarten, and the plays illustrate the meaning of the words. The pupils next recited:

"Good Morning, Merry Sunshine."

Good morning, little sunshine,  
How did you wake so soon?  
You've scared the little stars away,  
And shined away the moon;  
Saw you go to sleep last night  
Before I ceased my playing,  
How did you get way over here,  
And where have you been staying?

I never go to sleep, dear child,  
I just stay here to see,  
My little children of the earth,  
Who rise and watch for me;  
I awaken all the birds and bees,  
And flowers on my way,  
And last of all the little child,  
Who stayed out late to play.

and followed with

"My Pigeon-house."

My pigeon-house I open wide,  
And set the pigeons free;  
They fly o'er the fields on every side,  
And light on the tallest tree;  
But when they return from their merry flight  
I'll shut the door and say "Good-night!"  
Coo-roo, coo-roo, coo-roo- coo-roo,  
Coo-roo, coo-roo, coo-roo!

The pigeon-house was built by a little boy and one of the other pupils, who were placed facing inward, their arms being raised and joined to form a sloping roof, a boy acted as door, and

When the house was ready, two or three pupils, not used in its construction, went in, pretending to fly; the door was shut, and the pigeons inside "cooed aloud;" later, they came out and flew away. A bird's nest was also made; five little ones in it, whom the parent bird fed, seeking food about the room; growing longer, the young birds flew away.

These song games, for use of deaf pupils, were entirely new to me. I found their influence evidently so stimulating to the intellectual growth of the children that it has seemed advisable to devote some space to their description in these notes.

Continuing their kindergarten work, the pupils of class C placed a model of a Turkish farm-house on a large table, and seated themselves in a semi-circle in front of it, the teacher, facing herself on the other side of the table. A large number of objects were at hand, and by speech the teacher gave instructions for their appropriate use, the pupils reading from her lips, no spelling being used. A farmer was put in the barn, a fence built around it, grass laid to make a meadow, a cow let out to graze, a pump put in place, the farmer made to pump water for the cow, the farmer was given a wheelbarrow, pitchfork, etc., and made to use them. Many other actions were performed by the children, with sheep, etc., the cow being finally put to sleep. This game was greatly enjoyed by the children; whose young minds seemed exceptionally active and intelligent; the lip-reading was very good.

Class D.— Seen in the kindergarten room; 10 pupils, all present; 4 girls, 6 boys; ages, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 13; on an average nearly three years in school. Three congenitals; others deaf before 5. The four kindergarten tables, with the tops divided by bright-colored squares, placed together, form one large table, the teacher seated in the middle of one of the longer sides, the boards opposite. Questions and replies by the manual alphabet, the pupils spelling with remarkable rapidity. The lesson, stick-tying. Some of the questions were: "How many sticks have you?" "What colors are they?" "What are they made of?" "Who made the trees?" "What are the names of some of the trees?" "Take a blue stick." "Can you tell me anything that



is blue?" Answer from different pupils: "Sky," "veins," "birds," "plums," "eyes." The teacher translated into speech for my benefit the words spelled by the fingers. Next the children were told to arrange the sticks on the table, on the right, left, top, bottom, under, over, middle, obliquely, to form different angles. Question to a pupil who had just formed an obtuse angle: "What did you do?" Answer: "I made an obtuse angle. Obtuse means dull." All answers by manual alphabet, as knowledge of language is much in advance of knowledge of speech. The members of this class can spell about 150 words a minute on their fingers. The principal stated that a practised expert in dactylology can spell about 400 words a minute, a rapidity of regulated physical motion inconceivable. In kindergarten work class D is taught color, form, names of objects of the three kingdoms, paper folding, sticklaying, elementary clay modeling. Each child has a specimen box. They are also taught to write the names of the objects. That such satisfactory work results from daily lessons of only 40 minutes in the kindergarten room testifies to the thoroughness and excellence of the instruction.

Class E.—7 pupils, all present; 2 girls, 5 boys; ages, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12; average time at school, about five years. All answers by speech. All but one of the pupils were fairly well understood by me. The phonetic alphabet of Mr. Edmund Lyon in use. A hat shown, spelled phonetically, and spoken. "It is a hat," "a bird," "a picture chart." "What is on the table?" Answer: "A lamp is on the table." The kindergarten work of this class is weaving and folding paper, color and form modeling and leaf-drawing. The principal stated that no books are studied in the kindergarten department, but that members of the E class have read a number of simple books.

Class F.—6 pupils, all present, 3 girls, 3 boys, ages 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12. Average time in school, 5 years. All the members of this class are congenitals. In kindergarten work they have the third gift, quadrangles, and arranged them in groups and designs original or copied, of the original designs some were very pretty. A pupil gave correctly by spelling the names of all the forms in use, square, rhomb, rhomboid, parallelogram, trapezium, trape-

zoid, short trapezoid. Starting together, the pupils replaced the wooden forms in their boxes, with greater or less facility, but all within a reasonably short time; to do this is quite a Chinese puzzle. The kindergarten work of this class is weaving mats, clay-modeling, freehand drawing of animals, designing with quadrangles, leaf drawing and shading in colors — specimen boxes. On trial of the voices of the pupils in this class, the first was not understood, and by the phonetic method patient effort was made to improve the articulation; another pupil asked by speech, "Does it rain to-day?" replied distinctly, "Yes, it is a rainy day;" a third pupil said with good voice and articulation, "I am going home this month."

The greater part of the school day having been given to the examination of the kindergarten department, what remained was devoted to the high class. Statistical information relating to the classes not examined in school, has been supplied by the principal in proper order, and is here inserted:

#### Intermediate or Older Beginners' Department.

A and B classes.—4 pupils; 1 female, 3 males, 4 present. Ages, 13, 14, 16, 18. One not deaf, but dull of hearing and of all sense perceptions. As it is demonstrated that this boy is not deaf, and suffers from no physical disability of organs of speech, but is of weak mind, his parents will be advised to send him to the Asylum for Feeble-minded at Syracuse. Two deaf at 2 years; 1 at 8 months. Time at school, 2, 2, 10, 2 years. Curriculum: Form, language, number, penmanship, speech, speech-reading.

C and D classes.—9 pupils; 3 females, 6 males; 9 present; ages, 13, 14, 17, 15, 13, 20, 14, 17, 17 years. Age at which hearing was lost: 1 congenital, 2, 2, 11-4, 5, 2, 1, 2, 4 years. Time at school, 7, 4, 2, 2, 7, 9, 8, 7, 3 years. Curriculum: Form, number, language, penmanship, speech, speech-reading.

E class.—9 pupils, 3 females, 6 males; 8 present. Ages, 16, 16, 18, 19, 17, 14, 15, 15, 14. Age at which hearing was lost: 2 congenitals, 11-2 years, 3, 3 years 6 months, 9, 4, 3 years. Time at school, 3, 10, 5, 8, 11-2, 8, 1, 8 years. Curriculum: Language, number, manners and morals, place, body, speech, speech-reading.



F class.—9 pupils, 5 females, 4 males; 9 present. Ages, 19, 20, 17, 17, 14, 15, 17, 14, 20. Age at which hearing was lost, 3 congenitals, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4, 1. Time at school: 10, 12, 9, 9, 5, 6, 10, 6, 14. Curriculum: Body, manners and morals, number, stories from United States history, language, stories from literature, speech, speech-reading.

The pupils in the above classes correspond in mental development and in power to use language with those of the same grades or class in the kindergarten.

I. Primary grade.—12 pupils, 5 females, 7 males; all present. Ages, 19, 14, 14, 13, 11, 13, 19, 12, 14, 15, 13, 15. Age at which hearing was lost: 2 congenitals, 8 months, 10, 3 1-2, 6, 1, 3, 8, 13-4, 1, 3. Time at school: 3, 2, 5, 4, 7, 7, 12, 2, 7, 9, 3, 9. Curriculum: Number, place, hygiene, manners and morals, observation lessons, declamation, items and correction, stories from sacred history, speech, speech-reading.

II. Primary grade.—13 pupils, 8 females, 5 males; all present. Ages, 15, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 16, 17, 18, 15, 20, 16, 18. Age at which hearing was lost: 1 unknown, 1 not deaf, 2 congenitals, 6 months, 4, 7, 6, 3, 2, 2, 1 1-2, 5. Time at school: 9, 2, 5, 7, 11, 11, 8, 9, 7, 7, 13, 11, 3. Curriculum: Place, stories from United States history, number, hygiene, language, manners and morals, stories from literature, declamation, items and corrections, training to tell original stories, speech, speech-reading.

III. Primary grade.—11 pupils, 5 females, 6 males; 9 present. Ages, 16, 15, 17, 17, 16, 18, 17, 13, 15. Age at which hearing was lost: 2 unknown, 1 congenital, 8, 2, 1, 1, 5, 4, 4 1-2. Time at school: 6, 9, 11, 10, 8, 6, 11, 7, 7. Curriculum: Arithmetic, geography, hygiene, ethics, language, stories from history, speech, speech-reading.

IV. Primary grade.—5 pupils, 2 females, 3 males; all present. Ages, 17, 15, 20, 17, 20. Age at which hearing was lost: 4 congenitals, 3 1-2 years. Curriculum: Geography, arithmetic, language, stories from Roman history, hygiene, ethics, declamation, Roman literature, items and correction, training to tell original stories, speech, speech-reading. Time in school: 10, 10, 8, 11, 10.

V. Primary grade.—8 pupils, 4 females, 4 males; all present. Ages, 22, 16, 23, 18, 21, 15, 24, 15. Age at which hearing was



lost: 1 not deaf, 4 congenitals, 11-2, 11-2, 5, years. Time at school: 6, 10, 13, 11, 15, 10, 7, 8 years. Curriculum: Geography, arithmetic, United States history, stories from French history, vocal physiology, analytic language, news of the day, ethics, stories from literature, speech, speech-reading.

I. Grammar grade.—6 pupils, 1 female, 5 males; all present. Ages 14, 21, 24, 23, 28, 17. Age at which hearing was lost: One congenital, 8, 3, 2, 2, 5 years. Curriculum: Arithmetic, vocal physiology, United States history, analytic language, ethics, literature, English history, news of the day, paraphrasing, stories from literature, speech, speech-reading. Time at school: Two, 12, 9, 11, 12, 11.

II. Grammar grade.—6 pupils, 3 females, 3 males; all present. Ages 19, 19, 17, 20, 20, 19 years. Age at which hearing was lost; 1 congenital, 9, 5 1-2, 3 1-2, 2 1-2, 6 1-2. Time at school, 8, 7, 5, 13, 13, 5. Curriculum: Physical geography, United States history, bookkeeping, ethics, literature, rhetoric, analytic language, news of the day, paraphrasing, speech, speech-reading.

III. Grammar grade.—4 pupils, 3 females, 1 male; all present. Ages 23, 23, 23, 24. Age at which hearing was lost, 1, 1, 1, 1 year. Years at school, 16, 16, 12, 12. Curriculum: Algebra, universal history, ethics, literature, rhetoric, paraphrasing, physical geography, speech, speech-reading.

I. High class.—3 pupils, 1 female, 2 males; all present. Ages 23, 21, 23. Age at which hearing was lost; 1 congenital, 11, 11 years. Time at school, 18, 8, 6 years. Curriculum: Euclid, history, algebra, science, speech, speech-reading.

Expressing my desire to conduct a simple experimental examination in writing of the pupils of the high class, the principal heartily favored the idea, suggesting that as the high class consisted of only three pupils, it would be more interesting to bring in for the same examination the pupils of the next two lower grades. This suggestion was approved, and the 13 pupils of three highest grades presented themselves as a class for examination. These grades recite together only in speech-reading. On trial of the voices with sentences it appeared that a

girl of 18, deaf at 4, spoke fairly well, another deaf at 1 has low voice and poor articulation, another of 24, deaf at 1, has fair voice and articulation, another deaf at 2 1-2 has fair voice, indistinct articulation, another of 18, deaf at birth, has fair voice and articulation, another of 22, deaf at 1, has fair voice and articulation; a lad of 18, deaf at 11, spoke well, another of 17, deaf at 3, has fair voice and articulation, another 18, deaf at 7, speaks with good voice and articulation, another of 18, deaf at 9, has good voice and articulation; of three congenitally deaf lads of 21, 22 and 22, two were classed as having fair voices and articulation, and one good voice and articulation.

The trial of the voices being concluded the same 10 questions were written by me on the board which had been addressed to the other schools for the deaf, and the 13 examination papers having answers written out in my presence, were collected and preserved for future study and comparison. They show the following results, the highest possible mark being 10. The three pupils of the high class received 9, 9, 6 1-2 marks, an average for the grade of 8 marks. The four pupils of the III. Grammar grade, that next to the high class, were marked 3 1-2, 3 1-2, 2 1-2, 2, or the low average of 2.88. The six pupils of the II. Grammar grade, next lower, were marked 9, 8 1-2, 7, 5 1-2, 3, 3, an average of 6 for the grade. Three pupils George W. Sparks and M. Louisa Pugh, of the high class, and Harry W. Brower, of the II. Grammar grade, each received 9 marks; of these the two first named lost their hearing at 11, and the latter at 7 years of age. After careful comparison the paper presented by George W. Sparks is adjudged to be the best, and he has been awarded the prize for the Rochester school. His answers are as follows: (1) The war of the Revolution took place between 1775 and 1783, the treaty of peace being signed at Paris in the latter year. (2) King George III., of Hanover, was King of England at that time. (3) There are 44 States in the Union now. (4) Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., was president of the United States during the Civil War. (5) He lost his throne and was murdered by one of his soldiers. (6) The capital of Russia is St. Petersburg. (7) A cloud is a mass of vapor hanging over the earth. (8) Some of the vital organs are the heart, lungs,



kidneys and liver. (9) Language is the art of expressing thought by means of spoken, written and printed words. Or any other means by which thought may be expressed may be called language. (10) A pearl is an object used as an ornament and in various other ways. It is found in what are called pearl oysters, and is formed in the following way: Some time when the oyster has its shell open a small foreign substance gets in between the opening in the shell. This irritates the soft body and as the oyster can not get rid of it, it covers it with a secretion and this in time grows into a pearl. Pearl oysters are obtained by divers who go down in the water either in diving suits or naked. The latter are not able to remain under water long and so do not get so many as those who wear diving suits. This way of getting pearls is called pearl fishing. The other two papers are highly creditable, the answers of M. Louisa Pugh to the ninth and tenth questions are so good as to merit printing. (9) Language is the means by which a thought or an idea is communicated. (10) A pearl is one of the precious stones. It is a small body found in the shell of the pearl oyster. Sometimes when the oyster is feeding, a foreign substance, perhaps a grain of sand, will become lodged in the soft mantle, and to prevent irritation the animal covers the substance with a fluid, which in time hardens and forms the pearl known to commerce. The perusal of the 13 papers now before me shows an unusual knowledge of and freedom in the use of English by the writers, the answers are full, the construction of sentences good, there is only one mistake in spelling in one paper, and not a single "deaf-muteism" in any of them. The handwriting of all is clear, and of most of them good. In compliance with my request all these pupils in writing addressed me questions on various subjects, or pleasant paragraphs about the inspection and examination; these additional papers show the possession of an extensive vocabulary by all the pupils, some original thought, and a general knowledge of composition not usually the possession of deaf pupils.

The Rochester school is systematically and intelligently graded, and accurate information about the pupils and class



work is immediately obtainable. A great waste of the inspector's time is saved by the use of well kept class-books, which contain all needful facts about the pupils in them. It would seem difficult for a teacher to take proper charge of a class without a class-book, and yet these are not in general use in the schools for the deaf in this State. The class-books here used provide ruled spaces for the following statistics: Description of class, name of pupil, date of birth, age at which hearing was lost, year of admission (to school), degree of hearing; several spaces also show the hours of the school day at which different lessons are recited. Pupils are regularly marked for their lessons in the class-books, and promotions in the school are made from their records, when the average standing is above 80 per cent. Where the average falls below this standard, the pupil is examined at the end of the year and promoted if his average in examinations and the year's work together is above 70.

One department of school work appears to have been practically neglected, that of art. There has never been a special art department, as such. The art departments at the New York schools on One Hundred and Sixty-second street, and on Lexington avenue, have for many years been useful features of the educational work of these institutions, and it is hoped that a similarly constituted department will shortly be inaugurated at Rochester, the preliminary art instruction given in kindergarten classes, should be properly followed up to its highest possible results in the graduating class.

The kindergarten children have daily one or more short periods of calisthenic exercises, the time devoted to this being regulated by the amount of out-door exercise whenever the weather permits them to enjoy it. Games, marches and dances form part of the daily kindergarten routine. Older classes have simple exercises with Indian clubs and dumb-bells. The older pupils have training in physical culture from a special teacher one afternoon a week, and the boys calisthenic and marching exercises with their supervisors three or four nights a week. The school is not provided with a gymnasium, a want which should be supplied.

The good discipline of the school is usually maintained by the administration of reproof. Corporal punishment is infrequently resorted to, and has not been administered within the past year.

The trades taught the boys are carpentry and joinery; painting, glazing, paper hanging and decoration; printing and gardening. One or two boys are taught steamfitting and plumbing. Two or three have been taught baking. The girls are taught housework, sewing and dressmaking. Two hours are given to industrial training daily, and on Saturday four hours. The daily paper printed at this school has been published since it was opened. The items are largely provided by the pupils themselves and are sent to the principal by the teachers, who act as editors upon successive days. The papers are distributed daily in the school-rooms of the younger classes where they are used for reading lessons. The idea of binding the numbers for the week and sending them to parents and friends of the school as a news letter was an afterthought.

The general health of the pupils during the year to October 1, 1894, has been unusually good. There has been no epidemic and little illness. One death occurred, that of a lad of 13, of a sudden attack of cerebral meningitis. On the date of our visit no pupil was ill in the hospital, and a careful inspection of all of them as they were seated at dinner was highly satisfactory, they appeared generally healthy, well nourished, and were neatly and suitably dressed, as in any boarding school; no uniform dress is worn. The dinner hour is 12.30. It was raining, and the pupils crossed the grounds from the school building to the main building carrying umbrellas, or not, as they happened to have them. It has always seemed to me that covered passages should be constructed, although these might detract somewhat from the appearance of the grounds. Gas was lighted in the dining hall, in which 15 tables were set, 13 with red cloths and two with oil-cloth; chairs are provided for all. The older girls came in first in single file and some of them took places at each table, next followed the older boys, and the children of the kindergarten department. At every table were some of the older pupils of either sex, and of the younger children; the



object of this is to advance the little ones more rapidly, and to approximate as nearly as possible the conditions of family life. Ideas which commend themselves to my judgment. Immediately animated conversation by manual spelling between the pupils began, to be presently suppressed by the principal, who, in behalf of the school, addressed us by spelling a kindly welcome; the words were read from his fingers, and repeated aloud in chorus by the school. This done, a little girl of eight years, standing upon a chair, said grace by spelling. At this time Mr. Edmund Lyon, the inventor of the phonetic method of instruction, which bears his name, came in, and remained an interested witness of the afternoon's inspection. This gentleman, a resident of Rochester, has for several years been an active, intelligent and sympathetic friend of the Rochester school, and of its individual pupils, who have incurred to him a debt which they rejoice to acknowledge.

Your committee is informed that since the beginning of the present school year, all of the classes of older pupils have received four hours a week of art instruction, under a teacher who devotes her entire time to this specialty, and received some of her training at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

## VII.

### Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.

Incorporated 1884.

Acting Principal, EDWARD RIDER.

Inspected October 2, 1894, by Commissioners FOSTER and STEWART.

Census on that day:

Officers .....	5
Teachers (of classes) .....	7
Teachers (of industries) .....	4
Employees .....	6
Total .....	<u>22</u>



Pupils, male .....	48
Pupils, female .....	28
Total .....	76

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
State pupils .....	34	19	53
County pupils .....	14	9	23
	48	28	76

This shows a decrease since the census of December 19, 1893, of 13 pupils. All the pupils were present on the day of inspection.

The average per capita cost for maintenance for the year ending September 30, 1894, including clothing, is reported as \$315.79.

The Malone institution is classed as a "combined" or "eclectic school." Manual and oral departments are carried on simultaneously. Fifty-seven pupils are taught by the former, and 19 pupils by the latter method. The pupils taught by these radically different methods mingle freely together in the institution life, whereas, to make a complete success of either method, they should be absolutely separated, not only for purposes of instruction, but also in the play-rooms, dormitories and dining-room. Since the last inspection, Mr. Edward Rider has been placed at the head of the educational work of the school, and Mr. H. C. Rider, formerly principal, now acts as superintendent of the buildings and industries, and as steward. This system of divided responsibility is not practical, and exists in no other public school in the State, although for many years the One Hundred and Sixty-second street school was governed in this way; the managers of that school a year ago appointed a new principal as sole head, making all other officers his subordinates.

The classes were visited as much as possible in order, beginning with the lowest class of each department. That first visited was the first grade in the manual department; 10 pupils, of whom 9 were present, 4 girls, 5 boys. We were accompanied by the acting principal of the school. Desiring some information,

which the class-book would have shown, we were informed that no class-books were then in use 'n school. The ages of the pupils were given as 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11, 11. Three had come to school first since it opened, September 1st. The class is taught object lessons, number, color, and busy work. The female teacher used both the manual alphabet and signs in communicating with the members of the class. She has the class for one session, of three hours. A child of 7 read the word "key" from the board, spelled it on her fingers, and found a key. The voices of the pupils were tried. (1) Girl, deaf history unknown, 9 years old, said "mamma" faintly, but with a pleasant voice. (2) Girl, deaf at 4, said "papa" and "mamma" with good, but untrained voice. (3) Girl, deaf history unknown, 1 1-2 years at school, said "papa" and "mamma" with good voice and articulation. (4) Girl of 2, congenital, 2 years at school, will not or can not speak. (5) Boy of 9, partially deaf, can say "papa" fairly. (6) Boy, congenital, will not or can not speak. (7) Boy of 11, deaf at 2, 2 years at school, has foundation for a good voice. (8) Boy 12 years old, 3 years at school, has faint voice. (9) Boy of 9, 2 years at school, has good, but untrained voice. It was stated that some of the pupils were backward, and had been a long time in the class.

Next class in order is a special ungraded class of defective pupils. Seven pupils, all present; 1 girl, 6 boys. The girl said she was 13, but the register of the school showed her to be 22. The ages of the boys were given as 9, 11, 11, 14, 18, 20. A class of practically unteachable scholars. A boy of 20, adding 2 and 3 give the result as 6; another boy of 18, suffers from the disease commonly called St. Vitus' dance. It is a question whether the tuition of some, if not all, of these children is a proper charge against the State treasury.

Manual department—A division of third grade; given me as next in order. A male teacher, deaf, but can speak imperfectly. Seven pupils, all present, 3 girls, 4 boys. The girls gave their ages as 22, 25 and 28; the boys as 13, 15, 16 and 22. Questioned by spelling the pupils gave the years in school as 5, 6, 8, 9, 9, 9, 10. Some of the answers were given in signs. The class is taught language, history of the United States, geography, pen-



manship, arithmetic, the four rules. No text-books are used, as knowledge of language is not sufficient, signs in use by the teacher as means of instruction. A dull-looking class. Should not the three girls of 22, 25 and 28 be returned to their homes?

Manual department, fourth grade.—5 girls, 4 present; ages 12, 12, 15, 16; in school 4, 5, 5, and 5 years; deaf at 3, at 6 months, and congenitals; all bright-looking scholars. Taught spelling, reading, penmanship, primary arithmetic, United States history, primary geography, composition, articulation and lip-reading.

Fourth grade (B) manual department.—Said to be next lower than the last. A deaf male teacher, can speak; seven pupils, all present, 4 girls, 3 boys. They gave their ages by spelling as 10, 11, 11, 13, 13, 14, 15, and years in school as 4, 4 1-2, 5, 5, 5, 5 1-2. Taught language, numbers, a little geography, a little history; no printed text-books in use. The voices of the pupils were separately tried, and were classed as fair, faint, fair, good, good, fair, high; the articulation fair in most cases.

Fifth grade, manual department.—8 pupils, all present, 2 girls, 6 boys; ages 13, 14, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, and years at school 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 9, 10. The class is taught Barnes' geography, American history, stories by Mary L. Pratt, penmanship, arithmetic, the four rules, without text-book, Aesop's Fables. On trial of the voices a girl, deaf at 3, spoke with fair voice, indistinct articulation; a boy, deaf at 4, fair voice, poor articulation; another, congenital, fair voice, poor articulation; a girl, deaf at 2, rather high voice, indistinct articulation; a boy, deaf at 1, says he can not speak; another, deaf at 1, has high voice and poor articulation; another, deaf at 3, high voice, poor articulation; another, congenital, poor voice and articulation. A little box was fastened to the wall of this room in which the pupils deposited letters which they addressed to each other. These are afterwards copied on the boards, and then corrected. The pupils also write stories which are put in type in the printing shop, given them, and kept in the school.

Sixth grade (B.)—8 pupils, all present, 3 girls and 5 boys; by the manual alphabet gave their ages as 8, 10, 11, 11, 11, 15, 15,



15, and years in school as 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5; said to be mostly congenitally deaf, or to have lost hearing in infancy; in charge of a deaf male teacher, previously seen with another class. They are taught object work, language, and numbers.

Sixth grade (A.) or the high class of the manual department—6 pupils, 5 present, all males. Ages 17, 20, 22, 22, 26 years; in school 7, 8, 8, 9, 10 years; in charge of a deaf male teacher, who can speak. On trial of the voices a lad of 17, deaf at 1, said "papa," "mamma," "i," "o," "u," fairly well, and has 1 1-2 hours of articulation lessons daily. A congenital pupil has never spoken, and refuses instruction in articulation; another also refuses instruction in articulation; another congenital has had one year's articulation lessons, but receives none now; the last pupil, deaf at 1, will not or can not articulate, and has no lessons in articulation. Curriculum of the class: Arithmetic, to simple interest (Robinson's); geography (Swinton's Introductory); short course history, United States (T. F. Donnelly); language, penmanship, journal and letter writing, composition.

#### Oral Department.

First grade.—5 pupils, all present, 1 girl, 4 boys. Ages 6, 10, 11, 19, 28. The pupil of 28 is a St. Regis Indian, who lost his hearing in early manhood, had been six years at school, he reads and writes well, and seemed intelligent; a girl of 19, congenital, had been two years in school. The boys of 6 and 11 were new scholars, and both congenitals; another pupil, a boy of 10, is only partially deaf.

A special oral class, at the time in charge of an exceptionally bright and earnest female teacher, 4 pupils, 2 girls and 2 boys, all present. A girl of 17, deaf at 3, six years at school, answered the questions in part by signs; a girl of 11, one year at school, hears, but has defective vocal organs; a boy of 16, congenital, at school five years, has partial hearing; a boy of 14, in school two years, has defective speech. On trial of the voices the first female pupil spoke with good deep voice and fair articulation; the second with faint voice and fair articulation; a congenital boy spoke with good voice and articulation, and the other male

pupil who has defective speech, spoke with natural voice and articulation. These four pupils are taught reading, language and numbers, the teacher stated practically without signs. She also stated that about 30 pupils in the school receive lessons in articulation from her half an hour a day in small classes, and that she had exclusive charge of all the manual department scholars in articulation, except that Miss Parker had charge of about nine pupils in the first-grade.

Another grade, oral department.—6 pupils, 5 present, 2 girls, 3 boys; ages 12, 13, 14, 14, 14; in school 1, 2, 2, 4, 8 years; in charge of a female teacher. A boy of 14 speaks well and hears fairly well, heard me quite well, has heard well until within a year. On examination I ascertained that three of these pupils could hear me fairly well, and that all five of them had their speech. A lad was suffering from badly granulated eyelids. The class is taught arithmetic, the four rules up to 20; language, and a little history (by the teacher); the only text-book in use in the class is "The Heart of Oak text-books," the first book used as a reader.

Oral grade, next higher, in charge of a male teacher, the acting principal, 5 pupils, all present, 1 girl, 4 boys; ages 13, 17, 17, 19, 21; years in school, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6. A girl of 13, said to have become deaf at 2, has good speech; a boy of 21 has defective speech, but could hear me at some distance, and spoke with good voice quite naturally; a boy of 19, who lost his hearing at 6, speaks well; a boy of 17, deaf at 13, speaks naturally. It was, therefore, evident that these pupils used natural speech. The curriculum of this class embraces arithmetic—numbers to 50; some have American history, stories by M. L. Pratt, and others a primary history of the United States (Donnelly); two pupils study Barnes' complete geography, and the other four Mitchell's geography; Aesop's Fables, by Stickney, has just been introduced, and the first book of practical lessons in the use of English, by Mary F. Hyde, is also studied.

High class, oral department.—2 pupils, a female of 22, who was said to have lost her hearing at 3, but on inquiry, stated



that she had lost hearing of one of her ears at 3, and of the other at 16; has been 4 years at school; a young man of 29, who lost hearing at 10, speaks fairly well, and has been 2 years at school. He is taught arithmetic, grammar, literature and physiology, and the female pupil is taught English, grammar, civil government, arithmetic, English history. A fractional teaching frame was in use by this class.

Desiring to address my usual examination questions to the members of this class and of the high class in the manual department, I stated my wishes to the acting principal, and he suggested that the next grade lower to the high class of the manual department, which he called the fifth grade, should also be called in. Readily acquiescing in this request the members of these three classes seated themselves before me and wrote answers as they were able, to questions written by me on the boards. The papers were collected and preserved for future reference. A careful examination of them shows the following result: The 2 pupils of the high class oral department received 6 1-2 and 3 1-2 marks for their papers out of a maximum of 10; an average for the 2 of 5 marks. The 5 pupils of the highest class of the manual department were marked 2, 1, 1, 0, 0, or an average of less than 1 out of a possible 10. The pupils of the next grade lower, or fifth grade of the manual department, 8 in number, received the following marks for their papers: 3 1-2, 3 1-2, 3 1-2, 3, 2 1-2, 2, 1 1-2, 1, or an average of 2.56 out of a possible 10. The grand average of all the pupils examined, 15 in number, is 2.30. The best paper was presented by Hugh R. Dinwoodie, 29 years of age, 2 years at school, who became deaf when about 10, and is as follows: "(1) It began in 1775 and ended in 1786. (2) George IV. (3) 45. (4) Lincoln. (5) He was killed by the communists of Paris. (6) St. Petersburg. (7) A cloud is formed of vapor drawn up from the earth by the sun's rays. When the cloud passes into a cold current of air it congeals and falls to the earth in the form of rain. (8) The brain and the heart, also the lungs. (9) It is the means we use to express our thoughts, there are several of languages—such as signs—pictures, but the chief



ones are written and spoken language. (10) A pearl is formed by a particle of sand getting into the shell of an oyster around which a glistening substance is formed similiar to that lining the shell of the oyster. Pearls are also found in fresh water clams, many fine pearls having been discovered lately, near Russell, St. Lawrence Co." Some of the papers contain what I call "deafmuteisms" and misspelled words.

The pupils were seen at dinner at noon — 76. All the pupils present in the school were seated at the tables. The meal consisted of beefsteak, boiled potatoes, thick gravy, bread and butter, and milk for the younger pupils, and appeared to be of good quality and of sufficient quantity. The pupils looked well, as a rule. It was stated that there had been no deaths and no epidemic among them, and none were in the hospital at that time. They were seated at 8 tables, from 4 to 12 at a table. The table used by the younger ones was covered with oilcloth, the other tables with white or red cloths. The dormitories were inspected, and found to be in good order, wire mattresses, clean spreads, and sufficient bedding. The pupils make their own beds. From the top floor dormitories of the main building, two Brown's patent fire escapes provide for the safety of their inmates.

In answer to inquiries addressed to him subsequent to the inspection, the acting principal states:

(1) That corporal punishment is not inflicted. The children are deprived of some of their liberties, which they forfeit by intentional misconduct; by being locked up, or sent to bed.

(2) That there is at present no systematic course of physical training, but of apparatus for exercising there are dumb-bells, clubs, bars, and plenty of out-door work.

(3) That 39 pupils, 18 males and 21 females, receive instruction in the industrial department, divided as follows: Printing, 14; tailoring, 2; shoemaking, 7; dressmaking, 16.

(4) That during the last term there was an art class, consisting of seven members. Painting in oil and in water colors, together with crayon work, was taught. For economic reasons this class was discontinued.

Four pupils of the school have presented themselves to the Regents' examination, all of whom passed in something. Two of the four are new pupils; of these, one passed in four subjects and the other in one.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,  
*Commissioner.*

Dated, New York, February 2, 1895.

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A D D R E S S

AT THE OPENING OF

NATHAN LITAUER HOSPITAL

OF

GLOVERSVILLE.

By Commissioner STEPHEN SMITH.

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# ADDRESS.

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Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The sentiment which inspired the wife and children of Mr. Nathan Littauer to erect this hospital to his memory, and dedicate it to the service of the sick of this community, is worthy of the highest commendation. It will not only daily remind you and all coming generations that Mr. Littauer once lived among you, but what is of far greater importance, by its constant application of measures of relief to the necessities of the suffering, it will perpetuate those traits of his character which the mutations of time would otherwise soon obliterate from human memory.

Beautiful in location, admirably arranged in all its departments, thoroughly organized to meet every condition which the sick may require, this building seems to me the very perfection of art in hospital construction and of science in equipment. No expense seems to have been spared and no attention to details omitted, to render the entire service adequate to meet every possible emergency.

This hospital stands almost unique among the charities of the State. It is true that New York excels all other States in the number and magnificence of its hospitals. They are adapted to the treatment of every form of disease to which man is liable. But these great institutions are, for the most part, located in the large and populous cities, and to them their benefits are chiefly limited. The sick of the smaller cities and villages have either been left to endure their various forms of accident and sickness in their ill-adapted homes, or have been transported at great expense, and frequently with great suffering, to these city hospitals. No one familiar with the care and management of metropolitan hospitals can forget the scene of misery, so often attendant, upon the admission of a patient from the rural districts. Distressed by his forced removal from his quiet country

home and his family and friends; exhausted by the pain and fatigue incident to his journey, and intensely agitated with fear at entering a hospital, the condition of the poor victim of disease or accident is pitiful in the extreme. If his life is not actually endangered by the excitement and depression to which he is subjected, his disease is often greatly aggravated and his recovery unduly prolonged. Especially is this true of children, who are so often rudely taken from their parents and carried by force to the hospital of the city. It has been well said that the separation from those near and dear to us is at all times trying, but it is peculiarly so when one of the parties has met with an accident which renders the question whether they will ever meet again doubtful. Under such circumstances, to remove a loved one to a distance too great for a daily visit, or even for an inquiry as to his condition, and to assign him to utter strangers, must be inconceivably painful. If this is true of the friends left behind, what must be the effect of such separation upon the patient himself? Here the home hospital steps in and reduces the evil to a minimum. The separation is nominal rather than real. Its near proximity enables parents and friends to make daily visits or inquiries, while the presence in the wards of the well-known doctor, clergyman or nurse soothes and quiets both the patient and friends.

The movement to supply rural communities with hospital advantages, of which we have here one of the best if not the very best examples in this State, perhaps in this country, is of comparatively recent date. Thirty-four years ago, a country surgeon in England became impressed with the importance of making other provision for the care of patients among the laboring classes, suffering from accidents than could be provided at their homes and also to prevent their removal to city hospitals. He proposed to the rector of the parish the rental of a suitable dwelling house, the furnishing of it in a simple manner, and the employment of a competent nurse. The house taken had accommodations for six beds, and in the course of a year twenty-five patients were received. The success of this hospital was so great

that others were established in quick succession, and in ten



years no less than 82 such hospitals were in successful operation in different parts of England.

These hospitals have demonstrated some very important facts, which may be of special interest to those engaged in this undertaking.

First. They have proved of great value to the sick and suffering poor. At his own home the poor man has no proper convenience for a severe illness or accident. His room is crowded, his bed is unsuited to his condition, his food is badly cooked, the noise of children is disturbing, the air is foul and no useful sanitary arrangements exist or can be secured. All of this is changed by his removal to the cottage hospital. There the room he occupies is quiet, spacious and clean; the air is pure and the light abundant; the food is well cooked and nicely adapted to his taste; the medicine is given with regularity and precision. Every stage of progress of the disease is carefully noted and every emergency promptly met. Meantime, the members of his family relieved of his care, can devote themselves to their usual occupation of wage earning.

In a similar manner this hospital, now so auspiciously established in your midst, will prove the greatest boon to the laboring classes which could be devised.

Second. This hospital will be of great value to the physicians resident in this city and vicinity. I make this statement, because cottage hospitals at first met with the opposition of the medical men practicing in their neighborhood. They feared that their patients would be attracted to the hospital, and thus they would lose business. To meet this very reasonable objection, the plan of allowing physicians to send their patients to the hospital, and of personally treating them, under proper rules and regulations, was adopted, and at once it was apparent that the patient and physicians were both greatly benefited. The advantage to the patient I have already stated. To the physician the hospital was valuable in many ways.

First. By removing his distant and very sick patient to the hospital he was saved long and tiresome journeys, and was thus

enabled to visit critical cases more frequently and without waste of time and strength.

Second. The patient in the hospital relieves him of that harassing and depressing anxiety which he suffers when attending him in his home. He knows that in the hospital his directions will be carefully carried out, and if any emergency arises it will be promptly met, or he will at once be notified.

Third. At the hospital the physician can readily meet and consult with his brother practitioners without tedious formality, and thus derive that benefit from daily professional intercourse which he cannot obtain in the ordinary isolation of private practice. Not the least, but perhaps the greatest, advantage which this hospital will confer upon the local physicians, will be found in their opportunity to treat successfully a class of surgical cases which they have heretofore invariably sent to the large city hospitals, for want of conveniences and facilities at home. I speak from a large experience of medical graduates of the past quarter of a century, when I affirm that you have in your midst, medical men qualified by nature and education to successfully perform all of the recognized operations in surgery. All they have heretofore required, to enable them practically to demonstrate their ability to achieve the highest success in surgery is now supplied to them in this hospital.

Finally, the public generally is destined to be greatly benefited by this hospital. Accidents or diseases requiring hospital care for their successful treatment, not infrequently befall the wealthy classes. While it is true that they are able to summon to their aid the surgeons from a distance, it is a fact that very commonly valuable time is lost by this delay. And even if time is not an important element in the case, the best-furnished house never affords the facilities for the modern treatment of medical and surgical affections which are found always at hand in the hospital. This hospital will not only always stand with open doors to receive every one who needs its service, whether by night or by day, but, as we have seen, there will always be qualified physicians and surgeons ready to apply all the resources which the science and art of medicine have discovered, to effect



a cure. To this advantage to the community at large must be added the constant supply of competent nurses at their homes, which the hospital will always afford.

In whatever light then we view this memorial charity, we can but regard it as the benediction of him to whose memory it was erected upon all classes and conditions of the citizens of the town where he so long and so successfully labored. But I am persuaded that in the future it is to have a larger and wider significance. It will hereafter be recognized as a conspicuous illustration of that transition period when memorial institutions devoted to the welfare of the people are to supplant the lifeless and senseless monumental towers which fill the capitals of the old world. While the latter will forever stand like tombstones, as inert as the granite of which they are composed, every fiber of this memorial building will be instinct with living deeds of charity. The great conquerors of the past have sought to perpetuate their memories among future generations by engraving their deeds of carnage on the perishable tablets of marble, but far wiser is this memorial hospital, which, by its daily ministrations to the relief of human suffering, will preserve in the hearts of the people of this city throughout all time, and with ever increasing freshness and fragrance, the memory of its former citizen and now generous benefactor, Nathan Littauer.



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right. The names are: John Smith, James Brown, and William Jones. The dates are: 1810, 1811, and 1812.

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R E P O R T

OF THE

tions of Poorhouses in the Fourth  
Judicial District.

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By Commissioner FOSTER.

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# REPORT.

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## *To the State Board of Charities:*

In visiting the poorhouses of the fourth judicial district this year, I have been materially aided by one of the commissioners from the first district, Mrs. de Peyster, who visited in Fulton and Montgomery counties, rendering me a real service for which I am greatly indebted, and I submit her report in regard to both of these counties.

On the 8th of September I visited the poorhouse in Schenectady county. This building is located in the city, is old, and badly arranged. For many years it has hardly seemed a fit place for anybody's home, but I found things very much improved and the inmates were quite comfortable and contented. Everything about the establishment indicated a new interest in control, and I confidently expect that in the near future changes in the building will be made that are in my opinion very desirable.

In visiting the eastern and northern counties of the fourth district I was accompanied by one of the committee on poorhouses, Commissioner Walrath, of the sixth district. We were at the Saratoga county house on the 10th of September. This building is located near Ballston upon a well-tilled farm; it is spacious and the inmates are apparently well cared for. There were 113 paupers, of whom 86 were males and 27 females. Of the last named, one woman is an Arab and is the mother of an infant. She is, of course, a State pauper, and is willing and anxious to be sent out of this country. The ventilation of the house is very bad, and until this is remedied there will always be a bad feature in the house, and no such thing as

giving to the inmates that which every one, be he prince or pauper, has a right to claim — pure air and plenty of it.

The poorhouse of Washington county is located in the town of Argyle. It is a new building, built upon the cottage plan. The authorities were aided in planning the buildings by Commissioner Letchworth, whose experience was of great value to them. We were at Argyle on the 11th of September, and found everything about the house in complete order, all under the care of two very competent and willing people, Mr. and Mrs. Burch. The building is well supplied with fresh water, easily heated, has excellent closet conveniences, and in every respect is well adapted to its uses. The outbuildings should be arranged so as to be more convenient, but that will come in time. We saw nothing here to criticise.

At Warrensburgh in Warren county, which was visited on the 12th of September, we found the county house of that county. It is very pleasantly located on the westerly bank of Schroon river. The buildings are not new, but are in excellent condition. The accommodations are ample to answer all demands upon them, and are very comfortable. The inmates of this house are many of them from Canada and are untidy, but the keeper and his wife are very competent people, and everything about the premises is well cared for. The garden is very productive and helps wonderfully in the summer. Census 51, of which 37 are males and 14 females. Ten deaths have occurred during the year, mostly old people. The keeper of this poorhouse is Mr. M. D. Warren, and both Mr. Warren and his wife are well qualified to perform the duties devolving upon them.

On the 13th of September we visited Clinton county. The poorhouse is in Beekmantown, several miles north of Plattsburg. It is a large and expensive building and does credit to the county in its appearance. As the county fair was in full blast at that time, we found none but the inmates at home, nevertheless we made a pretty thorough inspection of the premises, finding the house in very good order and the population quiet and contented. As I was unable to see the superintendent, it is my intention to visit this poorhouse again at an early day.



On the 14th of September we were at Malone, in Franklin county. Commissioner Walrath was obliged to leave for home before visiting the poorhouse, very much to my regret; he had been of great service to me and I am very much indebted to him. The people of this county have been very generous in establishing for their paupers a comfortable abiding place. It is a large brick building, nearly 10 miles west of Malone. I do not think the location of the house is as convenient as it might be, and the ventilation has been bad. I found this year a change and great improvement in the ventilation, and hope the day is not far off when other improvements will be made. The inmates of this house are well taken care of and seem contented. The superintendent and keeper, both of them, seem in earnest in their efforts to take good care of them. Not a few of these paupers have at some time been residents of Canada, this is also true of the Clinton county paupers; and to keep a house thoroughly clean when this class of people are residents, indicates a genius that would qualify a man for high office.

On the 7th of December I visited the St. Lawrence county poorhouse at Canton. There were then 131 inmates, 69 males and 62 females. Of these 24 are idiotic and 9 epileptic. I have never before seen such a showing in any of the poorhouses of this district. Nevertheless, the superintendent and the keeper are very competent, and take all possible pains to take care of these unfortunates. In this they seem to be successful, as far as is possible. The house is large and clean, excepting where that is impossible; and while there is no effort to make the whole house a parlor, I think that no pains are spared that will add to the comfort of these helpless ones. The closet arrangements are very bad; a great deal of money has been spent upon them, and the board of supervisors has, in all calls for appropriations, been generous and prompt, but so far as the closets are concerned, they are a complete failure. I hope and think this will soon be remedied.

In submitting this memoranda relating to the dependent poor in my district, I have not thought it necessary to go into details as to the number of inmates, the diet, etc.; we have this infor-



mation from the county officials every year, and there are but slight changes. Death is always busy in reducing, and misfortune quite as busy in adding to the census.

In all of these institutions in the fourth district, except in Essex county, which I have not yet been able to visit, the food has been abundant and of good quality; the bread especially is very fine—it is generally made of the best flour in the market, and is as palatable as any you can find on the most polished mahogany tables.

As a rule the beds and bedding are not such as they should be; most of it is not fit to be used for any purpose, but it is clung to with a tenacity that is wonderful. Upon this subject expostulations and entreaties are equally useless.

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#### Fulton County Poorhouse.

By Commissioner DE PEYSTER.

*Visited September 21, 1894, Superintendent MARTIN L. GETMAN.*

Census.—Women, 18; men, 38; 1 baby, 4 months old; 2 idiot children.

Eight deaths during the year.

Physician comes from Gloversville once a week, oftener if necessary.

House is situated about one mile from Gloversville, very old, not at all adapted for its use; could only be remedied by building a new one, or thoroughly remodeling the present. The bathroom is exceedingly poor, could not be used in winter without making the poor old people very uncomfortable.

The house was clean and well kept; inmates seemed very happy.

The farm of 65 acres is well cultivated and yields a good supply of vegetables for the inmates.

Dinner on the day of my visit.—Corned beef, potatoes, corn bread and butter and tea.

**Montgomery County Poorhouse.**

By Commissioner DE PEYSTER.

*Visited September 26, 1894, Superintendent A. Z. WEMPLE.*

**Census.**—Women, 31; men, 28.

**Five deaths during the year.**

**Physician** comes from Amsterdam once a week, oftener if necessary.

The house is situated near Fultonville on a farm of 165 acres, well cultivated and very productive; it is the property of an individual; the superintendent is the owner's son; board is paid by the county for its inmates at the rate of \$3 weekly—a very poor system—one that is subject to many abuses.

It is to be hoped that Montgomery county will make different arrangements for its poor in the near future.

The buildings are very old; the part used for the men is very unsafe; it seemed to be falling down; everything about it was in a deplorable condition; old iron bedsteads, miserable bedding, in barren rooms, looked very cheerless and uncomfortable. The part used for the women was in much better condition, bright and cheerful.

The building is planned with separate rooms for each person; the beds were clean with white spreads. The women are much better cared for than the men.

Dinner on the day of my visit.—Fried pork, potatoes, beets, bread and butter and tea.

In summer the inmates have three meals; in winter, two.

EDWARD W. FOSTER,

*Commissioner.*

Dated Albany, N. Y., January 9, 1895.

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REPORT OF VISITATIONS  
OF  
Poor-Houses and Charitable Institutions  
of the Sixth Judicial District.

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By Commissioner WALRATH.

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17

## Report of Poor-Houses and Charitable Institutions of the Sixth Judicial District.

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### Broome County Poorhouse.

*Visited November 14, 1894, by the Commissioner of the District.*

This visitation was made at 8 o'clock in the morning. The keeper, Leonard Whitney, is assisted by his wife as matron. The census on the day of visitation was: 38 men, 74 women, total 112. Of these, 10 were epileptics, and four were children under two years of age. During the year there have been five births and 22 deaths. A physician is under contract to call at the institution twice each week and oftener if called by telephone, which connects his office with the poorhouse. It was observed with much pleasure that all the old wooden bedsteads have been replaced by iron. The beds were covered with clean white spreads, and the bedding throughout the institution was clean and in orderly condition. Everything indicates thrift and care. A large brick cooler is nearly completed, which will be of great use and benefit to the institution. The farm has been very productive this year. A comprehensive detail of the crops raised from year to year was given in the report of your commissioner last year. The buildings, fences and everything connected with the farm were found in a good state of preservation. The authorities of this county have apparently been generous and humane in their consideration of the inmates of this institution.

### Chemung County Poorhouse.

*Visited November 12, 1894, by the Commissioner of the District.*

The keeper is J. M. Jansen, who has held the position since January 1, 1883, and the matron Miss Bell Roshey. The visit was made without previous notice, and everything in and around the poorhouse buildings was found in good repair and excellent order. The census on the day of inspection was: Men, 77; women, 23; total, 100. Of these, five were epileptics, two men and three women. One female, an idiot, has been returned to the



poorhouse during the year from the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark. Eight deaths have occurred during the year. The physician calls regularly at the institution once a week, and also whenever notified by the keeper. His residence is but a quarter of a mile distant, and he is therefore easy of access. The county furnishes the medicines. The brick building has been painted on the outside, and the interior was being painted and oiled throughout at the time of the visit. The basement floors have all been concreted during the year. The hospital for men was without occupants. The old frame building, formerly utilized as a hospital, is now used for the untidy or filthy men and for tramps. The lower floors and all the wood work in this department have been newly painted, and the beds and everything in the department were as good and in as good condition as can be expected with the class of inmates that occupies them. In the women's department the floors and wood work have been newly painted, the walls repaired and thoroughly whitewashed, and a new water-closet has been added during the year. In the hospital for women the partition has been removed, new floors laid, walls whitewashed and all the wood work newly painted. All the barns, stables and out-houses have also been put in good condition and newly painted. The farm has produced the past year 2,425 pounds of butter, 575 pounds of beef, 65 tons of hay, 20 tons of corn fodder, 532 bushels of potatoes, 234 bushels of buckwheat, 4,000 heads of cabbage, 625 bushels of beets, 89 bushels of carrots, 135 bushels of turnips, 12 tons of straw, 659 bushels of oats, 430 bushels of corn in ear, 3,325 pounds of pork, 22 pigs, 4 breeding hogs. There are kept 15 Jersey cows, 3 Jersey yearlings and 4 horses. As was stated in the report of last year, there is a large and productive garden in connection with the institution, and also a fine young orchard. Everything in and about these county buildings and farm was found in good repair and excellent order.

#### Chenango County Poorhouse.

*Visited November 19, 1894, by the Commissioner of the District.*

The superintendent of the poor, George L. Sprague, was elected January 1, 1894, and he acts as keeper of the poor-

house. The census of the day of inspection was 72, of whom 52 were males, and 20 females. This number included three children under two years of age, four idiots and two epileptics. The number of deaths during the year was 12. The condition of the women's department was fairly good, with the exception of the bath-room and closet, there being but one bath-tub and but one seat in the closet. The condition of the department for men is altogether faulty, one bath-tub, one seat in the closet, and 20 inmates in excess of the accommodations.

#### Cortland County Poorhouse.

*Visited November 15, 1894, by the Commissioner of the District*

The keeper of the poorhouse is F. D. Wire, and his wife holds the position of matron. The census on the day of visitation was 59, of whom 34 were men and 25 were women. There was one child about one year of age, and one idiot, but no insane or epileptics. The deaths during the year were eight. Dr. J. Agel, of Cortland, is in telephonic communication with the institution, and attends upon call at a compensation of \$1 for each visit. This inspection was made at eight o'clock in the morning while breakfast was being served, which consisted of fried pork, gravy, bread, and tea or coffee, all of which was of good quality and well prepared. In the report of 1893 the general condition of this institution was censured as not only not good, but not equal to previous standards, but on the occasion of this visitation the conditions were found improved. The farm, consisting of 118 acres, has been fairly productive this year.

#### Delaware County Poorhouse.

*Visited November 20, 1894, by the Commissioner of the District.*

The keeper of this poorhouse is J. K. Forman, who has held the position since April 1, 1890. He is assisted by Mrs. Forman as matron. The census on the day of inspection was 43, of whom 26 were males and 17 females, including one infant, eight months old, one child two years old; and another, four years old, was in the house for a period of a few days only. There were 10 idiots and two epileptics among the inmates.

There have been eight deaths during the year. This visitation was made at 8 o'clock in the morning while the inmates were at breakfast, the quantity and quality of which was good. Each one had a large bowl of either tea or coffee, with potatoes, meat, and bread and butter. They expressed themselves as satisfied. The buildings are furnished with steam heat, which was referred to as a new improvement in the report of 1893, and which cost the county about \$2,000. The old house, used for the filthy and untidy, has been rebuilt at an expense of about \$1,000, and is now a comfortable and suitable place for this class of inmates. All of the buildings have been painted during the year. For a number of years the Commissioner has called the attention of the superintendent of the poor to the objectionable condition and location of the closets, which are about 125 feet distant from the poorhouse. This is a hardship, since most of the inmates in each department are quite old. Inside closets should be provided for this class. The farm has disposed of about \$2,000 worth of surplus milk during the year.

#### Otsego County Poorhouse.

*Visited November 21, 1894, by the Commissioner of the District.*

The census on the day of inspection was 79, of whom 54 were males and 25 females, including one idiot and two children under two years of age. Eight deaths have occurred during the year. Dr. George C. Thayer, of Cooperstown, is the visiting physician. His office is in telephonic communication with the poorhouse, and he receives \$2 for each visit. The county has paid him \$665.48 during the past year. The visitation was made at 8 o'clock in the morning, and everything was found in good order, fully equal to the average in the district.

#### Orphan House of the Holy Savior, Cooperstown.

*Visited November 21, 1894, by Commissioner Walrath, of the District.*

This institution is in charge of Miss Stickney. The census on the day of inspection was: Boys, 53; girls, 31; total, 84. The children looked strong, healthy, clean and happy. With the excep-



tion of overcrowding, the institution was in fair condition. The management is obliged to economize in every possible way, as under the best economy the past two years has left them in debt about \$1,500. The management could use a few thousand dollars in enlarging the dormitories and in making other repairs on this institution, which are very much needed.

#### Tioga County Poorhouse.

*Visited November 13, 1894, by the Commissioner of the District.*

The keeper of this poorhouse is Dewitt C. Crance, who has held the position since January 1, 1892. His wife acts as matron. Dr. James Barrett, the visiting physician, makes regular visits twice each week for \$1 each visit; he is under obligations to visit oftener if called upon to do so. The medicines are furnished almost entirely by the county. The census of the institution on the day of the visit was 37, of whom 20 were men and 17 women. There were two epileptics, two idiots, but no children. The deaths during the year were eight, most of them very aged people. The visitation was made at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and without previous notice. This county has made many needed improvements during the year. A new engine house has been built over the well. A new engine and boiler, connected with the pumps, replaces the air motor, which was inadequate to furnish the reservoir with sufficient water for the institution, as was pointed out in the visitation of 1893. There is now plenty of water for all purposes, with sufficient force to throw a stream over the house or barns. There is a hydrant and 100 feet of hose at each house and barn. The wash-rooms and tubs are connected to the boiler house with pipe so as to furnish them with hot water and heat. New floors have been laid in the sitting-rooms. The apartments for the men are much improved. The inmates were well clothed and look clean and healthy. The farm consists of 106 acres, the products of which this year were as follows: 450 bushels of corn in the ear, 350 bushels of oats, 600 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels turnips, 25 bushels onions, 25 bushels beets, 6 bushels beans and 800 heads of cabbage. Also 30 tons of hay, 6 tons of straw and 10 tons of corn fodder. They

have 10 cows and 3 horses on the farm. The dietary on the day of visitation was as follows: Breakfast.—Potatoes, bread and butter, coffee and tea. Dinner.—Baked potatoes, liver, bread and butter, gravy, cabbage, tea and milk. Supper.—Bread and butter, milk and tea.

#### Tompkins County Poorhouse.

*Visited November 13, 1894, by the Commissioner of the District.*

James S. Lyke, superintendent of the poor, acts as keeper. Dr. Abram Chase, the visiting physician, lives within one mile of the institution, and comes on call. The census on the day of inspection was 57, of whom 43 were men and 14 women. Of these, one was an idiot, 22 years of age, and one an infant one year and six months old. There have been five deaths during the year, three adults and two children four weeks old. On the day of visitation there were nine men in the hospital, which was very much too small for the number of inmates, and the ventilation was very poor. As stated in the report of 1893, the hospital is on the same floor and connected by a door with the dormitory for women, and should be removed at once. During the year the bath-rooms and closets, of which criticism was made in the last report, have been moved and placed inside, one in each department and conveniently located. The basement rooms have all been concreted during the year. Much doubt exists in the mind of the commissioner as to the sewerage. There is fear that the location of the closets will contaminate the air through the entire building unless the sewerage is more properly disposed of. The grounds have been divided in the rear of the buildings by a fence. The general condition of this institution, both exterior and interior, is much better than last year, and with the same progress for a few years, it will compare more favorably with most of the other poorhouses in the district. The visitation was made at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the breakfast consisted of hash, bread, gravy and coffee or tea.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER WALRATH,

*Commissioner.*

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R E P O R T  
OF  
Visitations of Poor-houses in the Seventh  
Judicial District.

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By COMMISSIONER STODDARD.

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# Report on the Poor-houses of the Seventh Judicial District.

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By ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D., Commissioner.

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## *To the State Board of Charities :*

The poor-houses of the seventh judicial district have been visited by me during the past year, all of them once and several more than once. Such visits have been made without previous notice, except in two or three instances, when a special visit was made by appointment with the authorities. The several poor-houses so visited are those of Monroe county, Ontario county, Yates county, Steuben county, Wayne county, Seneca county, Livingston county and Cayuga county.

The buildings and surroundings of each of these institutions are considered as sufficiently described in previous reports, and hence, are only referred to in this report when necessary to explain projected changes or those in progress.

In this inspection, the sanitary condition of premises and inmates has been carefully examined. Special observation has been directed to the compliance of the authorities with the provisions of the State care act (chapter 126, Laws of 1890), by which insane persons are to be removed from such institutions. In only one, that of Wayne county, has there appeared any evasion of the provisions of this act. In this case, the secretary of this board, Dr. Hoyt, at my request and with me, made a special visit for the examination of the cases found there. The action taken is given in the special report upon Wayne county poor-house.

Special inquiry as to the admission of children from two to sixteen years has been made, and it is found that in none of the institutions enumerated has there been any neglect of the pro-

visions of section 2, chapter 438 of the Laws of 1884, during the past year.

Notes regarding conditions found in, and recommendations made for, each individual institution are herewith appended as a part of this report.

Though each annual inspection reveals an improvement more or less general and constant, yet persistent and earnest effort is required to secure, as a matter of general observance, a classification which shall insure the separation of the worthy and unfortunate poor from enforced association with the vicious and vulgar class of paupers.

A more complete separation of the infirm from those of better physical condition is also very desirable.

Much delay and embarrassment in securing these important results of classification arises from the inadequate and poorly adapted arrangements of the buildings of the several county poor-houses of this State.

ENOCH VINE STODDARD,

*Commissioner Seventh District.*

Dated December, 1894.

#### Monroe County Poor-house.

C. V. LODGE, *Warden.*

Inspected without notice September 20, 1894, by Commissioner Stoddard, accompanied by several ladies of the local committee of visitors of this board.

#### Population.

The number of inmates on the day of this inspection was 344; of which 241 were males and 103 females. There were 6 infants under two years of age; 10 epileptics, of whom 4 were males and 4 females; 9 idiots, males 6, females 3; 5 blind, males 4, females 1; insane, none; between the ages of 2 and 16 years, none.

The number of State paupers was 4, of which 3 were males and 1 female, as follows:

No. 316, Jacob Zimmerlee, admitted June 10, 1879.

No. 1924, John Nelson, admitted August 5, 1894.

No. 1924, P. F. Howe, admitted September 6, 1894.

No. 1913, Anna Smith, admitted July 17, 1894.



### Buildings.

The buildings have been without material change since the report of last year; they are, in many ways, inadequate for the population which inhabits them, but are generally in good order and mainly in good repair. This is true of the newer parts and additions, the older portions needing considerable repairs in the line of repainting, whitening of the walls and repairs to the plumbing and woodwork.

### Diet.

The food furnished was carefully inspected and found of good quality and sufficient. The bread was well made and baked. The vegetables used are raised on the land belonging to the institution, except potatoes. The milk of eleven to fourteen cows is used to supply the inmates.

The weekly winter dietary, as furnished by the warden at the time of this visit, is appended.

For the hospital patients the same diet is furnished, with additional allowance of butter, milk and eggs, and such other articles as may be ordered by the attending physician. The summer diet is varied by numerous vegetables and fruits.

### Diet Table, 1894.

#### *Sunday.*

Breakfast.—Rice, syrup, bread, coffee or tea.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, pickled beets, bread, ginger cake, coffee or tea.

No supper.

#### *Monday.*

Breakfast.—corn meal mush, syrup, bread, coffee or tea.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, turnips, bread, coffee or tea.

Supper.—Oat meal or soup, syrup, bread, tea.

#### *Tuesday.*

Breakfast.—Rice, syrup, bread, tea or coffee.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, boiled cabbage, bread, coffee or tea.

Supper.—Corn meal mush or soup, syrup, bread, tea.

*Wednesday.*

Breakfast.—Oat meal, syrup, bread, coffee or tea.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, onions, bread, coffee or tea.

Supper.—Oat meal, syrup, bread, coffee or tea.

*Thursday.*

Breakfast.—Rice, bread, syrup, coffee or tea.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, boiled cabbage, bread, coffee or tea.

Supper.—Corn meal mush or soup, syrup, bread, tea.

*Friday.*

Breakfast.—Rice, syrup, bread, coffee or tea.

Dinner.—Codfish, potatoes pickled carrots or onions, coffee or tea.

Supper.—Oat meal, syrup, bread, tea.

*Saturday.*

Breakfast.—Corn meal mush, syrup, bread, coffee or tea.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, turnips, bread, coffee or tea.

Supper.—Oat meal or soup, syrup, bread, tea.

By "coffee or tea" is meant that both coffee and tea are provided, and the inmates have their option.

The meat provided is beef; some salted, but most of it is fresh.

Three times a week soup is substituted for oat meal or corn meal, but not always on days marked on this table.

*Administration.*

The dormitories were clean, and the beds and bedding in good order, and neat. The pressure upon the accommodations is apparent in the large number of beds in each dormitory, though ventilation is secured in the old parts by the large number of windows in each room. The bedding is regularly changed each week, to the extent of one clean sheet in ordinary cases; that requiring more frequent change is provided for. The use of any comfortables in the institution was criticised by the lady visitors, as well as by your commissioner. Blankets can be washed and kept clean, which is not the case with comfortables. Most of the beds are filled with straw, which is changed every six months,



oftener if necessary. A few mattresses of felt or cotton are in the institution.

Bathing is systematically required weekly of each inmate, unless excused by the physician.

The provisions for bathing are sufficient, and the plumbing for it is in good order. An abundant supply of water, hot and cold, gives each inmate a full and separate bath. No two inmates have been bathed in the same water during the past year.

The physician visits the institution daily, and gives personal attention to each inmate requiring it. The water-closet facilities, as a whole, are limited in the old part, and need renewal and extension.

The large number of infirm and sick calls for special provision for care and comfort. There are no separate hospital buildings nor special wards, as such, for the various classes of cases. The sick and feeble are mainly gathered on the third floor, and are scattered through the several small dormitories. The provision for the sick is inadequate and many cases are cared for here which should have been sent to one of the hospitals of the city.

There is no paid nurse on the women's side for day and night service, and the large number of old and feeble cases in the institution would demand that one be provided.

In some of the dormitories on the men's side, men were observed smoking, although feeble cases unable to sit up, were lying in some of the beds. This practice was criticised, as a room is furnished in which all desirous of smoking can do so.

The general conclusion from this inspection and former visits, is favorable to the administration; the warden taking much interest in all connected with the conduct of the institution.

The recommendations made belong chiefly to the province of the supervisors of the county.

#### Recommendations.

(1) It is recommended that the acute cases and those capable of benefit by hospital treatment be sent to the hospitals of the city and not kept in the institution.



(2) It is further recommended that all cases of confinement coming under the care of the county authorities, as far as possible, be sent to one of the hospitals of the city.

(3) That the sick and feeble, in the absence of a separate hospital, be graded into rooms by themselves, acute cases by themselves, and not distributed among other cases. This is especially suggested regarding cases of phthisis.

(4) That a special and experienced nurse be employed on the female side. The sick and feeble can not be properly cared for by pauper inmates, however well disposed they may be.

(5) A number of single rooms are needed in which can be placed certain cases of worthy poor, who should not be classed with the ordinary pauper, and aged couples who should not be compelled to separate and inhabit different parts of the institution. A cottage, properly arranged, would meet this need.

The fact is apparent that the transfer of the property at present occupied by the county authorities to the State, for addition to the grounds of the State hospital, would be advantageous, and meet the needs of the State hospital, since it would enable the county authorities to purchase a tract of land at a distance from the city and build thereon such accommodations as the increasing needs of the county demand. A farm would also afford many sources of occupation for the inmates not available or possible in the present site.

#### Cost.

Warden's salary (annual).....	\$1,000 00
Matron's salary (annual).....	360 00
Physician's salary (annual).....	1,000 00
Protestant chaplain's salary (annual).....	150 00
Roman Catholic chaplain's salary (annual).....	150 00
Cost of medicines in the last year furnished by the county . . . . .	1,076 78

Weekly per capita cost for year ending September 30, 1893,  
one dollar and forty-three cents (\$1.43).

## Seneca County Poor-house.

SAMUEL S. CONOVER, *Keeper*.

Was visited without notice by Commissioner Stoddard August 10, 1894.

The keeper of the poor-house, Mr. Samuel S. Conover, and his wife, who acts as matron, were absent and not expected to return until the following day. The various parts of the institution were visited, in company with two of the employes. The matters relating to the books and accounts were ascertained through examination of the same, with the aid of the daughter of the keeper.

## Population.

At the time of this visit, the census of the inmates was forty-nine, and consisted of forty-three men and six women. All inmates present were inspected; those then employed in the field were not visited or inspected.

State paupers at date of the visit in the institution, as follows:

No. 271, Patrick Boyle.

No. 352, Fred Taylor.

No. 489, James O'Donnell.

No. 375, John McCarthy.

No. 393, Hayward J. Wilcox.

No. 455, John Murphy.

No. 497, John Gillger.

Of the additional six reported last year two have died and four have been discharged during the year.

The largest number of inmates, at any time during the past year, has been ninety.

No insane, epileptics or children were found among the inmates.

## Buildings and Appliances.

The farm consists of 124 acres, of which about 100 are under cultivation.

The principal buildings are of stone, one being three stories in height, and two smaller, each two stories. They are disconnected, and not arranged for an economical administration. The



larger building contains the apartments of the keeper, and a dormitory for men and one for women. A low, one-story building is also used as a men's dormitory. The other buildings are indifferent in character, and comprise a carriage house and stables.

The water supply is mainly from a well, from which water is raised by a wind mill. This well, at the time of this visit, furnished a scanty supply. This is supplemented by a large cistern; but both sources are inadequate.

The men's dormitories in the large stone building are poorly furnished, and have an air of neglect. While not filthy, they are lacking in neatness. The cotton sheets of the beds are changed weekly. The remainder of the bedding consists of old cotton quilts, or comforters, which cannot be properly washed or aired. A blanket was not seen, either in the men's or women's dormitories.

The smaller stone dormitory building is a two-story affair, with a cage of open bars for confining refractory cases on the first floor, and a dormitory of six beds on the second. Its condition is that of the larger building. The one-story wooden building is wholly unfit for the tenants, and should be abandoned for dormitory purposes; it resembles the other portions occupied by the men.

The women's dormitory is situated in the large stone building, and in general lack of neatness and order and its poor appointments is in keeping with the rest of the institution.

The so-called men's hospital is a dirty and ill ventilated place. In one corner a space is partitioned off containing the only bath tub on the premises. This is in a dilapidated condition, and has not been used for a year. The only bathing of the male inmates is done by using pails or small tubs of water in one of the buildings. This, however, is not systematically done; and in some cases two or more use the same water. The women have a bath tub in fair order, but bathing is not systematic.

The women have no hospital. There were no sick at the time of this visit. The men use a large privy, situated at some distance from the several buildings, the vault of which is cleaned



twice a year. The women have a water closet, which is in fair order and fairly supplied with water.

The sewage from the institution is conducted by a combined drain and sewer to a small stream about a hundred yards distant from the nearest buildings. This stream is dry in mid-summer.

The kitchen is poorly furnished. The oven does not bake bread as it should. That baked on the day of this visit was well made and sweet, but not so thoroughly baked as would have been possible with a better oven.

The laundry is a primitive affair, situated in the second story of a small stone building, one part of which is used for slaughtering, and the first floor or basement for salting and storage of salted meats. The water supply is, in part, from the well, a hard water, and the remainder from the rain water cistern.

#### Economical Elements of Administration.

Aside from the products of the farm proper, six cows are kept, the milk of which is supplied to the inmates; this is the entire milk supply.

#### Diet.

No regular dietary is maintained. The meals supplied contain, upon various days, boiled beef, salt codfish, corned beef, pork, boiled fresh beef and beef soup; potatoes, cabbage, beans and other vegetables, with fruits from time to time.

Coffee twice each day and tea once, and molasses cake twice each week.

The weekly cost per capita could not be given by the present keeper, as his term of office has not covered a year.

About seventy-five pigs, large and small, were in the pens, and four horses, belonging to the county, constitute the live stock, except fowls.

The salary of the keeper is \$600; matron none. The man in charge of the farm has twenty dollars per month, and one man in the kitchen, six dollars per week. The physician has a salary of \$200 per annum, which includes the furnishing of some medicines; but the principal part is paid for by the county. The visiting physician, Dr. C. B. Osborn, of Seneca

Falls, makes a weekly visit unless his services are required more frequently.

No regular religious services are provided for. The clergymen of neighboring churches hold occasional services.

The improvements suggested by Commissioner Craig last year have been neglected. The same are again urged this year with the following

#### Recommendations.

1. That the Secretary of the State Board of Charities recommend to the superintendent of the poor and the supervisors of the county that improvements advised and specified formerly, be made.

2. That the contract for boarding State paupers in Seneca county poorhouse, and its designation as a State almshouse, be canceled.

3. The substitution of woolen blankets for the old cotton comforters now in use.

4. The increase of the water supply by cisterns properly located, or other sources.

5. The provision of a separate place of exercise for the two sexes.

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#### Livingston County Poor-house.

JOHN L. SCOTT, *Keeper.*

Inspected by Commissioner Stoddard, accompanied by Secretary Hoyt, May 4, 1894, without previous notice. The keeper and his wife were absent for the day. The son of Mr. Scott accompanied the visitors throughout the entire inspection.

#### Population.

The number of inmates, May 4, 1894, was seventy-five, of which forty-nine were males and twenty-six females; two insane; one male and one female; one idiot female; no children between two and sixteen years; ten epileptics, of which seven were males and three females. The insane were demented and quiet, making no trouble; the man works at light labor on the farm. It was not considered necessary to advise their removal.



### Buildings and Administration.

The poorhouse buildings are old, with small and insufficient windows, but were in a condition of excellent order and neatness. The large number of single rooms, which aid in the separation of worthy from vicious cases, is a very desirable feature of this ancient refuge for paupers. The insane hospital buildings are unoccupied and are in need of repairs, which would be secured by occupation. Much advantage in every way would be gained by this change.

The beds and bedding were carefully examined and found neat and clean, and the rooms and dormitories of both women and men gave evidence of constant and painstaking care. Cleanliness is one of the most prominent characteristics of the management, in every department.

The water supply is abundant and of good quality. The bathing of the inmates is regularly enforced, though the bathing facilities are not what they should be.

The kitchen was found in excellent order, but the cooking appliances are inferior. For the number of inmates, a steam cooking plant would prove not only more convenient but more economical. The food was of good quality and abundantly provided. The bread was well made and sweet, and as well baked as could be done with the oven which is in use. A brick oven would be a desirable addition.

### Diet.

No regular bill of fare is provided for each day; but the food comprises meat of various kinds, vegetables and fruits in season, tea, coffee and milk. All the vegetables used are raised upon the farm, and the same may be said of the fruit.

A feature of the institution, which is most satisfactory, is the system of drainage, by which the sewage of the entire institution is disposed of by a system of separation and irrigation planned by Mr. Emil Kuichling, engineer, of Rochester. This plan is most satisfactory for institutions similarly situated.



### Cost.

The warden, who is the superintendent of the poor of the county, receives a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and his wife, who acts as matron, \$313; the physician, \$325. A baker and a cook are employed at a weekly wages of three dollars.

Weekly cost of maintaining, per capita, one dollar and sixty cents, or deducting supplies from the products of the farm, one dollar and fourteen cents.

### Recommendations.

1. That the kitchen facilities be improved by the establishment of a steam cooking plant, and that the heating of the institution be provided for at the same time, and by steam.

2. That the transfer of the inmates from the old buildings to the insane hospital buildings be arranged. This is urged on the grounds of expediency and economy. The old buildings could then be removed in part, and changed for other uses. It is believed that such a transfer can be arranged without serious difficulty.

3. That the system of lighting the buildings be changed and electricity introduced in part, at least. This is recommended on the ground of securing greater protection from fire. The construction and arrangement of the buildings is such that egress, in case of conflagration, is limited, and in such event serious loss of life might result. The method of lighting the old buildings, by oil lamps, is attended with dangers which the electric light wire removes. The added expense yearly, of adding the necessary electric lamps, would not prove a serious increase over that of present methods.

4. The substitution of plain and comfortable chairs for narrow wooden benches in the men's halls and sitting rooms.

### Postscript.

This institution was again visited by Commissioner Stoddard, accompanied by Mrs. Charles F. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., of the State Charities Aid Association Committee, October 30, 1894.

All parts of the institution were thoroughly inspected. This visit impressed your commissioner more forcibly than before with the importance of the recommendations above made, especially

as regards the transfer of inmates to the insane department, and the change in methods of lighting. Some further suggestions were made regarding provisions for escape of the inmates in cases of fire.

The estimated value of the products of the farm for the past year is \$3,504.35. The census, at the date of this last visit, was: Males 51, females 22, total 73.

#### Ontario County Poor-house.

RALPH S. WISNER, *Keeper*.

Was visited by Commissioner Stoddard, accompanied by Secretary Hoyt, August 29, 1894, without notice.

#### Population.

The census on the day of the visit gives the number of inmates as sixty, of which thirty-seven were men and twenty-three women; two feeble minded or idiotic, no insane, no epileptics and no children under sixteen years of age. All inmates except those absent on farm labor were personally inspected.

#### Buildings and Appliances.

The buildings have remained materially unchanged during the past year, and are mainly as described in the reports of the commissioner of this district during the past two years.

The poor-house needs considerable rearrangement and internal reconstruction, which changes should involve the erection of a separate small building for the residence of the family of the keeper and the necessary executive office. These changes have been previously indicated and suggested by the visiting commissioner of this board. All buildings and appliances were inspected and found in good order. The buildings were clean, in spite of their age and the worn condition of floors and walls.

The dormitories and all their furniture were orderly and clean. The beds and bedding show constant care. The only suggestion made here is the substitution of blankets for the few comforters found. The latter were clean, but the matron recognized the desirability of their substitution by blankets, which are in every way more desirable.



The water supply, obtained from the large well, is abundant, and is supplemented by cisterns for containing rain water.

Additional bath-rooms have been added during the past year, and bathing of the inmates is systematically followed, at frequent intervals.

The kitchen is in good order and the preparation of food well conducted.

#### Diet.

The weekly dietary of the institution, as furnished by the matron, is appended, and is as follows:

##### *Monday.*

Breakfast.—Fried pork, warmed potatoes, bread and tea.

Dinner.—Hot pork and cold beans, potatoes, bread and tea.

Supper.—Bread and milk or tea and bread, ginger cakes.

##### *Tuesday.*

Breakfast.—Fried pork, warmed potatoes, bread and tea.

Dinner.—Fresh beef, beef soup, bread, potatoes and tea.

Supper.—Bread and milk or tea and bread, ginger cakes.

##### *Wednesday.*

Breakfast.—Hash, bread and tea, cookies.

Dinner.—Pork, some kind of vegetables, bread and butter and tea.

Supper.—Bread and milk or bread and tea, ginger cakes.

##### *Thursday.*

Breakfast.—Fried shoulder, warmed potatoes, bread and tea.

Dinner.—Steamed shoulder with vegetables, bread and tea.

Supper.—Bread and milk or bread and tea, ginger cakes.

##### *Friday.*

Breakfast.—Sauce of some kind, shoulder, warmed potatoes, bread and tea.

Dinner.—Either codfish or eggs, potatoes, bread and tea.

Supper.—Bread and milk or bread and tea, ginger cakes.



*Saturday.*

Breakfast.—Fried pork and potatoes, bread and tea.

Dinner. Corned beef and potatoes, bread and tea.

Supper.—Bread and milk or bread and tea, ginger cakes.

*Sunday.*

Breakfast.—Corned beef hash, bread, tea and coffee, ginger cakes.

Dinner.—Pork and beans, potatoes, bread and tea.

Lunch.—Bread and butter, ginger cakes.

In addition to this, vegetables of various kinds, supplied by the garden, are used freely during their season. Fruits, especially apples, are liberally dispensed. Special diet is provided for the sick.

**General Conditions.**

The institution, as a whole, is well conducted and the good order and cleanliness everywhere apparent are due to the personal interest and effort of the keeper and matron.

**Administration.**

The farm is productive and well cultivated; the products of which, with those of an excellent garden, furnish a large part of the articles for the support of the inmates. The labor of the inmates in the cultivation of the garden and farm covers the principal part required.

The stock consists of twenty cows, which furnish all the milk needed for the use of the inmates and for the making of the butter required for the institution; several yearling cattle, two pairs of horses and one single, and about forty hogs and pigs, with a large flock of fowls.

Aside from supplying what is needed for the officers and inmates, over \$1,000 worth of various products of the farm were sold during the past year.

**Cost.**

The annual salaries are:

Keeper and matron . . . . .	\$750
Physician . . . . .	150

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The county furnishes the medicine required. Dr. A. L. Beahan, of Canandaigua, the visiting physician, makes a bi-weekly visit, and oftener when his services are required.

The per capita cost of the keeping of inmates, for the past year, was one dollar and sixteen and one-half cents per week.

#### Wayne County Poor-house.

ALBERT SHEPARD, *Keeper*.

Was visited by Commissioner Stoddard, accompanied by Secretary Hoyt, without notice, August 27, 1894. The keeper and his wife, the matron, were present and aided in visiting the several parts of the institution.

#### Census.

The population, on the day of the visit, was ninety-nine; of which number sixty-two were males and thirty-seven were females. Two males and two females were feeble minded, or idiotic; four males and five females insane, and one female epileptic. One child, less than two years old, was found in the female ward with its mother, who is feeble minded. The child is to be removed soon.

The nine insane cases are classified as follows: Five females, whose names are given as Alice Pulver, Caroline Lyman, Elsie Van Epps, Lucy Goldsmith and Mary Hopkins; four males, Stephen Howell, William Everson, Jacob Lergner and Byron Jones. These insane cases were reported, with their full histories and condition, by the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Dr. Hoyt, in the Transactions of 1892, at pages 473 to 480. Of the eleven then reported one has died and one has been transferred to Willard asylum, leaving at the present time the nine above enumerated. The majority of these cases are quiet, though two or three of them are disturbed at varying intervals; but it is not admitted that they are violent. These insane inmates are kept in the general wards with the sane, no separation being made, and some of them are entrusted with important household duties, no special attendants being provided for them, except a single female attendant in the woman's ward.



### Buildings and Appliances.

The building formerly devoted to the insane is now occupied for housing the pauper inmates; the lower floor being given to the males and the second floor to the females. This women's floor contains twenty-six beds, with twenty-four inmates. The bedsteads are of the old wood pattern, with mattresses of various composition, felt and straw predominating. A few of the old and feeble cases have a thin feather bed. All was neat and in good order. The bedding was clean and the blankets showed proper and recent cleansing. The dining-rooms on this floor are sufficient and fairly well furnished and in good order. The bath-room and closets were also inspected, and showed constant care, and were clean.

The men's floor, below, corresponds in its appointments and condition with the women's floor above.

The old poorhouse buildings are hardly fit for occupancy. The upper floor is used for a men's dormitory, mainly—one smaller one was occupied by twelve inmates, crowded into it; and a larger one contained twenty-three beds, four of which are double, and each occupied by two persons in winter, when twenty-seven persons are crowded into twenty-three beds.

The beds are of the old fashioned, wood pattern, and the bedding consists of straw-filled ticks, with sheets and blankets.

In spite of every effort, the floors and walls of this old building, together with the antiquated bedsteads, form breeding places for quantities of vermin.

The lower part contains a dormitory for fifteen women. In one of the rooms was one aged and feeble patient, quite ill.

The imbeciles are placed in this ward. The beds were the same as those previously described, as found in the other women's dormitory.

The basement of this building is used in part as an ironing room and the women's dining-room. The whole structure is superannuated, in bad condition, and should be entirely renovated and remodeled, in its interior.



The old hospital is now used as a dormitory for men during the construction of a new hospital, on the completion of which it will be used as a wood-house. It now contains fourteen beds, with thirteen inmates. No acute cases of sickness were found. Four feeble-minded senile cases are among the occupants of this building.

The new hospital, in process of construction, is a wooden building, fifty by twenty-five feet, and of two stories in height.

The first floor is divided into an entrance hall, four small rooms for patients, one bath-room, and a large room for general purposes; this latter contains an open fireplace for increased ventilation. The second story is arranged upon the same plan as the first. The whole is to be heated by steam.

The laundry facilities of the institution are sufficient, though simple. The water supply is abundant, though the water is very hard. It is furnished by two wells, with a wind-mill attachment for each, by which the water is pumped into a reservoir upon an elevation near, from which it is distributed through the building. It is too hard in quality for satisfactory washing and bathing purposes, for which use rain-water cisterns should be provided.

Bathing is required of every inmate once each week, unless excused by the physician.

#### Diet.

The preparation of food is well provided for. The bread is well baked and of good quality. The vegetables used are raised in a large garden connected with the institution, and cover a considerable variety. The bill of fare of the week is herewith appended, as furnished by the matron:

#### *Sunday.*

Breakfast.—Pork, potatoes, bread, tea, coffee and milk. Quite often beef instead of pork.

Dinner.—Roast or corned beef, potatoes, some other vegetable, bread and butter, pie or pudding, tea, milk.

*Monday.*

Breakfast.—Same as Sunday.

Dinner.—Soup, meat, potatoes, bread, tea, milk.

Supper.—Fried potatoes, meat, bread, butter, milk, occasionally cottage cheese.

*Tuesday.*

Breakfast.—Same as Sunday.

Dinner.—Bean soup, baked beans and pork, potatoes, bread, tea, milk.

Supper.—Cold beans and pork, fried potatoes, bread, butter, cookies, tea, milk.

*Wednesday.*

Breakfast.—The same as Sunday.

Dinner.—Meat pie or pot pie, potatoes and some other vegetables, bread, tea, milk.

Supper.—Cold meat, fried potatoes, bread, butter, tea, milk, raw onions.

*Thursday.*

Breakfast.—Same as Sunday.

Dinner.—Fried pork, potatoes and some other vegetables, bread, tea, milk.

Supper.—Fried potatoes, cold meat, bread and butter, cookies, raw onions, tea, milk.

*Friday.*

Breakfast.—Same as Sunday.

Dinner.—Boiled or baked potatoes, fried pork and fish, some vegetables as side dish, bread, tea, milk.

Supper.—Fried potatoes, cold meat, boiled rice with sugar, bread, butter, tea, milk.

*Saturday.*

Breakfast.—Same as Sunday.

Dinner.—Usually some kind of "boiled dinner," using different vegetables in their seasons, bread, tea, milk.

Supper.—Baked potatoes, cold meat, bread, butter, occasionally milk toast or cottage cheese, etc., tea, milk.

In their season all the different vegetables are supplied to the inmates in abundance, without restriction. The same is true in regard to cherries, strawberries, raspberries and all fruits.



## Cost.

The salaries paid are as follows:

Keeper .....	\$1,000
Matron (none).....	
Physician .....	400
One female cook (per week).....	3

The county supplies all medicines.

The cost last year, per capita, of keeping the inmates was one dollar and forty-six cents (\$1.46) per week; this does not include the products of the garden.

## Recommendations.

The recommendations and suggestions made by Commissioner Craig in previous visits are repeated and supplemented in detail. The following are urged upon the authorities:

1. The establishment, in proper location, of one or two large cisterns for storing rain water for use in laundry and bath rooms, to supplement the present supply from the wells.
2. A complete reorganization and renovation of the old poor house buildings.
3. The removal of the insane to the Willard hospital.
4. The removal of the old bedsteads and replacing them with iron ones, with woven wire mattresses.
5. In the several changes and improvements suggested, the separation and proper classification of the inmates, male and female, the worthy and vicious, should be kept constantly in view.

## Cayuga County Poor-house.

MILLARD B. COBURN, *Keeper*.

Was visited without notice by Commissioner Stoddard October 22, 1894. The inspection was made with the aid of the keeper and that of the matron, his wife.

## Population.

The number of inmates on the day of visit was seventy-six, of which forty-six were males and thirty were females, two were epileptics, both males; two idiots, one male and one female; no



insane; three were blind, one male and two females; none were children between two and sixteen years. There were three infants of between six and seven months, two of which were foundlings and one the child of a dissolute mother.

There have been no changes in the building since the report of last year.

#### Administration.

The dormitories were visited and thoroughly inspected, with the result finding all connected with them in good order. The beds and bedding were neat and clean in both the male and female departments.

The laundry was visited, and was found to be in use, as this proved to be the weekly washing day. The work of this department is well done. The water supply now proves to be ample, the windmill connected with the well has proved amply sufficient during the past year, and, being supplemented by the rain water collected in four cisterns, has avoided the lack of a proper supply.

The bath-rooms were in order, and though the plumbing is somewhat old, are in efficient condition. The same may be said of the closets.

The inmates are regularly bathed each week, and the criticisms made in previous years regarding this part of the administration seem to have effected the desired result. There are two bath-tubs for men and two for women, which are supplied with hot and cold water, the latter being heated in the tub by a jet of steam from a pipe at the foot of each tub.

#### Diet.

The kitchen facilities are sufficient. The bread examined was of fair quality. There is no regular dietary. The keeper and matron state that meat is given daily, usually fresh meat, though occasionally varied by pork or corned beef. For breakfast, the inmates are served with meat, bread and potatoes and coffee; for dinner, with meat, potatoes and bread, with the occasional addition of onions, turnips, beets or cabbage, and for supper, bread and milk or pudding and milk. Fruit is occasionally

given, and, for those in hospital such diet as may be ordered by the physician.

The hospital for men and that for women is well lighted and airy. Though neither contained any case of acute disease, an unusually large number of feeble cases, in proportion to the population, was found in each. Neatness and order are observable here, as in all parts of the institution.

The store-rooms were carefully inspected and found in good condition.

The proportionately large number of feeble persons and corresponding lack of those able to aid in the domestic duties of the household, suggest the employment of more paid attendants. This lack of provision by the authorities is compensated for in part by the personal diligence of the matron and assistant matron, but the lack is felt in the conduct of the affairs of the household.

#### Economical Features.

The vegetables consumed by the inmates are always exclusively raised upon the farm. The milk of eleven cows and butter made from same is used by the inmates. The pigs, of which there are ten at present, also add to the source of supply.

The salaries paid are as follows:

Keeper (annually) . . . . .	\$600 00
Matron (annually) . . . . .	100 00
Physician (annually) . . . . .	200 00
Assistant matron (per week) . . . . .	4 00
Farmer and attendant (per day) . . . . .	1 00
One house servant (per week) . . . . .	2 00

The latter is paid by the matron out of her own salary. The physician, Dr. Boyce, furnishes a part of the medicines out of his salary, the county supplying the balance. The physician makes a weekly visit, unless needed oftener.

#### Cost.

The weekly cost of maintaining the inmates was stated by the keeper to be \$1.33.

Religious services are held once in two weeks by the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Sennett. He is paid \$150 annually. Roman Catholic ministrations are given at intervals by Rev. Mr. Mulherren, who receives fifty dollars annually.

#### Recommendations.

The authorities should furnish at least two additional paid assistants, one male and one female, with special reference to the care of the feeble cases and those in the hospital.

The infants and maternity cases require this. The matron, however, meets these cases and the care of the infants with a faithful devotion to their comfort.

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#### Steuben County Alms-house.

CHARLES STANTON, *Keeper*.

Was visited without notice by Commissioner Stoddard, accompanied by Sec'y Hoyt, December 21, 1894. We were accompanied in this visit by the matron, Mrs. McQuillan, who is the wife of the farmer employed, and acts as matron of the institution. The keeper, Mr. Stanton, was in Bath at the time of our arrival and only returned at the close of our visit.

#### Population.

The census of the institution on the day of this inspection was as follows:

Whole number of inmates.....	78
Number of males . . . . .	61
Number of females . . . . .	17

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Of these there were no children between two and sixteen years; none insane; three epileptics, all males; idiots five, four males and one female.

The women's building was first visited. Its conditions were found orderly and clean. The dormitories were plainly furnished, but the bedding and appointments were in good order. On the first floor of this building is a general dining-room for men and women, in which meals are provided for forty-six men



and twelve women. The kitchen, plainly furnished, was in good order. The bread, which was examined, was well baked, sweet and well made. At the time of this visit preparations for a Christmas dinner were in progress. This extra diet is a provision instituted by the efforts of Mrs. John H. Davenport of Bath, who has taken much interest and devoted much time to securing these additions to the comfort of the inmates. The men's building was next inspected. This, though plainly furnished, was found in a condition of neatness and order. While the accommodations are not such as would prove most desirable in the large dormitories, they are sufficiently comfortable. In a smaller dormitory on the first floor, containing nine beds, there are but two windows; these are in one end of the room. No other opportunities for ventilation aside from the door exist. Suggestions were made for relieving these conditions temporarily, as the room is not well adapted for the purpose, otherwise

#### Epileptics.

The three cases of this class of inmates are all males, of the respective ages of 22, 28 and 14 years. In two of these cases the seizures are severe and in one case occurring once or twice daily. The younger, aged 14, has no seizures of severe character that have been noted; but suffers from some mental hebetude and disturbing bodily conditions. These cases should be removed to a proper institution.

#### Idiots.

The four males previously reported to this board are still here. An additional case, in the female part, has been added during the past year. This is a young woman of 28; a very distressing case, and one which also should find a place in the institution at Rome.

#### Hospital.

Here no acute cases were found, although at present there are twelve inmates of the wards. These are old and feeble men. The accommodations of this building provide for fifteen inmates. Dr. Sutton, of Bath, the physician of the institution, visits weekly unless sent for specially. The county furnishes all the

medical supplies used at the institution. The hospital has a separate kitchen and all diet for patients is prepared there. In addition to the kitchen, and connected by a corridor with the hospital building, is a series of apartments which are occupied by a man and his wife who have the entire care of the hospital and its inmates. The inmates of the institution generally are feeble and old; few are able to aid in the household work. There is but one hired servant in the institution, employed in the keeper's department. The matron, Mrs. McQuillan, does much by her energy and good judgment as well as by her untiring personal service to supply this deficiency, but it is evident that an additional servant at least should be furnished her.

#### Improvements.

During the past year many of the improvements, recommended in previous visitations by the commissioner of this board, have been made. The keeper's house and the dining-room of the women's part have been painted, and a new laundry has been built, painted and furnished.

Connected with the new laundry have been constructed four new bath-rooms, with modern plumbing and all conveniences. These are to be used as bath-rooms for the men. The two bath-rooms previously existing have been put in excellent order and have been assigned exclusively to the women. A sewer, taking the waste from the laundry and some other portions of the institution, has been constructed and meets the want noted in the inspection of the previous year.

#### Diet.

The dietary, for the previous year, for the main dining room and the special dietary of the hospital are adopted as the guide for the current years.

#### Cost.

The salary of the keeper is \$58 per month; overseer and wife (matron) \$35; woman at keeper's house \$13; man and wife in pauper kitchen \$20; man and wife in hospital \$35; physician \$100

per year. The weekly cost, per capita, of maintenance of the inmates is one dollar and fifty-six cents.

Fourteen cows are kept on the place, which supply all the butter used, as well as the milk needed for the institution. The vegetables used are raised upon the farm. Connected with the farm is a particularly fine garden. On the whole, a notable improvement is recognized over the conditions of the previous year. The present administration is a great advance over that of former years.

#### Recommendations.

The recommendations made by Commissioner Craig last year have been met, with the exception of that for alteration in the buildings and yards, to secure the complete separation of the sexes. This latter is somewhat difficult of accomplishment and will require further time and effort on the part of the authorities.

Respectfully submitted.

ENOCH VINE STODDARD,  
*Commissioner.*

Dated December, 1894.



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## REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

IN THE MATTER OF THE

Investigation of the New York State  
Reformatory at Elmira.

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# REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }  
ALBANY, *March 16, 1894.*

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York :*

The State Board of Charities, in compliance with the statutory obligations imposed upon it, herewith respectfully transmits to the Legislature of the State of New York the report of the special committee of the Board appointed to investigate the management of the State Reformatory at Elmira, with its findings and conclusions.

This report was unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Board, held at its office in the Capitol at Albany on the 16th day of March, 1894, and was by formal resolution made the report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature. The State Board consists of eleven commissioners, of whom ten were present and voted, one being abroad.

The recommendations of the State Board of Charities in relation to the management of the State Reformatory at Elmira, which are based upon the report above mentioned, were also unanimously adopted, and follow the report. They are respectfully submitted for the consideration and action of the Legislature.

A copy of the evidence taken by the special committee, comprising 13 bound volumes, in all 3,812 pages of typewriting, including copies of nearly 1,000 letters written by convicts to the committee, are herewith transmitted to the Legislature. Copies of records and the originals of the letters named are filed for reference in the office of the State Board of Charities.

By order of the Board:

WILLIAM R. STEWART,  
*President.*

Attest :

CHARLES S. HOYT,  
*Secretary.*



Report of the Special Committee to the State Board of Charities, by Edward H. Litchfield, Acting Chairman.

The undersigned, a committee appointed in August last, by the State Board of Charities, with the approval of the Governor, to investigate the internal administration and the general condition of the State Reformatory at Elmira, and to inquire into the cases of alleged cruelty or injustice towards inmates, herewith submit to the Board their report of such investigation and inquiry.

The committee consisted of the late Oscar Craig, of Rochester, then president of the Board; Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York, and Edward H. Litchfield, of Brooklyn.

Immediately thereafter, announcement was made in the public press calling on all persons who had or should wish to make allegations against the disciplinary or financial management or the general administration of the said reformatory, or against any of its officers or managers, to file written copies of such allegations at the office of the State Board of Charities on or before September 1st last, whereupon numerous written allegations and charges were made and filed with the said Board, in compliance with the said notice, substantially as follows:

First. That the general superintendent, Z. R. Brockway, was guilty of unlawful, unjust, cruel, brutal, inhuman, degrading, excessive and unusual punishment of inmates, frequently causing permanent injuries and disfigurements.

Second. That he was guilty of mismanagement, incompetency and neglect in his administration of the reformatory in the following particulars, among others, to wit: In the infliction of corporal punishment for unsatisfactory scholarship; in his particular method of using the inmate monitor system; in requiring the performance of unreasonable and excessive daily tasks in the shops; in allowing carelessness and neglect in the medical supervision of inmates; in countenancing brutality on the part of officers and keepers; and in various other things which will not be repeated here.

There were no charges or allegations made against the financial management of the reformatory, nor have any such been considered.

The investigation began September 26, 1893, at the Elmira Reformatory, on which occasion the course of procedure alone was considered. The taking of testimony began October 7th, at the same place, and was thereafter conducted from time to time at said reformatory and at various other places until completed. In the course of said taking of testimony, your committee has sat 11 times, aggregating 25 days in all, to wit:

Once at Clinton State Prison, Dannemora, two days.

Once at Auburn State Prison, two days.

Twice in Albany, four days.

Three times in New York city, five days; and

Four times at the State Reformatory, Elmira, twelve days.

Acting Chairman Litchfield has traveled over five thousand five hundred (5,500) miles in pursuing this inquiry.

The committee early suffered a severe loss in the person of its chairman, the late Oscar Craig, who, having attended the early sessions, was taken seriously ill immediately after the session at Dannemora October 31st and November 1st, and departed this life on January 2, 1894.

Inasmuch as under the statute two commissioners, or one alone, had full power and authority to proceed with the investigation, and considering the progress which had thus far been made with it, the vacancy thus caused in the committee was not filled. Commissioner Smith, who had been present at three sessions in Elmira, and three in New York, sailed for Europe in January last to attend a medical convention in Paris, under a commission from President Cleveland, and is still abroad. Thus, Commissioner Litchfield, who had become acting chairman after Mr. Craig's illness, and who had been present at every session since the taking of testimony began, was left alone to continue and conclude this most weighty investigation. It proved to be far more onerous than was expected, owing to the large number of witnesses examined, being 200 in all, the great amount of testimony taken, aggregating three thousand eight hundred and

twelve (3,812) typewritten pages, or about twelve thousand (12,000) folios, and the repeated changes of place of session. The oral testimony was taken and transcribed by a stenographer appointed for that purpose, the witnesses having been first duly sworn and examined before us, besides which 93 inmates were examined privately and their statements taken by the stenographer.

The sessions were very long, beginning usually at 9 o'clock and lasting generally until 6:30 or 7 in the evening, with the usual recess for lunch. The investigation took the form of a court-martial, the Attorney-General of the State appearing through the Hon. Francis B. Gilbert, Deputy Attorney-General, who examined and cross-examined witnesses for both sides, as would the judge-advocate of such a court. Assistant Secretary James O. Fanning, of the State Board of Charities, acted as secretary for the committee. Messrs. John B. Stanchfield and T. E. Babcock were present as counsel to watch the case for the managers and the general superintendent of the reformatory. By the direction of the committee such books and records of the reformatory as were needed were placed in evidence, from which voluminous extracts and abstracts were made, and are filed herewith as part of the proceedings. At the suggestion of the general superintendent, concurred in by the committee, a general invitation was extended to the convicts to address sealed communications to the committee containing any statements they might desire to make, and, in consequence thereof, over 900 such letters were received and examined by us, copies of which letters are annexed to this report.

The witnesses examined included a large number of present and former inmates of the reformatory, and convicts who had been transferred from the reformatory to Auburn and Clinton State prisons; men who were or had been officers, managers or employes of the reformatory; medical men, clergymen, the county judges of Erie county, and various officers of Auburn and Clinton prisons and others. From the immense mass of testimony and facts thus taken, and very largely from that of General Superintendent Brockway himself, as corroborated by that of present



and former officers of the reformatory, we report the following as some of the facts established by the investigation:

### FINDINGS OF FACTS.

#### First.

(A.) That the board of managers had never passed or adopted any rules, regulations or resolutions governing the method of punishment and discipline now or hertofore in use at the reformatory, but have left such matters entirely in the hands of the general superintendent, although the statute confers upon them only the power of making "all rules and regulations necessary and proper for the \* \* \* discipline \* \* \* of all the convicts in said reformatory." (Chapter 711, Laws of 1887, section 11.) The general superintendent testifies on this point as follows (p. 145):

"Q. Have there been any rules or regulations adopted by the board of managers with reference to the discipline of inmates?

A. No rules and regulations.

"Q. (p. 146.) Is the method of punishment regulated by a resolution or direction, resolution passed by the board of managers or direction from the board of managers, or is it regulated by yourself? A. It is regulated by the general superintendent, with the approval, tacit or expressed, of the board of managers.

"Q. (p. 147.) I understand you to say that you are not aware of the board adopting or passing any resolutions regarding that matter? A. No.

"Q. So that the matter is left to the superintendent to decide and determine when and in what manner punishments may be inflicted? A. Yes."

Dr. William C. Wey, president of the board of managers, when interrogated on this point, testifies (p. 3668):

"Q. Authorized it by formal resolution? A. No; I think nothing in regard to that matter has ever gone upon the secretary's record.

"Q. Nothing showing direction by the board to the superintendent has ever gone upon the records of the board? A. No, sir."

And again (p. 3678) :

"Q. The time when it should be inflicted and the manner in which it should be inflicted, the extent to which it should be inflicted? A. All left to his discretion; we had entire confidence in him."

An examination of the minutes of the board of managers shows that the above statements are true.

(B.) That the said board of managers has never been present, either as a board or individually, when the general superintendent inflicted corporal punishment upon inmates; therefore, they know nothing as to the occasion for or the severity of the same, excepting through such statements as the general superintendent or others may have chosen to make to them.

Ex-Keeper Winnie testifies (p. 2689) :

"Q. With reference to the punishments that were inflicted, do you know that anyone of the board of management were ever present at the time when those punishments were inflicted? A. Never present."

President Wey, of the board of managers, testifies (p. 3677) :

"Q. Do you know of any occasion when the board of managers were present during the administering of the corporal punishment? A. I have never witnessed it."

And again (p. 3678) :

"Q. Do you know of any other member of the board that has ever been present? A. I don't believe any member of the present board or any past board has ever witnessed that operation."

There is abundant other testimony to the same effect.

(C.) That the doctor or physician of the reformatory does not examine the inmates before corporal punishment to ascertain whether or not they are unfit, because of illness, physical or mental weakness or otherwise, to undergo severe punishment; that said physician was never present during the administering of said punishment; that said physician never but five or six times examined any of said inmates after such punishment was inflicted; on these points the general superintendent testifies

"Q. Is the physician of the reformatory ever present at these spankings? A. No, sir; there never has been any occasion for it."

And again (p. 212):

"Q. Have any of those cases after punishment been examined by the physician of the institution? A. There has been one case where the physician was called and that is the only one I recollect."

Ex-Keeper Winnie testifies (p. 2662):

"Q. Was the physician ever present? A. No, sir."

"Q. (p. 2665.) Were these men ever examined by the physician immediately before, or immediately after, punishment? A. Not that I know of."

Keeper Sample testifies (p. 3088):

"Q. I think you have testified you were present when this man with the truss was paddled? A. Yes, sir."

"Q. Was he examined by the physicians before he was paddled, to see whether or not he was a fit subject for paddling? A. No, sir; not on that day."

The physician of the reformatory, Dr. H. C. Wey, himself testified (p. 3529):

"Q. Were you ever present at any time when inmates were punished in the bathroom? A. No, sir."

And, again (same page):

"Q. Did you ever ask to be present? A. No, sir."

And, again (same page):

"Q. Are you always consulted with reference to the propriety of administering such punishment, in every instance? A. No, sir."

And, again (p. 3551):

"Q. There was no regulation requiring you to visit these patients immediately after punishment to see what injury, if any, had been inflicted upon them by the punishment? A. No, sir."

And, again (same page):

"Q. As a matter of fact, did you so examine them before punishment, as a rule? A. No, sir."



There is much more testimony corroborating the foregoing.

(D.) That many convicts are punished by solitary confinement for long periods of time in cells constructed of boiler iron, and known as "seclusions" or "solitaries," on short allowance, where they are frequently manacled by the hand to a sliding ring on a bar on the wall, or to a ring in the floor, both day and night, so that they can not stand upright; or manacled by the hands during the day, for at least 11 hours at a time, to the iron gate of such cell, in a standing position with the hands at the height of the head, and that disgusting conditions frequently follow this method of restraint; that said cells are sometimes made totally dark by the closing of certain shutters in the adjacent windows, which absolutely excludes all light; that such punishment is extremely severe to the health, particularly if continued for more than several days at a time.

Captain of the night watch, Rickey, testified (p. 3252):

"Q. Have you ever known inmates to be chained by one hand to this ring in the floor? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. For how long a time? A. My recollection of it would be, say anywhere from one day to five or six; I never kept a record of it."

Ex-Keeper Beach testified (p. 493):

"Q. With reference to the length of time that they were chained to the sliding bar that you refer to, how long have you known them to be chained in that way, how long a time? A. I believe we have had men chained to that bar for a number of weeks at a time."

And, again (p. 490):

"Standing at the door, as a mode of punishment, I have never known a man to be compelled to stand in that position, to my knowledge now, longer than ten (10) hours, generally the working hours of the day; might possibly have gone over that, but that was the rule or regulation to have them stand there while the other prisoners were working. Fastened to the ring or to the sliding bar, they have been confined in that way for a number of weeks at a time. \* \* \* "

This is corroborated by a great number of witnesses.

That the physician of the reformatory does not visit such prisoners nor prescribe as to their allowance nor examine into the state of their health while thus confined; that such physician is not required by any rules or regulations of either the said board or the general superintendent to visit such prisoners daily or at any other time, although the policy of the State in such matters, as indicated by chapter 82, Laws of 1889, section 88, regarding State prisons requires that "the short allowance of each prisoner so confined shall be prescribed by the physician, whose duty it shall be to visit such prisoner and examine daily into the state of his health until the prisoner be released from solitary confinement and returns to his labor."

On this point the general superintendent testifies (p. 308):

"Q. But there is nothing in the rules or regulations requiring him to do it? A. No, sir."

Ex-Keeper Beach testifies (p. 493):

"Q. While they were chained in the cells did the physician visit them daily? A. No, sir; not unless his attention was called to them. I don't think that he did."

The above is corroborated by other evidence.

That said physician is not required by the rules and regulations to be resident at the reformatory; that he resides over a mile and a half away therefrom; that he attends each forenoon from 8 until 12 or 1 o'clock, and that he devotes the rest of the 24 hours to his private practice, except when summoned by telephone; that during his absence the medical care of this large institution of nearly fifteen hundred inmates is left wholly in the hands of an ordinary hospital attendants, who is neither a licensed physician nor pharmacist, who is sometimes himself a convict; and this, although the evidence shows that there is often occasion for the immediate presence of a trained physician both by day and night.

That the present doctor or physician of the said reformatory, Dr. Hamilton C. Wey, is the son of Dr. William C. Wey, president of the board of managers of the reformatory, and that such appointment whether or not according to law, is obviously against sound public policy and is detrimental to all good dis-

cipline, inasmuch as any shortcomings or omissions on his part would naturally be overlooked by the managers or superintendent.

Dr. H. C. Wey himself testifies (p. 3524):

"Q. You are the son of Doctor Wey, the president of the board of managers? A. Yes, sir."

(E.) That the form of corporal punishment known as spanking or paddling adopted by the general superintendent, and tacitly recognized by the managers, is a very severe and cruel punishment, capable of doing serious injury, physically and morally, to the convict punished thereby, and which, if used at all, should never be applied except in extreme cases. The testimony shows that it is inflicted by such general superintendent for the slightest causes—for mistakes in military drill; for failure to make particular markings or grades in study classes, or in the trade schools; for failure to accomplish the tasks set in the shops or trade schools, although the individual may not be physically equal to such tasks; for failure to observe and keep all the infinitesimal rules and regulations of the institution, although the sole printed book or copy of such rules and regulations furnished to each convict was compiled and printed in 1884, and is not a complete copy of the rules and regulations now existing, but on the contrary contains many rules now obsolete, and contains none of those adopted since said year, 1884. This punishment is inflicted with especial severity upon such men as are found with tobacco in their possession, or who are suspected of having it, or who have been fellow-cellmates with men who have been found with tobacco in their possession, or were suspected of having it, and this, notwithstanding that officers and employes of the reformatory use tobacco in the outer offices or in their quarters, and smoke in the presence of convicts, who for any cause are in said offices or quarters, and undoubtedly occasionally carry cigars or tobacco into the reformatory itself in their pockets, thereby exposing the convicts to temptation and yearning for the forbidden thing, and affording them opportunity for surreptitiously obtaining the same.



(F.) That corporal punishment, or spanking, and punishment by confinement, as aforesaid, on short allowance, or chained in the seclusion cells or solitaires, is also inflicted for the purpose of compelling confessions.

The general superintendent himself testifies (see p. 321):

"Q. Have punishments ever been inflicted to your knowledge for the purpose of obtaining confession or admissions of guilt with reference to any particular thing? A. I have in some instances proceeded for the purpose of securing testimony where a man refuses or neglects to give his testimony."

Ex-Keeper Halpin testifies (p. 2809):

"Q. And did he finally, while he was standing at the window receiving the punishment, did he finally say he would answer the questions? A. He did, I think.

"Q. (p. 2810.) That is, the officers or superintendent were requiring this man to give certain information against himself and these other inmates, isn't that so? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. And he finally consented to give that information? A. That is my opinion.

"Q. Upon condition that they would stop punishing him? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. And upon that condition the punishment did stop? A. Yes, sir."

(G.) That "spanking" or "paddling," as applied by the general superintendent under the fanciful title of "physical treatment," is frequently inflicted by him in a very brutal and inhuman manner. That the instrument or paddle used is a heavy leather strap one foot ten inches long, three inches wide and nearly a quarter of an inch thick, affixed to a strong hickory handle one foot two inches in length; that the said paddle weighs one pound when dry, and is soaked in water before being used, thereby gaining two and a half ounces in weight and becoming very much more effective through a close contact with the skin; that it is always applied on the bare skin and nominally on the right buttock, but that no care is taken to confine the blows to that spot, and they reach sometimes as high as the shoulder blades and over the kidneys. Regarding the severity of the blow from this paddle the general superintendent himself testifies (p. 193): "A very

slight blow will leave a mark, a temporary congestion or ecchymosis."

A former hospital steward, Malcom A. Breese, testifies (p. 466):

"It brought the blood to the surface of the skin so it showed very prominently in some instances."

Ex-Keeper Winnie testifies (p. 2628):

"I have seen the flesh purple from the effect of the blow."

And again (p. 2693):

"Q. The blows were usually about as severe as could be given with the instrument that was used? A. Yes, sir."

Ex-Keeper McNish testifies (p. 2755):

"Q. Did you see any of these inmates' backs at the time they were punished? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. What marks, if any, did you discover on their backs at that time? A. Purplish blue.

"Q. Many of them? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Nearly all of them? A. Yes, sir."

Keeper Sample testifies (p. 3044):

"Did you observe his buttocks after he received punishment?

A. Yes, sir.

"Q. What was the appearance? A. A reddish purple color."

And again (p. 3122):

"Q. Those cases where you saw their backs within a few minutes after the punishment ceased, what was the appearance? A. A red purple color, dark red, some places purple.

"Q. Isn't it true that these inmates frequently, while the punishment was being inflicted, would cry with pain? A. Some men would cry.

"Q. And would 'holler' because of pain? A. They would howl."

The evidence shows that the buttocks became badly discolored, black and blue or purple, and often remain in a raw condition for some days after paddling so that the underclothes stick to the wounds, and the patient is unable to sit or lie on the wounded parts.

As to their appearance, Rev. Father Bloomer testified as to an inmate (p. 452):



"He says, 'I want to show you my condition;' I don't know the name; I looked around and the boy pulled his shirt up from his pantaloons and exposed his whole back to me, and I was astonished to see the condition presented; there was everything there but a natural color; it was all black, purple, blue and discolored from his hips up to his shoulders; I asked him what was the matter with him; he said he had been paddled a number of times."

Rev. William Searles testifies in another case (p. 1228):

"He turned about and dropped his pants and lifted his shirt, and his whole body was lacerated in the most fearful manner."

(P. 1230): \* \* \* "They were festering; it was very offensive; I didn't get over it in a week.

"Q. Over what portion of his back? A. Across the top of his hips—the whole buttock; I should say 20 places; abrasions of the skin, festering; still bloody, some portions of the skin was."

Cases have occurred where convicts have been spanked several times in one day, or two or more days consecutively. Convicts have also been struck in the stomach with the paddle. They have also been paddled on Sunday. The punishment is so severe that the "patient," as the general superintendent describes the individual undergoing the punishment, frequently falls to the floor, and in such cases he is usually handcuffed, a snap cord attached to the handcuffs and run through the bars of the window overhead and then pulled upon his feet and the whipping renewed. Occasions have occurred where he has been hoisted completely from his feet and suspended by said handcuffs during the remainder of the whipping, as testified to by many convicts and others.

The general superintendent himself testifies (p. 185):

"Q. In the first place he is handcuffed, then the cord is attached to a link? A. Yes.

"Q. And then fastened to the bar above? A. Yes.

"Q. So that really when he is hung up he is suspended by his wrists, if at all? A. If he is suspended from the floor—you must not misunderstand me—when the cord is attached the man is not pulled from the floor; usually he stands on his feet;



as I have stated, there have been instances where for a moment I have directed the man to be raised.

"Q. You mean during the entire spanking? A. Oh, no, sir; just for a moment or so."

And again (p. 186):

"Q. Whenever this suspension occurs, you say it is only for a moment; how long a time? A. I never took a watch and timed it; my recollection is not more than one minute, as near as I can state it."

Ex-Keeper Winnie testifies (p. 2669):

"Q. Have you ever seen men suspended during the punishment by manacles and cord from the bar? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Ever see them raised clean from their feet? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Often? A. Not very often; no, sir.

"Q. You have seen it several times? A. Several times.

"Q. How long were they suspended in that way? A. A few seconds."

Keeper Sample testifies (p. 3117):

"Q. What per cent. of the inmates do you say would resist and you would have to subdue them and haul them up by the aid of the shackles and cord? A. Ten out of every hundred.

"Q. Out of the 800 you refer to, about 80 would have to be handled in that way? A. Yes, sir."

And again further on:

"\* \* \* \* You asked me how many men I ever seen hauled up to the window? I told you 10 per cent.; some men didn't resist."

(H.) That during the spanking the patient is required to stand with his fingers on the sill of the window above him and keep his head turned to the right away from the paddler, and that if for asking mercy, or from the anguish of the spanking, or any other cause, he turns his head, he is immediately struck a blow over the head or directly on the face by the general superintendent, who is invariably the paddler, with the heavy paddle, frequently causing what is called a black eye, or cutting the skin of the face or head so as to cause bruises, and at times causing the blood to flow from the convict's nose so as to dash

the wall in front of him and the marble floor on which he stands. These blows are also sometimes struck with the wooden handle of the paddle with like effect.

The following extracts from the testimony of witnesses called on behalf of the general superintendent and managers of the reformatory are quoted as fully sustaining and proving these findings.

The general superintendent himself testifies (p. 201):

"Q. While undergoing the punishment the convicts turn their face away—have you ever struck them in the face? A. With the strap I have; the prisoner is unable to observe the direction.

And on page 202:

" \* \* \* I have in one instance where soft hand and soft strap seemed not so serviceable, have taken in the middle of the handle, that handle, and just rapped them lightly until he turned his head the other way, and it may be proven, as I affirm, not admit, that in one instance a very thin skinned man, an abrasion was made here which required court plaster."

And again (p. 203):

" \* \* \* Where a man has braced himself I have surprised him by a spat on the top of the head, and, in some instances by a misadventure, by accident, he has got a black eye from the end of the strap that has come over."

Ex-Keeper Winnie testifies (p. 2628):

"Q. Have you seen inmates with black and blue bruises upon their faces or around their eyes? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Made by the strap? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. The force of the blow over the head with the strap was sufficient to cause that appearance? A. Yes, sir."

And again (p. 2666):

"Q. They were given not because of anything he had done before he was taken to the bathroom? A. No, sir.

"Q. Not because of anything he did in the bathroom, except he failed to obey orders in looking in a particular direction or particular point? A. Yes, sir."

And again (p. 2701) :

"Q. Was there ever any occasion when blood was upon the floor of the bathroom or upon the walls of the bathroom, left there by the inmates that had been punished? A. I have seen blood on the floor in small quantities; when a man would be struck across the nose, his nose would bleed.

"Q. And blood on the walls; as it ran down his waist, it would spatter on the walls a little—the wall on each side where he stood up next the window? A. Yes, sir."

And again (p. 2706):

"Q. This blood on the wall that you refer to was right opposite? A. Right in front of them; it came down their waist on their clothes."

Ex-Keeper McNish testifies (p. 2742):

"Q. Ever see any blood upon the wall of the bathroom? A. I think I have; yes, sir.

"Q. On the floor of the bathroom? A. Yes, sir."

And again:

"Q. Do you remember whether in cleaning you observed blood in the bathroom? A. Yes, sir; I wiped up blood drops that was on the floor.

"Q. Different times? A. Yes, sir."

And on p. 2743:

"Q. Were you ever present in the bathroom when prisoners from blows which they received, when the blood flowed from them? A. I have seen men have the nose bleed."

And again (p. 2744):

"Q. While you saw these punishments did you ever see the superintendent strike any of the inmates with the strap over the head? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. On several occasions? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. For what reason? A. For turning their heads.

"Q. Ever see him strike them over the head for any other reason? A. No, sir."

And again, same page:

"Q. Ever see the inmates' nose bleed from a blow over the face or head upon more than one occasion? A. I think so; yes, sir.



"Q. Several? A. Yes, sir."

Keeper Sample, who had been present at eight hundred (800) punishments, testifies (p. 3091):

"Q. Upon how many different occasions, in all, would you say you have seen the blood flow from an inmate? A. I couldn't say exactly." \* \* \*

And further on:

"Q. Caused, sometimes, by the blows you struck, and sometimes by the blows the others struck? A. I have seen it from the strap, never from my own blows.

"Q. From the blows the others gave? A. No, sir; only Mr. Brockway.

"Q. Never saw it flow, except by the blows given by Mr. Brockway? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Those were blows given by the strap? A. Yes, sir."

And again (p. 3093):

"Q. You said upon fifteen different occasions you saw blood? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Was that, in every instance, from the inmate's nose? A. Yes, sir."

And again:

"Q. Were you present upon one occasion when the handle of the paddle was used upon the head of an inmate? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. By Mr. Brockway? A. Yes, sir."

And again (same page):

"Q. Ever see an inmate struck over the head or across the face with the handle of the paddle more than once? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. About how many times in all have you seen them? A. Half a dozen times—six times."

And again (p. 3104):

"Q. What was the handle made of? A. Hickory, I believe."

Ex-Keeper Winnie testifies (p. 2669):

"Q. The blow from the handle of the paddle would loosen a tooth? A. Yes, sir; certainly."

Keeper Sample again testifies (p. 3118):

"Q. I ask you how many in all, what per cent. of the 800 were, while they were receiving this punishment, struck over the head

by the superintendent with the strap or across their face with the strap? A. I will say five per cent.

"Q. What portion of these were struck with sufficient severity to cause the blood to flow from their noses? A. One per cent."

Ex-Keeper Halpin testifies (p. 2913):

"Q. You state that you saw blood in the bathroom on two or three occasions; do you know whether that came from the nose? A. From the nose."

And again (p. 2914):

"Q. From the nose caused by a blow across the face? A. By a slight tap of the strap—by the blow of the strap across the face.

"Q. And by a blow of the handle of the strap? A. Yes."

Floorman Spencer testifies (p. 3170):

"Q. Did you ever see any bruises upon them? A. I have seen them where they may have a little black eye."

Captain of the nightwatch Rickie testifies (p. 3247):

"Q. Did you see any bruises or marks upon him, indicating he had received severe punishment? A. His nose might have been bleeding a little; I think that it was."

And again:

"Q. Did you see Mr. Brockway upon those occasions strike any one of those inmates over the head with the strap, or across the face? A. Yes, sir."

The foregoing testimony, taken in connection with that of convicts and ex-convicts and others, makes the evidence on these points both cumulative and conclusive:

(I.) That very brutal treatment is inflicted upon any convict who resists the spanking, or who is slow in disrobing for it. In such cases, two or more powerful assistants seize the man and usually throw him to the marble floor, where he is kicked and pummelled into subjection, the blows being given on the face, in the head or in the stomach, or anywhere that can be reached. This is done in the general superintendent's presence and with his tacit approval, and is a regular practice, and constitutes a part of the punishment.

As to this we quote from a few witnesses called for the managers.



The general superintendent testifies as follows (p. 209) :

"Q. When would the blow from the closed fist of the officer be given? A. While the patient is on the floor, usually.

"Q. There are two officers there? A. Two officers there always."

And again :

"Q. Where are the blows delivered in such cases? A. Anywhere.

"Q. In the face or on the head? A. The face and head.

"Q. The eyes? A. Anywhere.

"Q. Nose and mouth? A. Anywhere.

"Q. Teeth might be knocked out? A. It is possible a man's head might be injured seriously, but no case of that kind has ever occurred."

Ex-Keeper Winnie testifies (p. 2621) :

"Sometimes when a man was told to stand up to the wall he refused to stand up; he would jump at one of us, or something of that sort, and we would catch hold of him and throw him down; jump up, and be a free for all fight for a minute or two, and we would fight, or perhaps kick, or do anything to subdue the man for the moment." \* \* \*

And again (p. 2622) :

"Q. Where did you hit him in trying to subdue him? A. We never had any particular point we aimed at.

"Q. Anywhere? A. Anywhere.

"Q. Head or face? A. Face." \* \* \*

And again (same page):

"Q. Hit him anywhere you could get at him? A. Yes.

"Q. Whether the face, stomach or back? A. Hit him any place."

And again (p. 2631):

"If a man laid down on the floor I would not kick him, but when he would jump around — bobbing around and striking — I would kick him with my foot, or upset him, or do anything to quiet him.

"Q. Strike him, throw him down or kick him? A. Yes, sir."

And again (p. 2645):



"Q. Did you ever kick him in the stomach at all? A. I do not know, the only time in this rough scramble.

"Q. You may have done so in the scrimmage? A. Yes, sir."

Ex-Keeper McNish testifies (p. 2758):

"Q. When you struck them where did you hit them? A. Most anywhere.

"Q. Anywhere you could get at them? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Struck them in the face? A. Might have.

"Q. Ever caused a bloody nose by doing that? A. I might have; yes."

The evidence of other officers and of convicts satisfies your committee that the punishment inflicted on the occasions above referred to was of a most brutal and vicious character. Furthermore, with the force of robust officers present such brutality was absolutely unnecessary, for the testimony shows that many of the convicts who have suffered it were lads of slight physique, often weighing less than 120 pounds, while the officers present were always strong, athletic and heavy men, weighing each from 180 to 225 pounds.

The evidence further shows that kicks and blows are frequently administered by the keepers upon inmates outside of the bathroom, and when the general superintendent is not present.

(J.) That another method of discipline or corporal punishment consists in blows with the open hand or closed fist given with more or less severity by the general superintendent upon the head or face or body of the convict brought before him in the bathroom for admonition or punishment. These blows are characterized by him "physical contact."

The general superintendent himself testifies (p. 200):

\* \* \* "Sometimes I hit them a little butt on the wrist or on the shoulder, or even under the jaw, not a severe one; I do not want to be misunderstood about this, because it is not a blow, an irritation or passion, it is not a blow at random, it is an application, it is the making of "physical contact" between myself and the "patient," as I might call him, that rouses his mind to active attention to that for which I wish to confer with him, and brings about the same result that would be had if I had without this sent him over under the window and applied the spanking."

And again (p. 201):

"Q. At such times did you regard it as necessary to strike the convict in his face? A. Sometimes.

"Q. How? A. Sometimes with my open hand a little slap like that, sometimes with my closed hand, a light blow.

"Q. Whereabouts in the face? A. Anywhere on the jaw or chin."

Ex-Keeper Beach, whose fairness is admitted by counsel for the managers (p. 517), testifies (p. 512):

"Q. Whereabouts in the face was the party struck? A. On one occasion, if not on both, the superintendent struck him in the mouth, because I know he cut his finger a little on the tooth."

And again (p. 513):

"Q. But it cut Brockway's hand? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. On his teeth? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. So that his hand bled? A. Yes, sir; it bled a little, one of his fingers.

"Q. On both occasions? A. I believe so."

The evidence shows that these blows are sometimes given with great severity, and that the convict is oftentimes greeted with them as he enters the bathroom and before a word has been spoken to him by the general superintendent.

## Second.

That the number of spankings or paddlings given yearly, as taken from the records of the reformatory, is increasing very much more rapidly than the actual number of convicts confined in the institution. The whole number of convicts in said institution at the end of each fiscal year since the opening in 1876 is reported as follows:

By actual count, September 30, 1876.....	164
By actual count, September 30, 1877.....	139
By actual count, September 30, 1878.....	248
By actual count, September 30, 1879.....	450
By actual count, September 30, 1880.....	482
By actual count, September 30, 1881.....	485
By actual count, September 30, 1882.....	516
By actual count, September 30, 1883.....	495

<b>By actual</b>	count, September 30, 1884.....	580
<b>By actual</b>	count, September 30, 1885.....	667
<b>By actual</b>	count, September 30, 1886.....	711
<b>By actual</b>	count, September 30, 1887.....	747
<b>By actual</b>	count, September 30, 1888.....	828
<b>By actual</b>	count, September 30, 1889.....	944
<b>By actual</b>	count, September 30, 1890.....	1,102
<b>By actual</b>	count, September 30, 1891.....	1,290
<b>By actual</b>	count, September 30, 1892.....	1,396
<b>By actual</b>	count, September 30, 1893.....	1,409

:

During the first five years after the opening of the reformatory ending September 30, 1880 (at which particular date the number of prisoners was 482), the number of paddlings inflicted during said period of five years amounted to only ten (10) in all.

The general superintendent testifies (p. 3766) that he paddled

"To the extent of ten (10) occasions during the first five years of the early history of the institution."

The number of spankings or paddlings have been collated from said records for the five years last past ending September 30, 1893, but your committee think from the evidence before them that these records do not show the full extent of the paddling nor of the number of blows struck.

During the last five years the number of different individuals paddled or spanked was one thousand one hundred and forty-six (1,146), but, however, many of these men were paddled more than once, some of them as many as ten times; therefore, the total number of paddlings or spankings during the aforesaid term of five years is as follows:

For the year ending September 30, 1889.....	261
For the year ending September 30, 1890.....	490
For the year ending September 30, 1891.....	535
For the year ending September 30, 1892.....	621
For the year ending September 30, 1893.....	681

Or a total of..... 2,578



Thus the spankings were very few, only amounting to ten (10) in all during the first five years, during which the number of prisoners was 500 or under, or an average of only two per year. But when in 1889 said prison population had increased to 944, the spankings had reached 261; and when in 1893 the population reached 1,409 the spankings had grown to 681.

It is also to be noticed that while the population for the year ending September 30, 1889, was 944, and during five years only increased about one-half to 1,409 in 1893, yet the spankings in the same time have nearly trebled.

These spankings are entered on the records against the convict's name, and indicated by the use of the words "No. 4," and the number of blows are also entered, but designated by the letters of the alphabet—"A" meaning one blow; "B," two blows; "C," three blows; "D," four blows, etc. The maximum number usually inflicted consisted of "L," or twelve blows. The record shows as follows (see p. 3803):

Nineteen received A, or one blow.

Seventy-one received B, or two blows.

One hundred and forty-three received C, or three blows.

Three hundred and ninety received D, or four blows.

One hundred and seventy received E, or five blows.

Four hundred and ten received F, or six blows.

Sixty-eight received G, or seven blows.

Three hundred and thirty-seven received H, or eight blows.

Sixty-four received I, or nine blows.

Twenty-four received J, or ten blows.

One hundred and eighty-two received K, or eleven blows.

Five hundred and seventy-seven received L, or twelve blows.

Six received M, or thirteen blows.

Seven received N, or fourteen blows.

Eighteen received O, or fifteen blows.

Twenty-three received P, or sixteen blows.

Three received Q, or seventeen blows.

Eleven received R, or eighteen blows.

Ten received L plus L, or twenty-four blows.

Others received blows variously described as L plus B, L plus F, L plus R, etc., which will not be repeated here.

An analysis of the above list shows that very few men received the minimum number of blows of one or two, the favorite numbers being four, six eight and twelve blows, and that while only 71 men received two blows, by far the greater number, to wit, 577 men received the number of L, or twelve blows. The total number of blows struck during this period of five years foots up nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-seven (19,497), averaging 7.56 for each spanking.

It is an extraordinary fact, and a painful one to consider, that this enormous amount of paddling, averaging the last year nearly two cases a day, has been in every case inflicted by the general superintendent himself. An examination of the figures shows that this method of punishment has nearly trebled in the last five years. It does not seem possible to your committee that any human being could inflict upon others such severe punishment, so constantly and in such amounts, without being absolutely brutalized thereby and losing all sympathy with human suffering.

### Third.

That the law governing transfers under indeterminate sentences has, in the management of the reformatory, been turned from its beneficent purpose into a most terrible engine of oppression. The evidence shows that 698 convicts have been transferred during the five fiscal years ending September 30, 1893, from the reformatory to the State prisons. Some of these men have been transferred merely to clear the reformatory of its overcrowding; others as the result of charges made against them by convict officers, or on statements extorted from other convicts, obtained through punishment; and others, again, on account of failure to conform to some of the general superintendent's requirements, or coming under his displeasure from any cause.

Chief Clerk Oscar Hoppe testifies (p. 3613):

"Q. Collectively, the fact that the reformatory was overcrowded was one of the causes which produced a transfer of about 50 inmates from the reformatory to State prison? A. That is right."



The reformatory year book for 1893 asserts (p.Q.18):

"Inmates of the second grade whose conduct shows no improvement after a reasonable time are temporarily classed as 'incorrigible;' and, whenever the crowded condition of the reformatory makes a transfer of prisoners to other State penal institutions necessary, the incorrigibles are generally selected to depart."

The peculiar injustice of transferring a convict from the reformatory to the State prison without due cause under the indeterminate sentence law may require explanation. The policy of the State being that young offenders should not be confined among old and hardened criminals, but that they should be imprisoned by themselves in what might be termed a great trade school, with a view to their reformation. The trial judge naturally conforms to this policy and sends the prisoner to the State reformatory under the supposition that in about one or two years he will be released. If there were no reformatory and the judge had to sentence him to State prison or the penitentiary, he would sentence him for probably not exceeding a year, or for a very short time, even if he did not in many such cases suspend sentence altogether and send him back to the care of parents or friends, trusting to effect a reformation in that manner. However, the young man enters the reformatory and failing to make marks enough in his classes, or in the trade schools, or for some other cause, is transferred to the State prison by a vote of the board of managers made upon the recommendation of the general superintendent. Once at a State prison he must serve out the full remainder of the maximum term for which he might have been sentenced originally, even though this is five, 10 or 20 years. He thus becomes a felon and loses citizenship.

The testimony shows that the convicts are transferred from the reformatory to the State prisons by the board of managers, upon the mere recommendation of the general superintendent, and with no examination, usually, in the different cases. In one instance, a number of convicts were transferred by the general superintendent himself with the individual permission of members of the board, afterwards ratified by a vote.



President Wey, of the board of managers, testifies (p. 3689):

"Q. It is almost invariably the rule of the board to adopt the suggestion of the superintendent? A. It is, in the main.

"Q. So that substantially he is the one that controls that subject? A. He has to do it; that is true; it arises from this very fact; under the superintendent's direction the whole history of the man, his progress in school work has been marked out and made out.

"Q. It arises from this fact, that the entire control of the reformatory, the entire control over the methods, etc., are placed in the superintendent; you, as a board, pay but little attention to it? A. The superintendent is like a great schoolmaster, whose recommendations are regarded."

The case of Frank L. Wallace (pp. 1244-1257), corroborated by letters of the general superintendent, and by the testimony of Judge Seaver, of Buffalo (pp. 1257-1270), illustrates this. The testimony is too lengthy to quote. Wallace was sent to the reformatory by Judge Seaver for a first offense for a theft of property of the value of \$41.50, the judge, supposing that he would get out in a year or a year and a half at the utmost. Wallace, arriving at the reformatory, refused to give the address of his parents to the general superintendent, stating that he did not wish his disgrace to be known to them. Upon persisting in this refusal he was taken to the "solitaries," chained down by one hand to the floor, and kept in darkness and on short allowance for seven days in all. Still maintaining his refusal, he was subsequently transferred to various other cells, kept on short allowance, and at the expiration of about four months, transferred as an "incurable" to Auburn where he is now serving out the remainder of the maximum term of five years.

Now, the only evidence of incorrigibility in his case is this refusal to disclose the address of his parents. So that this refusal, which is not a penal offense, and which may have been actuated by honorable motives, became the means of increasing the duration of the sentence inflicted upon him from that contemplated by the court which sentenced him to one three times as great as that court would have inflicted. Thus, he became a

felon and lost his citizenship. And all this was done not as a judgment by a court of justice, but merely at the whim and caprice of the general superintendent, and probably as a vengeance for refusing to contribute to his criminological statistics.

One quotation from Judge Seaver's testimony will suffice (p. 1269). It should be noted that the prisoner had made the same refusal before him.

"Q. If the prisoner had plead guilty, and you had not a reformatory to send him to, how long a sentence would you have given him out of five years—would you have given him the whole term? A. Oh, not at all; I would have sent him so he would have gotten out of the workhouse—the Erie county penitentiary—about the middle of next summer—about a year's sentence."

Again, about January, 1893, about 50 inmates were brought before a court, styling itself a court martial, composed of four members, to wit: An officer of the institution, who was then a paroled convict; a clerk, who was an ex-convict, and two other men, civilian officers of the institution. This so-called court-martial pronounced judgment and condemned nearly all the accused, one witness testifying that but one man escaped unscathed, another witness testifying that eight in all were acquitted. In many cases the accused were not confronted by their accusers. In other cases, although confronted, they were not allowed the opportunity to question them; in other cases, statements used to convict were extorted from the accusers by spanking or other punishments. No evidence or statements were made against them under oath. The head of the so-called court made an oral report of the proceedings to the general superintendent, for the proceedings of this court and the statements of the convicts made before it were not taken down in writing, but only the charges and the names of the witnesses. Upon this oral report the general superintendent, with little or no further investigation, recommended to his board of managers the transfer of the convicts to State prison, and as a matter of fact they were very shortly thereafter transferred.

William Facey, a convict transferred to Auburn, testified before your committee at that prison (pp. 1046-1090), that he



was brought before that court-martial accused of certain offenses, and that denying his guilt and refusing to incriminate others, he was taken two or three times to the bathroom and spanked, until, in fear of his life, he confessed and incriminated a number of parties, whose names were suggested to him by said court-martial. When he appeared before your committee and was under oath, he testified that the charges against him were false, and that the names of the parties were extorted from him simply from the pain and fear of the punishment inflicted upon him, and that said parties were innocent of the charges. Testimony taken before us subsequently corroborated his story to the extent that he was punished to compel him to testify, and that his testimony thus extorted was used to convict other men, notwithstanding their strenuous denial of the charges, and that they were subsequently transferred to State prison upon the strength of this confession. Some of these transferred men also appeared before us at Auburn and under oath testified as to their innocence of the charges.

Colonel Bryan, the president of said court-martial, testifies (p. 3226) :

"Q. The court was made up of two inmate officers and two officers that were not inmate officers? A. Yes, of two who had been inmates.

"Q. Halpin was then on parole? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Hoppe had been an inmate, but he was fully discharged? A. Yes, sir."

And again on page 3194 :

"Q. Do you remember an inmate that was brought before you as a witness by the name of Facey? A. I do."

And again (p. 3195) :

"Q. Did he acknowledge his guilt when he was first brought before you? A. No, sir.

"Q. Did he deny it? A. He did."

And on page 3196 :

"Q. It was not until after the interview in the bathroom with Mr. Brockway, when he was spanked, that he finally confessed? A. As I remember now."



Again, on page 3197 :

"Q. All you know is that upon the different occasions when he was brought before you, before he was punished, he denied that he was guilty? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. After he was punished then he admitted his guilt? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. You do not know how many times he was punished? A. I do not."

Chief Clerk Oscar Hoppe testifies as to compelling testimony from Facey (p. 3620):

"Q. Was Facey's evidence material? A. Certainly; I think I have answered that.

"Q. Do you remember the four or five that Facey made statements against? A. No; I couldn't recall their names."

And again (same page):

"Q. If that was so, then why did you send Facey back to the bathroom twice for the purpose of compelling him to give evidence? A. Because I considered it necessary for him to give evidence."

And on p. 3621:

"Q. When you sent him to the bathroom it was for the purpose of either receiving threats or punishment such as would compel him to make certain statements before you? A. I sent him to Mr. Brockway with the report that man had refused to give any testimony at that court-martial; that he was putting obstacles in our way of ascertaining the truth about these crimes that had been committed. I made no other recommendation."

And on p. 3622:

"Q. What was he sent to the bathroom for? A. To obey.

"Q. Obey what? A. The court."

And on same page:

"Q. What order had the court made that he was refusing to obey? A. To give testimony."

And on p. 3626:

"Q. He may have been punished, and you understood he was punished once? A. I understood he was.

"Q. You also know that after he had been taken to the bath-room the second time he gave the required statements? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Facey, with the others, was transferred to Auburn prison? A. Facey was one of the 15 or 16 men."

And again Colonel Bryan testifies as to the second hearing before the general superintendent (p. 3231):

"Q. Whether or not that man who denied the charge, whether he was given an opportunity to have a statement made by his accusers, the men themselves, before Mr. Brockway? A. No, sir.

"Q. So that Mr. Brockway, so far as the accusations was concerned—the truthfulness of the accusation was concerned—had to rely entirely upon this court-martial report; isn't that so? A. That is in those cases where I was present myself; those are the cases I am telling you about."

The reformatory managers claim that the law authorizing transfers of convicts to the State prisons does not work a hardship, inasmuch as under its provisions they are at liberty, at any time, to recall any of the transferred convicts from the State prison to the reformatory and parole them. The evidence shows that this power is practically ignored, inasmuch as out of the six hundred and eight (608) men transferred, as before stated, during the five fiscal years ending September 30, 1893, but one was recalled to the reformatory, where we understand he is yet, so that the remaining six hundred and seven (607) are, or have been, serving out their maximum terms of punishment, though the same might be five, 10 or 20 years. It might be claimed that the fact that but one of this number had been recalled was proof of the good judgment of the management in so transferring these men, but the evidence shows that the prison authorities of Auburn and Clinton prisons do not look upon these transferred men as incorrigibles at all, but that they are as amenable to kindness and good influence as any other class of convicts.

Thus the beneficent purposes of the Indeterminate Sentence Law is frustrated, the young culprit is thrown into that very association of hardened criminals from which it was the purpose of the law to preserve him, and the penalty visited upon him



is increased to several times that which the trial court in its wisdom and mercy would have inflicted; and all this autocratic power is wielded by one man, the general superintendent, whose bare recommendation is at once carried out by his trusting and confiding board of managers.

#### Fourth.

The evidence further shows that the present method of employing prisoners as inmate officers, keepers and monitors, and the powers given to them as such, have led to gross abuses. The said officers and monitors are encouraged and expected to make reports of any infraction of duty on the part of their fellow-prisoners; and the standing and advancement of such convict officers depends very largely upon the number of reports made by them. That the statement of such inmate monitor or officer is naturally preferred to that of the accused inmate; that the trial of such reports is often very inadequate and superficial; that the punishments inflicted upon such inmate and the duration of his imprisonment depend almost solely upon the reports filed against him. Consequently, he is at the mercy of any fellow-convict who happens to be an inmate officer, keeper or monitor, and who bears malice towards him. Lastly, much licentiousness has arisen from the power thus wielded over younger men by older inmates who hold office as aforesaid.

#### Fifth.

That in the matter of paroles the evidence shows that they are granted mainly, if not wholly, upon the recommendation of the general superintendent, and that no proper investigation is made by the board of managers themselves.

Dr. William C. Wey, president of the board, testifies (p. 3688): "That at a recent session of the board where various matters of business were transacted, 200 applications for parole were also passed upon, and 170 granted. Assuming that the whole time of the session had been devoted to such applications, it would have allowed but one minute and 48 seconds for the consideration of each case.



That the evidence further shows that men who are released on parole are frequently rearrested and reincarcerated in the reformatory for very frivolous and trivial reasons and in a very arbitrary manner, with little or no opportunity afforded them for explanation or defense. The case of Hogan (pp. 873-903) illustrates this. Hogan, for constant good behavior had been paroled and was then employed in the reformatory as an officer on a salary, and was living with his wife and family outside of the walls; but his parole was arbitrarily canceled and his wages and effects confiscated on an allegation of "larceny of State property," which in fact consisted of borrowing six common cups and saucers from the kitchen steward for use at the christening of his child.

There are many other cases of similar hardship, among which, see the cases of Walters (pp. 1460-1484), Doherty (pp. 1091-1127), Crumby (pp. 1128-1138) and Cohen (pp. 2064-2090).

#### Sixth.

That an examination of the annual report of the reformatory for the last five years shows from the figures submitted to the Legislature by the board of managers, a steady decrease in the good results obtained by the reformatory, and we are satisfied that the percentages of reformations stated in said reports are specious and unreliable.

Furthermore, said reports contain no allusion whatever to the corporal punishments visited upon prisoners, but it is evident that the intention was to keep the knowledge thereof secret as far as possible, for the evidence shows that they were inflicted solely in the presence of a chosen few officers; that the managers themselves never witnessed them nor knew the extent and severity thereof, and that the records made of them upon the books of the institution were in cabalistic letters and signs unintelligible to the general reader.

#### Lastly.

It will be observed that the foregoing findings are based almost entirely upon the records of the institution and upon the evidence given by the general superintendent, keepers and other

witnesses called on behalf of the reformatory. But your committee has an immense mass of testimony before them, which is herewith submitted, given by the convicts and ex-convicts and others, which not only substantiates the above findings, but convinces your committee that the brutality practiced at the reformatory has no parallel in any modern penal institution in this country.

#### Conclusions.

The conclusions of the committee are :

##### First.

That the charges and the allegations against the general superintendent, Z. R. Brockway, of "cruel, brutal, excessive, degrading and unusual punishment of the inmates" are proven and most amply sustained by the evidence, and that he is guilty of the same.

That the general superintendent in punishing convicts by blows across the face by the paddle, and the handle thereof, not because of any offense committed by them, but because they happen to turn their heads, often for the purpose of pleading for mercy, is guilty of needless cruelty and gross inhumanity.

That the general superintendent permitted and encouraged officers and keepers to strike, kick, beat and otherwise practice brutality upon the inmates, when in his presence in the bath-room, and that, therefore, said officers and keepers were encouraged to exercise brutality upon the inmates elsewhere and when not in his presence. We, therefore, find the general superintendent guilty of the charge of "permitting, countenancing and encouraging brutality on the part of the officers and keepers."

##### Second.

That corporal punishment as practiced in the reformatory should be prohibited by law.

##### Third.

That the general medical supervision of the reformatory is inadequately provided for, and that the appointment as physician of a relative of a member of the board of managers should not be tolerated.



## Fourth.

That the law governing transfers of convicts from the reformatory to State prisons should be amended so as to prevent a recurrence of the hardship and injustice proven to have existed in the management of the reformatory in this respect.

## Fifth.

That the laws authorizing the rearrest of paroled inmates of the reformatory should be amended so as to prevent the reincarceration of such prisoners, except upon proper judicial inquiry.

## Sixth.

That the system of employing convicts as officers, keepers and monitors, if continued in the reformatory should be amended so as to prevent the recurrence of such abuses as are shown to have grown up under the present method.

## Seventh.

The present board of managers of the reformatory, which is composed of but five members, a number so small that it admits of no divided responsibility, should have known of the existence of the facts as disclosed by this investigation; and yet the evidence shows they knew little or nothing about them. They were requested by the Governor, at the beginning of this inquiry, to suspend the general superintendent pending the same, which they did under protest. When the prosecution had closed their side of the case, and the testimony for the managers was only half submitted, they proceeded to reinstate him by a formal vote and resolution, declaring their continued and enduring confidence in him. Thus they have assumed direct responsibility for his cruelties and inhumanities, for which they were before only morally liable. At the same time, they have apparently gone out of their way to offer a wanton insult to the executive.

## Eighth.

That the maximum number of convicts to be confined in the reformatory should not exceed 1,000.



opinion of your committee, the reformatory is very overcrowded. Many experts in penology claim that no prison should contain more than five hundred (500) prisoners so that the general superintendent should be able to have an intimate personal acquaintance with each prisoner, and a physician must have of his patient before he can give him treatment, which personal knowledge he can use for the reformation of the convict. It is absolutely impossible for any human being to remember the personal characteristics of one thousand four hundred and nine (1,409) prisoners when the population is continually changing. The general superintendent himself testified before your committee that the "ideal" of the maximum number should not exceed one thousand (1,000) or twelve hundred (1,200). We believe that the cruelty and inhumanity that we have experienced here has come largely from this overcrowding, as the records show that when the number of inmates was but nine hundred and forty-four (944), the amount of spankings were only two hundred and sixty-one (261) per year, when the number grew to one thousand four hundred and nine (1,409) the spankings were six hundred and eighty-four (684) or nearly treble. It seems to us that this remarkable increase in the punishment and in the severity thereof, for the number of blows inflicted increased with like ratio, is partly due to the attempt of the general superintendent to cope with the question of maintaining the discipline of this large and rapidly increasing number of convicts. While the number was smaller, and he could still know the personal characteristics of the convicts, he managed with less punishment, and, as his own reports show, accomplished better results. But, as the number of men grew, and it became less and less possible to know the characters of his prisoners, he substituted severer discipline and more cruel punishment for the personal influence that he could no longer wield. The committee further conclude that the overcrowding of the institution has resulted in an undue amount of licentiousness, owing to the forced doubling up of the men in their cells. The State Board of Charities, ever since the number of inmates reached about

600, has repeatedly advised against the further increase in the size of the reformatory, and your committee think that the state of affairs disclosed by this investigation has more than sustained the position of the Board in opposing such increase.

Respectfully submitted for the committee,

EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD,  
*Acting Chairman.*

Office of the State Commissioner of Charities, Second Judicial District, 2 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 14, 1894.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }  
ALBANY, N. Y. }

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:*

The State Board of Charities, at its session in its office in the Capitol at Albany, on the 16th day of March, 1894, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved: That the report of the special committee of the Board to investigate the management of the State reformatory at Elmira, presented and read at the session of the Board on the 15th inst., be now accepted, in all things approved, and made the report of the Board to the Legislature, in the matter of the investigation of said institution.

Resolved: That the special committee be discharged, with the thanks of the Board.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,  
*President.*

Attest:

CHARLES S. HOYT,  
*Secretary.*

**Recommendations of the State Board of Charities in Relation to the Management of the State Reformatory at Elmira.**

1. The appointment of one or more resident chaplains to the reformatory, whose duty it shall be to perform religious services under such regulations as the board of managers shall prescribe, to attend to the spiritual wants of the inmates, and generally



to perform such other duties, consistent with their profession and calling, as will promote the contentment, welfare and morality of the inmates, and the order and discipline of the reformatory.

2. That an experienced and properly qualified physician should be required to reside in the reformatory. Prompt and continuous attention to the sick; questions relating to the physical ability of inmates; daily visits to those in confinement; accidents of an emergency character; inspection of the quality and quantity of food supplied; supervision of the sanitary condition of all parts of the institution, and careful examination of all recent arrivals are but a few of the duties which should occupy the whole time and attention of the medical officer.

3. That the managers and general superintendent be prohibited from appointing to any office in the reformatory any person who is related to either of them by consanguinity or affinity within the third degree.

4. That the parole system in vogue at the reformatory be retained, but with such amendment of the law as will permit the fact of alleged violation of the conditions of parole to be judicially determined by a court of record, and that the return to the reformatory shall be in the discretion of the court.

5. Being satisfied that gross wrongs have been perpetrated under color of law through power given the board of managers to transfer prisoners to the State prisons for the full maximum term which might have been originally imposed for their offense, whereby they become felons and lose their citizenship, and believing that the power to visit an offender with such extreme penalty of the law should only vest in a competent court of criminal jurisdiction:

We recommend that no convict shall be transferred from the reformatory to a State prison until he shall have had a hearing before a court of record, which said court shall have full power and discretion to determine whether or not such convict shall be so transferred.

6. The present law limits the detention of a prisoner in the reformatory to the maximum term provided by law for the crime



for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced. Prisoners are thus subject to varying terms of detention; some can be detained for but one year and others for five, ten or twenty years.

We recommend that the trial court shall determine and fix in the sentence the maximum term for which the prisoner may be imprisoned in the reformatory, or in the reformatory and State prison if subsequently transferred thereto, the prisoner retaining the privilege of earning his freedom in a less period, as under the present system. The trial court to have full discretion to commit to the reformatory or to State prison, as shall seem most expedient.

7. Experts in penology differ as to the use of corporal punishment as an aid to reformation. The tendency would seem to be in the direction of its abolition. Conceding, however, that in extreme cases corporal punishment may be advisable, or even necessary, its administration should be so regulated and restricted as to protect the reformatory from any suspicion of its abuse, and the individual from the effects of its ill-judged infliction or undue severity.

We, therefore, recommend:

First. That the law prohibiting its use in State prisons should be so amended as to extend to and include all State reformatories; or,

Second. That if the use of corporal punishment is to be continued in State male reformatories it shall only be administered upon the judgment of a majority of the board of managers sitting as a court, after opportunity to the accused to be heard in his defense and to be confronted with his accusers. That said judgment shall determine the character of the punishment to be administered, and if by paddling, the number of blows shall be stated. That the punishment shall be administered by a subordinate officer of the institution designated for that purpose by the board of managers only and who shall not be the general superintendent, and that at least two members of the board shall be present to witness each case of punishment. That the board of managers shall record in a book kept for that purpose a full and clear statement of their disposition of each case of corporal punishment brought before them. That the judgments of pun-

ishment of the board of managers be published to the inmates in general orders by the adjutant of the reformatory regiment, or in some other general and suitable manner before the punishment is inflicted.

It is further recommended that the physical condition of each inmate under charges, which may result in his corporal punishment shall be ascertained by the physician and reported to the board of managers sitting as a court, before judgment of corporal punishment is pronounced against him, and that the said physician shall be present at the time the punishment is inflicted. That at the time of punishment if by paddling, the person of the prisoner be so protected by a stout leather jacket that no unnecessary injury may be done him; that he be properly secured and not hoisted in any manner from the ground.

That the general superintendent and physician be required to join in written quarterly reports to the State Board of Charities, duly verified and made on the first days of February, May, August and November in each year, showing in detail each case of corporal punishment for the period named, and giving the date, name of inmate punished, accusation brought against him and by whom, the judgment of the managers, the nature and extent of the punishment thereafter inflicted and in whose presence.

8. The board earnestly renews the recommendations heretofore repeatedly made in its annual reports to the Legislature, and in the reports of its standing committee on reformatories against the further enlargement on any pretext whatever of the accommodations of the State Reformatory at Elmira, and as earnestly recommends the immediate establishment and organization of another reformatory for men to be located in the eastern part of the State, where it will be convenient of access from the metropolitan district of New York and Brooklyn.

The organization of such new reformatory would lessen the demands upon the present institution, and in a short time decrease the number of its inmates, which is now, and has been for a considerable time, largely in excess both of its accommodations and of proper reformatory treatment. The necessity



of associating two or three inmates in the same cell is a very serious evil of convict confinement, especially with the youthful prisoners of the reformatory. The licentiousness shown to have existed in the reformatory at Elmira, and for which the system of "doubling up" is largely responsible, is so vile as to be almost incredible of belief.

This Board is of the opinion and has long maintained that the maximum number of inmates of a reformatory should not exceed 500 or 600. The facts developed by the investigation of the special committee fully sustain the State Board in this position, yet considering that the State reformatory at Elmira has suitable accommodation for about 1,200 inmates;

The Board further recommends that it be enacted that the maximum number of convicts to be confined in the State reformatory at Elmira shall not exceed 1,000, and that if the number of prisoners confined in any State reformatory shall exceed that number at the date of the passage of the law, that no more convicts shall be sentenced to such reformatory until its prison population be reduced below said maximum.

The Board further recommends that it be enacted that no other State reformatory, either for males or females, shall be authorized to receive over five hundred (500) inmates. No such institution in the State except that at Elmira now contains, or is provided with suitable accommodations for more than three hundred and twenty-five (325) inmates.

9. The government of the State reformatory has been confided to a board of five managers, a number so small as to impose special individual obligations upon them and *quasi* executive functions.

The evidence taken by the special committee shows:

1. That the board of managers never passed any rules or regulations governing the administration of corporal punishment, notwithstanding the fact that the discipline of the institution is confided to them by Statute.

2. That in the absence of such regulations the administration of corporal punishment has been greatly abused and at times ill-judged and cruel.



3. That transfers to State prisons have been carelessly and improperly made in great numbers with little consideration for the rights of the individuals so transferred.

4. That the son of the president of the board of managers was appointed by them and is the doctor or physician of the reformatory. An appointment which should not have been made.

5. That pending the investigation by a committee of the State Board of Charities the board of managers, at the request of the Governor, suspended the general superintendent, and before the termination of the investigation, but after nearly all the evidence upon which the report of the committee was based had been received, reinstated the general superintendent, with a resolution of confidence and approval, who is now discharging the duties of his office. This action was disrespectful to the Governor of the State, and by it the managers assumed full responsibility for the past acts of the general superintendent.

In consideration of the facts above specified, the State Board of Charities holds the managers primarily and morally responsible for the various grave abuses found to exist within the reformatory, and strongly recommends their immediate removal. Failure to remove the managers would impair the future usefulness of the reformatory, and, construed as a condonation of negligence and maladministration, might be expected to produce far-reaching and unfortunate results throughout the State.

10. While the investigation by the special committee has clearly proved that the general superintendent of the State reformatory has been guilty of numerous acts of injustice, inhumanity and cruelty to the inmates of the institution confided by the board of managers to his absolute control, and that his tendency towards such injustice, inhumanity and cruelty is continually increasing.

Yet the State Board, considering that the general superintendent is the appointee of the board of managers, and responsible only to them, abstains from making any special recommendation in his case.

11. Notwithstanding the abuses which the State Board now learns with profound regret through the report of its special

committee exist below the surface within the State reformatory, and which could not have been discovered by ordinary inspection, but only brought to light by such crucial and searching special investigation upon oath as has now been made, the Board is of the opinion that wisdom was shown in its establishment and organization, and that there is much to commend in its practical operation, especially in its educational, technological and military features.

The reformatory should be preserved as such under its present State supervision, and should not become part of the prison system of the State. It should stand with the eastern reformatory now projected, and the three reformatories for women already established, intermediate between the juvenile reformatories on the one hand and the State prisons on the other.

To transform the reformatories into State prisons would be a public misfortune.

The object of the State Board in making the foregoing recommendations is to preserve the State reformatory as such and to destroy the abuses which have grown up within it.

The State Board is of the opinion that these abuses are of a comparatively recent origin in the history of the institution.

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The foregoing recommendations were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Board at its office in Albany, the 16th of March, 1894.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,  
*President.*

Attest:

CHARLES S. HOYT,  
*Secretary.*

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# CONCLUSIONS ON AN INVESTIGATION

**OF**

Certain Charges against the Managers of the State  
Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded  
Women, at Newark.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and dates.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and dates.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and dates.

# R E P O R T.

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Certain charges were made upon allegations, verified by oath, of one Thomas J. Jennings, and sent to Governor Flower, who requested that a commissioner of this board should investigate them.

Commissioner Stoddard was requested to assume the conduct of this investigation. In this he was aided very cordially by the members of the board of managers.

The charges involved irregular methods of expenditure of appropriations, dealings on the part of certain members of the board of managers with the institution, in selling to it food supplies and other articles.

The examination occupied the 13th and 14th of March, 1894, and was conducted as a public one.

The general findings and conclusions made by the commissioner are taken from the extended report.

## Conclusions.

In general, the evidence shows that two of the accused members of the board of managers have not only violated the statute (Laws of 1888, chap. 269-270) in selling sundry articles to the institution, though without pecuniary detriment to the same, but I am led to conclude that they were not ignorant of the illegality of doing so, and further believe that the cases under consideration are instances of a practice of frequent occurrence in the management of the public institutions of this State. Sound public policy demands the rigid enforcement of the provisions of chapters 269 and 270 of the Laws of 1888. In the administration of such important public trusts as are committed to the managers of institutions like the Custodial Asylum, too great care can not be exercised in avoiding even the appearance of irregularity. While it is conceded that long-continued and

valuable gratuitous personal service has been rendered in the discharge of their duties as officers of the asylum by the managers in question, yet, the transgression of the statute so extensively, and for such a period of time, even though no pecuniary injury be shown, can not be condoned.

While no errors or discrepancies appear in the books or accounts of the asylum, so far as examined in connection with the transactions in question, it is evident that a more perfect system of records and accounts should be adopted.

The necessity of this is apparent in the methods followed by the late superintendent, of purchasing supplies and filing a memorandum as the only voucher for such disbursements (folio 70) or as in the instance of borrowing coal where no record was kept of such transactions, though they were admitted to have occurred frequently. (Folios, 126, 156.)

The necessity for better and more carefully guarded methods is obvious. From the admissions of certain of the managers themselves as well as the evidence gathered from the books and vouchers included in the exhibits, it appears that it has been the custom for some members of the auditing committee, not only to sell supplies to the institution, but also to audit their own claims. Such loose and irregular methods can not escape criticism and condemnation.

Finally, of the direct charges made, those are sustained which involve the sale to the institution of certain articles by the two managers, Silas S. Pierson and Edwin K. Burnham. The other charges made are either disproved or not sustained by the evidence offered.

The irregularities on the part of the board in general, in permitting such sales and in continuing the audit of such claims is especially condemned, and points to the necessity for stricter and more careful methods.

Fully mindful that it is easier to criticise than to construct an institution and to conduct its affairs, as the managers of the Custodial Asylum have, in many respects, so well done, after a painstaking inquiry into the irregularities of which complaint has been made, I recommend action on the following suggestions:



(1) That such measures be taken as shall not only reprehend and rebuke the irregular and illegal dealings with the institution proved against the two managers, Silas S. Pierson and Edwin K. Burnham, but render such transactions impossible in the future. That notice be served by the executive not only upon the managers of the Custodial Asylum, but upon the trustees and managers of every public institution in the State, that from this date any infringement on their part of chapters 269-270 of the Laws of 1888 will be followed by their immediate removal.

(2) That such procedure be adopted as will insure the correction of irregularities in the audit of accounts and other business of the general board.

(3) The adoption of a simple, but complete, system of keeping the expense books of this and all public institutions of this State, and that all pecuniary transactions be verified by a uniform series of vouchers, duly attested by the proper parties on oath.

It is in such order only that the business of any public institution can be conducted in a manner to prevent mistakes.

Finally, recognizing the ready co-operation and aid rendered by the managers themselves in the pursuit of this investigation, the foregoing conclusions and recommendations are made to accompany the findings in fact, in the belief that they will rectify the evils shown to exist, and aid the honest intent of all parties to this investigation.

Dated at Rochester, N. Y., April 12, 1894.

E. V. STODDARD, M. D.,  
*Commissioner.*



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OFFICIAL SUPPORT  
AND  
RELIEF OF THE POOR.

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By the ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

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## Official Support and Relief of the Poor.

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The statute makes a distinction in methods of caring for the poor, so far as they are to be provided for by local officers, and at the public expense. They are to be *supported* or *relieved*. Support implies the assumption of the entire burden of maintenance; relief, the partial assumption or lightening of that burden.

The law is explicit in its provisions as to the persons who may become public beneficiaries, the manner in which they shall be provided for, and the officers who shall provide for them.

It is only the *poor* person who is blind, lame, old, sick, impotent or decrepit, or in any other way disabled or enfeebled, so as to be unable *by his work to maintain himself*, for whom the law makes provision. The word "poor," as used in this paragraph, should be construed to mean, not simply destitution of property but that extreme degree of destitution, or entire absence of means of self-support, which leaves no recourse but to the public and constitutes the condition of pauperism. And there must exist, in conjunction with this condition, such infirmities as render it impossible for the applicant to obtain the means of support from the product of his own labor. There is no provision anywhere in the law for either the support or relief of "able-bodied paupers." It seems never to have entered into the consideration of the lawmakers that such persons are worthy of relief or that it is the duty of the public to relieve them. The public beneficence, or the so-called charity of the law, is limited to cases where the two conditions of pauperism and disability, as indicated above, coexist.

In respect to the manner in which dependents shall be provided for, it is enacted that when any person shall apply for relief, it shall be the duty of the officer to whom application is made, to "inquire into the state and circumstances of the applicant," and if it shall appear from such inquiry that the applicant is a proper subject for relief and is in such indigent circumstances as

to require permanent relief and support, and can be safely removed, to cause the poor person to be removed to the county poorhouse, or other place provided for the reception of the poor, there to be provided for as his necessities may require, and until such time as it may appear to the officer in charge that he "*is able to work and maintain himself.*" But if it shall appear that the person so applying is sick, lame or otherwise disabled, so that he can not be conveniently removed to the poorhouse, or requires only temporary relief, then the officer is authorized to provide for him outside the poorhouse in such manner as the circumstances of the case shall require.

The rule is poorhouse support, to which exceptions are made to meet the cases of those unable to be removed, and those whose condition of disability is but temporary, but whether supported in the poorhouse or relieved outside, the same conditions of pauperism and disability constitute the test of public dependence.

The first of these exceptions is a necessity in any system of poor relief. The poor person whose infirmities will not admit of his safe removal to the poorhouse must be provided for wherever he may be, in such manner as his condition requires, and humanity demands, but it is clearly the intent that such "outside relief" shall continue only until such time as the dependent can safely and conveniently be removed to the poorhouse.

There would be little objection to the second exception, that in favor of the applicants whose condition of disability is but temporary, if it were, or could always be administered according to the true spirit and intent of the statute; but it is a matter of common information that it is not so administered. The fact is patent to all interested in the administration of public relief, that this exceptional form of relief has been construed to authorize an alternative to be used in the mere discretion of the relieving officers, and to extend, as they see fit, the public bounty to all persons, in any form of distress or destitution, in a manner never contemplated by the lawmakers. As before stated, the same test of pauperism and disability applies to temporary relief as to poorhouse support. The form of relief should be determined after an examination into the state and circumstances of each applicant.



The term used in the general law relating to the poor is "temporary relief," and as we interpret the law its purpose thereby is to authorize provision for the poor at their own homes, or elsewhere outside the poorhouse, only during their temporary physical disability by work to maintain themselves. This we believe to be the restricted sphere within which this form of public beneficence can be lawfully applied. But we are painfully cognizant of the fact of the existence of a system and practice widely at variance with this construction, and that local officers, either from interested motives or under the mistaken idea that they can administer "charity" from public moneys extorted of the taxpayer, pay practically no regard to the restriction and limitations of the statute and follow the dictates of their own inclination, charitable or otherwise, in the distribution of the fund. The amount that is used and wasted under the guise of temporary relief can not be even approximately estimated, as no reliable returns respecting it can be obtained. This form of relief of the poor, as it is maladministered, has been "found to be injurious and hurtful to the unfortunate and worthy poor, demoralizing in its tendencies, a prolific source of pauperism and official corruption and an unjust burden upon the public." There has been no change, except for the worse, since the report of the Board for 1879, from which the above quotation is made, and upon the firm conviction that the evil has become of such magnitude in these times as to demand effectual remedy, we recommend that in the proposed revision of the poor laws all relief, outside the poorhouse, except to persons unable to be removed thereto, be prohibited.

The unit of poor law administration in this State is the overseer of the poor. This office has come down to us from colonial times, during which it gradually superseded the church wardens and deacons in dispensing the public alms. They were chosen by the freeholders of the manor, precinct or parish of their residence, and still retain, under the State organization, the character of neighborhood officers. They are elected with other town officers at the annual town meeting, and their term of office is one year. Each town may elect one or two overseers as a majority of electors may determine.

Overseers are required to take the oath of office and furnish a bond approved by the supervisor, and both oath and bond must be filed with the town clerk.

The office of overseer of the poor is not only the oldest, but, in respect to statutory powers and duties, the most important in our system of poor law administration. For though of the lowest grade in the smallest political division of the State, the law clothes this class of officers with authority which enables them to exert a potential influence in the care of the poor and over the measure of public burdens. All applications for relief, whether of town paupers or of county paupers, must be made to an overseer. It is the overseer who is to inquire into the state and circumstances of the applicant, to decide whether or not he is a proper subject for relief, and as to the manner of providing for him. It rests with the overseer, without appeal, to admit or reject claims upon the public bounty, to send applicants to the poorhouse or to administer relief at their own homes or elsewhere, and as there is no supervision of their proceedings and practically little accountability, they exercise almost unrestricted discretion as to subjects for relief and also as to its amount and duration. The "temporary" relief which the law authorizes they may measure by any denomination in the table of time..

The overseers have power and are charged with duties respecting the placing of pauper and destitute children in orphan asylums, the binding out of poor children, indentured children, pupils in the schools for the blind, and the schools for the deaf and dumb, illegitimate children, and proceedings for orders of affiliation in such cases, the sale of liquor to habitual drunkards, proceedings to compel certain relatives to support poor persons, and proceedings to sequester property of such as abscond, and the settlement of paupers. This does not exhaust the list, but will serve to justify our estimate of the importance of the office.

The overseers of the poor had exclusive charge and oversight of the poor affairs of the State, so far as the poor were chargeable to the public, until 1824, when an act was passed authorizing counties to purchase land and erect suitable buildings for the care, accommodation and employment

of the poor. These establishments were denominated county poorhouses, and a board of officers, denominated superintendents of the county poorhouse, was created to take charge of them.

The superintendents were given exclusive charge, management, direction and superintendence of the poorhouses, authorized to provide for their support, appoint a keeper and make rules and regulations for the conduct and discipline of inmates.

The act provided for peopling the new establishments through commitments made by overseers of the poor, and the superintendents had no charge, duty or authority in respect to the poor of their respective counties, except in the poorhouse, and after they had been duly intrusted to their keeping on an order of an overseer. They could not, on their own motion, lawfully admit any one an inmate of the institution, and were given no semblance of authority to administer relief outside.

The provisions of the act of 1824 have been substantially re-enacted in the Revised Statutes. The superintendents are continued a corporation by the name of the Superintendents of the County, for which they shall be appointed and given the usual powers of a corporation for public purposes, and a special enumeration is given of the powers conferred upon the superintendents, which constitute the charter of the corporation. These are:

1. To provide suitable places for the keeping of such poor, when so directed by the supervisors of any county, where houses for that purpose have not been erected by the county; and for that purpose to rent a tenement or tenements and land not exceeding 50 acres, and to cause the poor of the county to be maintained in such places.

2. To establish and ordain prudential rules, regulations and by-laws for the government and good order of such places so provided, and of the county poorhouses, and for the employment, relief, management and government of the persons therein placed; but such rules and regulations shall not be valid until sanctioned by a majority of the judges of the County Court of such county, in writing.



3. To employ suitable persons to be keepers of such houses or places, and all necessary officers and servants, and to vest such powers in them for the government of such houses as shall be necessary, reserving to the paupers who may be placed under the care of such keepers, the right of appeal to the superintendents.

4. In the counties where a poorhouse is erected, or other place provided for the poor, to purchase the furniture, implements, and materials that shall be necessary from time to time for the maintenance of the poor therein, and their employment in labor or manufactures, and to sell and dispose of the proceeds of such labor as they shall deem expedient.

5. To prescribe the rate of allowance to be made to any person for bringing paupers to the county poorhouse or place provided for the poor, subject to such alterations as the board of supervisors may, by a general resolution, make.

6. To authorize the keepers of such houses or places so provided, to certify the amount due to any person for bringing such paupers; which amount shall be paid by the county treasurer on the production of such certificate countersigned and allowed by any two superintendents.

7. To decide any dispute that shall arise concerning the settlement of any poor person summarily upon a hearing of the parties; and for that purpose to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to administer oaths to them in the same manner, with the like power to enforce such process as is given to justices of the peace in any matter cognizable by them; their decisions shall be filed in the office of the county clerk within 30 days after they are made, and shall be conclusive and final upon all parties interested.

8. To direct the commencement of suits by any overseers of the poor who shall be entitled to prosecute for any penalties or upon any recognizances, bonds or securities taken for the indemnity of any town or of the county; and in case of the neglect of any such overseer, to commence and conduct such suits without the authority of such overseers in their names.

9. To draw, from time to time, on the county treasurer for all necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, which drafts shall be paid by them out of the moneys placed in their hands for the support of the poor.

10. To render to the board of supervisors of their county, at their annual meeting, an account of all moneys received and expended by them or under their direction, and of their proceedings.

11. To pay over all moneys remaining in their hands within 15 days after the expiration of their office, to the county treasurer or to their successors.

It should be observed that the duties prescribed in these 11 subdivisions all relate to the support of the poor at the county poorhouses, and for the determination and settlement of claims of towns in respect to the poor, giving the superintendents a general supervisory jurisdiction only over questions relating to the settlement of the poor and the respective liability of the town and county for their support. No powers of supervision or direction over the poor affairs of the county are conferred. All the power conferred is in respect to the support and maintenance of the poor *in the* county poorhouse. No authority is given to administer temporary relief or to expend money for either support or relief elsewhere than in the poorhouse or in such place as may be provided as a substitute therefor. Although special statutes have been passed affecting the method of administration in certain counties, we believe there is nothing that materially changes this rule of the general statute in respect to the test of public dependence, as to how dependents are to be provided for, and the respective powers and duties of the town and county officers who are to provide for them. While the principle on which public relief is to be extended to the poor may be wise and proper, the machinery for its application is antiquated and inadequate; in no way suited to the changed conditions of the present day. The increase of population, of wealth, travel and migration, the change in everything pertaining to the social, industrial and economic condition of the people, have wrought almost a corresponding change in the extent and character of public dependence, and the pauperism of to-day can not be successfully dealt with through the agencies existing in colonial times. It needs more intelligent treatment than the average overseer of the poor is competent to give, and a



supervision which the superintendent of the poor is not authorized to exercise. We are strongly impressed with the necessity of complete and thorough revision of our code relating to the poor, and we suggest for consideration the following points on which such revision should be made:

1. The repeal of all special laws and the adoption of one uniform system in which all the poor shall be a county charge, whenever or however supported or relieved.

2. The extension of the powers and duties of superintendents of the poor so that these officers shall exercise exclusive supervision, direction and control of the care of the poor in their respective counties.

3. The strict application of the poorhouse test and the prohibition of all temporary relief outside, except to persons who are unable to be removed.

4. The transfer to the superintendents of the poor of all the powers and duties of overseers of the poor, except that of commitment to the poorhouse.



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TABLES  
APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

TABLE No. 1 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	managers
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children .....	Syracuse .....	1851	Dr. James C. Carson .....	Oct. 8, 1884	President, Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington D. D. Secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Crouse. Treasurer, Alfred Wilkinson. President, E. K. Burnham. Secretary, E. K. Burnham. Treasurer, Mrs. Eliza C. Perkins.
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women .....	Newark .....	1878	C. W. Winespear .....	July 5, 1	President, Alexander E. Orr. Secretary, William Bradford. Treasurer, Frederick Bronson. President, Isaac Gifford, D. D. Secretary and Treasurer, M. H. Briggs.
New York House of Refuge .....	Randall's island, New York city ..	1825	Vincent M. Masten .....	June 1, 1	President, William C. Wey, M. D. Secretary, B. L. Swartwood. Treasurer, W. H. Peters.
The State Industrial School .....	Rochester .....	1849	Franklin H. Briggs .....	March	President, Harper W. Rogers. Secretary and Treasurer, W. Frank Holsapple.
New York State Reformatory .....	Elmira .....	1876	Z. R. Brockway .....	May 12, 1876	President, William B. Dye. Secretary, Sarah J. Fee. Treasurer, George Sandrock.
The House of Refuge for Women .....	Hudson .....	1887	Mrs. Sarah V. Coon .....	Nov. 1, 1887	President, H. H. Rockwell. Secretary, John F. Little. Treasurer, Frank Campbell.
Western House of Refuge for Women .....	Albion .....	1894	Mary K. Boyd .....	Sept. 4, 1893	President, Frederick Peterson, M. D. Secretary, George M. Schull. Treasurer, George S. Ewart.
* Reformatory for Women .....	Bedford, West. Co. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home .....	Bath .....	1878	Gen. W. F. Rogers .....	Oct. 6, 1887	.....
* Craig Colony for Epileptics .....	Mount Morris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Not yet opened to patients.

TABLE No. 1.

*List of the several State institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the superintendent, and the name of the officers of the board of trustees or managers.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the board of trustees or managers.
Utica State Hospital .....	Utica .....	1843	Dr. G. Alder Blumer .....	Dec. 14, 1886	President, P. V. Rogers. Secretary, George E. Dunham. Treasurer, Harry S. Patten.
Willard State Hospital .....	Willard .....	1869	Dr. Theo. H. Kellogg .....	May 2, 1893	President, S. G. Hadley. Secretary, A. S. Stothoff.
Hudson River State Hospital .....	Poughkeepsie .....	1871	Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim .....	May 1, 1893	Treasurer, James B. Thomas. President, Amasa J. Parker.
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.	Middletown .....	1871	Dr. S. H. Talcott .....	April 13, 1877	Secretary and Treasurer, Allison Butts. President, Grinnell Burt.
Buffalo State Hospital .....	Buffalo .....	1880	Dr. Arthur W. Hurd .....	Nov. 13, 1894	Secretary, M. D. Stivers. Treasurer, Cornelius Macardell. President, John Cronyn, M. D.
Binghamton State Hospital .....	Binghamton .....	1881	Dr. Charles G. Wagner .....	Feb. 8, 1892	Secretary and Treasurer, Elias S. Hawley. President, T. R. Morgan.
St. Lawrence State Hospital .....	Ogdensburg .....	1890	Dr. P. M. Wise .....	Feb. 1, 1890	Secretary, H. G. Rogers. Treasurer, John Rankin.
Rochester State Hospital .....	Rochester .....	1891	Dr. E. H. Howard .....	July 1, 1891	President, Hon. George Hall. Secretary, George F. Darrow. Treasurer, James M. Wells.
*Collins Farm State Homoeopathic Hospital .....	Collins, Erie Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	President, Frederick Cook. Secretary, Dr. E. H. Howard. Treasurer, F. P. Allen.
New York Institution for the Blind .....	New York city .....	1892	William B. Walt .....	Oct. 1, 1893	President, William Tod Helmuth, M.D. Secretary, Dr. Couch. Treasurer, S. Lewis Soule.
New York State Institution for the Blind.	Batavia .....	1893	Frederick E. Place .....	Sept. 8, 1893	President, John T. Irving. Secretary, Frederick A. Schermerhorn. Treasurer, William Whitewright.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	New York city .....	1818	Enoch Heary Currier, M. A., Principal .....	Jan. 1, 1893	President, D. J. Bissell. Secretary, L. C. McIntyre. Treasurer, Arthur Ferris.
					President, E. L. Fancher, LL. D. Secretary, Thatcher M. Adams. Treasurer, George A. Robbins.



TABLE No. 3.  
Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State institutions at the close of the fiscal year  
in 1894.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.			
	LAND.		Buildings.	Total real estate.
	Number of acres.	Value.		
Utica State Hospital.....	225	\$7,000 00	\$872,000 00	\$879,000 00
Willard State Hospital.....	1,107	117,469 00	1,825,824 85	1,943,293 85
Hudson River State Hospital.....	704	122,273 00	1,921,384 2	2,043,657 12
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	181	51,106 18	1,080,540 00	1,131,646 18
Buffalo State Hospital.....	183	91,500 00	1,483,183 80	1,574,683 80
Binghamton State Hospital.....	1,057	64,000 00	666,000 00	730,000 00
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	933	106,000 00	1,275,000 00	2,075,000 00
Rochester State Hospital.....	35	21,000 00	229,127 77	250,127 77
Collins Farm State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	500	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00
New York Institution for the Blind.....	30	157,000 00	294,050 58	351,050 58
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	66	40,000 00	338,611 00	378,611 00
Syracuse State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	23	86,000 00	410,000 00	496,000 00
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	274	66,213 00	3,3,613 50	419,826 50
New York House of Refuge.....	40	9,450 00	125,825 00	135,275 00
The State Industrial School.....	37	25,000 00	500,000 00	525,000 00
New York State Reformatory.....	42	4,200 00	472,008 12	476,208 12
The House of Refuge for Women.....	279	28,905 23	1,488,554 73	*1,488,554 73
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	164	11,850 00	338,307 80	350,157 80
Reformatory for Women.....	97	.....	119,642 25	131,492 25
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	300	21,600 00	573,150 00	594,750 00
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	1,850	.....	115,000 00	*115,000 00
Total.....	8,200	\$1,087,656 41	\$14,257,799 72	\$15,345,456 13

\* Includes land.

TABLE No. 2.

*Showing the capacity and cost of the several State institutions.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Cost of buildings.
Utica State Hospital.....	985	\$872,500 00
Willard State Hospital .....	2,100	1,323,824 85
Hudson River State Hospital.....	1,400	1,021,324 12
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	1,000	1,086,540 00
Buffalo State Hospital.....	550	1,463,183 90
Binghamton State Hospital.....	1,187	666,000 00
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	1,090	1,975,060 00
Rochester State Hospital.....	400	229,127 77
Collins Farm State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	.....	50,000 00
New York Institution for the Blind.....	250	224,256 58
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	150	338,611 00
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	500	410,000 00
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	540	353,613 50
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	350	125,825 00
New York House of Refuge .....	1,000	500,000 00
The State Industrial School.....	900	472,608 12
New York State Reformatory .....	1,575	*1,488,564 73
The House of Refuge for Women .....	500	228,307 90
Western House of Refuge for Women .....	110	119,643 25
Reformatory for Women.....	.....	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home .....	1,200	273,120 00
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	300	*115,000 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,897</b>	<b>\$14,257,799 72</b>

\* Includes value of land.

TABLE No. 4.  
Showing the receipts of the State institutions for the year 1894.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand at the commencement of the year.	FROM THE STATE.					Total from the State.
		For salaries of officers.	From special appropriations.	From deficiency appropriations.	From unexpended appropriations of former years.	From the general appropriation.	
Utica State Hospital.....	.....	\$17,305 14	\$16,830 64	.....	.....	\$198,042 21	\$19,076 99
Watford State Hospital.....	\$6,940 34	.....	39,970 82	.....	.....	287,309 64	317,370 46
Hudson River State Hospital.....	16,159 70	16,795 70	36,527 61	.....	\$18,340 56	246,675 01	308,038 18
Middletown State Hospital.....	23,804 33	16,560 00	23,882 47	\$9,488 95	.....	16,375 68	152,054 10
Buffalo State Hospital.....	17,435 53	.....	180,600 27	.....	.....	117,429 42	307,923 70
Binghamton State Hospital.....	46,843 84	16,403 75	136,319 26	.....	.....	190,877 57	382,160 88
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	94,813 67	14,166 66	319,407 56	.....	.....	182,601 71	536,175 93
Rochester State Hospital.....	23,760 00	.....	77,938 74	693 71	.....	95,027 69	173,647 14
Collins Farm State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....	14,077 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,590 78	42,590 78
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	6,384 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000 01	40,000 01
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	10,908 18	.....	30,683 21	.....	.....	54,238 38	54,238 38
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,000 00	101,653 21
New York House of Refuge.....	4,505 00	.....	15,739 62	.....	50,600 00	45,000 00	45,000 00
The State Industrial School.....	4,443 19	.....	37,817 53	.....	1,654 53	100,000 00	135,739 62
New York State Reformatory.....	30,519 43	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	200,000 00	199,372 16
The House of Refuge for Women.....	4,846 17	.....	35,365 73	.....	.....	75,000 00	293,000 00
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	677 45	.....	.....	.....	2,142 16	20,000 00	110,365 73
Reformatory for women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	23,142 35
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	17,632 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000 00	150,000 00
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$298,740 23	\$50,071 35	\$580,800 56	\$9,938 66	\$42,046 74	\$2,881,622 10	\$3,323,419 31

\*As reported.



TABLE NO. 4 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	From sales of farm and garden produce.	From labor of inmates.	From cities, counties and towns.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand at beginning of year.
Utica State Hospital.....	\$2,469 75	.....	\$57,083 42	\$24,503 30	.....	.....	\$5,222 87	\$361,355 03
Willard State Hospital.....	847 00	.....	.....	12,045 08	\$244 49	.....	4,512 87	341,509 74
Hudson River State Hospital.....	258 14	.....	10,330 59	18,355 45	.....	.....	1,081 80	355,152 75
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	1,271 27	.....	.....	80,890 72	.....	.....	27,932 48	479,572 90
Buffalo State Hospital.....	1,265 65	.....	11,143 36	15,101 30	435 52	.....	1,335 11	353,547 08
Binghamton State Hospital.....	253 39	.....	.....	6,714 77	.....	.....	1,431 83	276,533 41
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	809 80	.....	.....	4,389 00	141 14	.....	28 33	556,356 87
Rochester State Hospital.....	1,619 32	.....	.....	4,484 87	.....	.....	639 67	204,041 06
Collins Farm State Homeopathic Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	.....	.....	6,044 02	.....	8,930 23	.....	61,800 91	133,442 58
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	\$358 72	2,356 09	.....	207 38	.....	155 09	49,403 44
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	.....	.....	37,922 39	1,159 75	.....	\$78 77	4,592 76	97,082 05
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	404 36	141 40	13,140 00	4,724 43	159 16	.....	267 78	131,516 43
New York House of Refuge.....	267 89	.....	243 45	.....	.....	.....	27 13	45,537 97
The State Industrial School.....	2 46	.....	.....	.....	130 02	.....	490 56	148,169 92
New York State Reformatory.....	.....	32,109 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204,307 37
The House of Refuge for Women.....	232 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274,629 98
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	117 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,191 68
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,937 19
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,723 10	176,255 45
Total.....	\$8,325 35	\$32,697 32	\$138,371 02	\$172,308 57	\$10,227 94	\$78 77	\$118,975 98	\$4,033,103 49

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the expenditures of the State institutions for the year 1894, the average number of inmates and the weekly cost of support.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries of officers, wages and labor.	Provisions and supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Furniture, beds and bedding.	Transportation and traveling expenses.	Ordinary repairs.
Utica State Hospital.....	\$22,307 96	\$35,832 87	\$5,495 22	\$14,437 51	\$3,373 15	\$5,918 15	\$1,429 19	\$54,540 19
Willard State Hospital.....	125,059 20	162,639 09	30,016 56	25,422 57	3,309 57	4,992 94	3,639 81	5,005 52
Hudson River State Hospital.....	115,054 51	85,385 43	15,812 61	38,498 94	3,382 45	7,798 22	4,505 63	6,119 53
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	56,199 09	74,775 23	3,397 83	16,884 92	1,074 40	2,311 73	923 18	2,763 63
Buffalo State Hospital.....	56,779 46	41,037 25	3,656 36	7,970 74	1,540 58	3,360 39	1,239 02	2,548 32
Wingham State Hospital.....	93,571 93	63,454 56	11,101 45	21,100 53	2,300 62	4,365 34	1,361 87	5,090 09
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	76,932 41	25,775 65	13,698 18	32,394 25	2,013 71	6,734 64	4,356 17	5,054 07
Rochester State Hospital.....	40,392 06	31,396 60	8,485 19	7,389 45	550 14	1,877 77	364 95	1,832 27
Collins Farm State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	36,768 33	14,705 10	4,640 82	6,105 23	117 80	1,910 01	297 24	4,122 25
New York Institution for the Blind.....	18,418 67	10,022 74	1,867 72	1,911 99	213 49	776 07	325 72	1,216 00
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	37,679 89	30,091 69	9,538 92	7,025 13	1,275 98	3,864 28	411 44	2,293 15
By Children.....	29,657 74	24,156 73	8,578 91	10,064 74	937 34	3,583 88	310 67	8,038 30
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	14,322 86	14,710 65	2,504 17	4,793 41	443 77	576 57	170 89	4,331 63
New York House of Refuge.....	45,390 83	15,919 59	10,460 70	12,788 63	493 66	4,511 63	700 18	2,041 03
The State Industrial School.....	58,646 04	39,512 95	14,317 44	16,019 64	2,146 29	7,489 43	2,054 91	19,041 40
New York State Reformatory.....	39,219 79	45,005 98	*6,704 73	24,958 74	911 84	7,849 33	15,223 40	6,000 10
The House of Refuge for Women.....	23,642 03	13,181 78	3,072 45	8,341 15	1,649 13	4,341 15	2,033 09	1,707 44
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	6,097 14	1,845 35	1,670 38	2,113 50	443 97	1,368 21	275 05	.....
Reformatory for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	44,723 26	53,329 58	13,183 02	15,706 58	6,800 30	3,070 09	8,003 43	6,478 66
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$1,031,362 58	\$773,910 77	\$177,382 60	\$273,703 73	\$33,437 84	\$69,383 93	\$54,636 94	\$139,007 06

\* Includes bedding.

† Of prisoners.



TABLE No. 5 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of trustees or managers	All other ordinary expenses.	Total ordinary expenditures.	Buildings and improvements.	Extraordinary repairs.	All other extraordinary expenses.	Total extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand at the close of the year.
Utica State Hospital.....	.....	\$17,211 09	\$948,516 73	\$4,985 76	.....	.....	\$4,985 76	\$953,502 49	\$7,852 54
Willard State Hospital.....	\$333 04	10,043 83	300,721 13	39,280 93	\$1,423 79	.....	36,704 72	336,125 85	4,533 89
Hudson River State Hospital.....	.....	15,601 25	293,178 48	30,184 43	18,310 15	2,273 78	50,768 36	343,946 84	11,305 91
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	.....	12,121 57	300,361 58	.....	62,032 48	.....	62,032 48	362,401 06	17,471 84
Buffalo State Hospital.....	105 17	8,541 44	127,438 70	212,889 79	.....	762 13	213,651 92	341,081 68	12,465 40
Binghamton State Hospital.....	.....	10,737 87	312,874 51	11,467 34	5,704 23	27,830 80	44,962 36	357,836 87	18,966 54
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	.....	12,013 10	208,879 21	319,510 21	.....	24,754 16	344,264 37	553,143 58	3,213 29
Rochester State Hospital.....	25 00	7,418 33	100,752 76	58,876 01	.....	43,316 29	102,192 30	202,945 06	1,090 00
Colliers Farm State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....	.....	6,394 20	63,650 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	123,665 29	9,747 29
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	1,254 08	8,372 86	44,409 34	11,608 42	.....	.....	11,608 42	46,017 76	3,445 68
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	14,901 57	97,933 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,932 05	.....
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	.....	7,927 67	93,295 04	.....	20,683 21	.....	20,683 21	113,978 25	17,540 17
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	.....	1,959 12	43,717 57	.....	1,787 73	.....	1,787 73	45,505 30	32 67
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	13,296 55	116,118 40	15,739 62	.....	5,855 81	25,595 02	142,003 42	6,105 80
The State Industrial School.....	.....	7,327 46	154,152 54	19,372 16	4,319 56	20,000 00	39,372 16	193,524 70	10,782 67
New York State Reformatory.....	.....	75,153 62	233,777 68	30,584 19	.....	.....	30,584 19	264,361 87	238,390 71
The House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	6,106 05	64,406 28	24,374 77	1,969 01	2,584 58	38,088 36	102,444 59	17,747 09
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	1,527 17	15,460 05	2,142 25	2,473 96	.....	4,616 21	20,076 26	2,860 93
Reformatory for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	906 41	13,524 17	158,969 27	.....	8,306 32	9,069 29	17,377 61	176,346 88	8 57
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$2,904 57	\$351,070 32	\$2,778,062 31	\$771,006 88	\$129,025 46	\$190,015 15	\$1,099,047 49	\$3,877,700 80	\$53,516 39

\* Of this sum \$54,998.60 was for investments.

† For improvements to buildings and sewage.

‡ As reported.



TABLE No. 5 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	RECAPITULATION.			Average number of inmates.	Average weekly cost of support.
	Ordinary expenditures.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.		
Ulton State Hospital.....	\$213,516 73	\$1,985 76	\$215,502 49	978	\$4 84
Willard State Hospital.....	200,721 13	26,304 72	227,025 85	2,165	4 67
Middleton State Hospital.....	208,173 48	50,708 39	258,881 87	1,354	4 15
Midwestern State Homeopathic Hospital.....	200,361 48	62,039 48	262,401 96	1,031	3 77
Buffalo State Hospital.....	177,493 56	23,642 92	201,136 48	1,632	3 59
Blighamton State Hospital.....	212,874 51	44,992 30	257,866 81	1,944	3 39
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	208,819 51	34,364 37	243,183 88	1,943	4 30
Rochester State Hospital.....	100,752 76	102,192 80	202,945 56	439	4 52
Collins Farm State Homeopathic Hospital.....	63,050 86	60,044 31	123,095 17	562	5 07
New York Institution for the Blind.....	44,469 84	1,608 43	46,078 27	126	4 82
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	97,982 03	.....	97,982 03	353	4 82
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	93,245 04	30,653 91	123,898 95	597	4 82
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	43,717 57	1,787 73	45,505 30	358	4 82
New York House of Refuge.....	116,118 40	25,765 02	141,883 42	768	4 82
The State Industrial School.....	154,152 54	32,372 16	186,524 70	753	4 82
New York State Reformatory.....	233,777 58	30,584 19	264,361 77	1,323	3 35
The House of Refuge for Women.....	64,460 53	38,038 86	102,499 39	324	\$1 85
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	16,460 05	4,616 21	21,076 26	1	.....
Reformatory for Women.....	158,969 27	17,277 61	176,246 88	1,015	3 86
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$2,778,662 31	\$1,099,047 49	\$3,877,709 80	.....	.....

\* Deduct \$17,473 97 for contracts entered into the preceding year, etc., from \$34,540 19 ordinary repairs, and the per capita would be \$3 91.  
 † On ordinary expenditures.  
 ‡ Less clothing, including clothing, \$3 46.  
 § Based on cost of provisions and supplies, clothing, fuel and lights, medicines and medical supplies, and professional attendance, furniture, beds and bedding, and money paid other institutions for board of inmates.  
 ¶ Opened January 1, 1894.

TABLE No. 6.  
*Outstanding indebtedness of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1894.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Due for salaries of officers.	Due for wages and labor.	Bills unpaid.	Money borrowed.	Other indebtedness.	Total liabilities.
Utica State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willard State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collins Farm State Homeopathic Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	\$2,140 58	.....	\$9,576 43	.....	.....	\$6,016 95
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	.....	.....	\$78 77	\$75,618 34	75,697 11
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	.....	\$1,789 50	.....	.....	.....	8,573 52
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	2,966 18	.....	4,517 84	.....	.....	.....
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The State Industrial School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Reformatory.....	4,000 00	.....	12,744 52	.....	.....	12,744 52
The House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	.....	11,391 75	.....	5,531 10	21,145 76
Reformatory for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	.....	.....	3,799 61	.....	.....	3,799 61
Total.....	\$8,406 71	\$1,789 50	\$39,320 14	\$414 68	\$81,139 44	\$127,980 47

\* Borrowed to meet past deficits.

+ Prisoners deposits.

TABLE No. 7.  
Assets of State Institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS	Balance in cash.	Due from counties, cities and towns.	Due from Individuals.	Due from sale of manu- factures.	Due from all other sources.	Total assets.
Utica State Hospital.....	\$7,853 54	\$934 60	\$0,931 68	.....	\$11,972 67	\$27,691 40
Willard State Hospital.....	4,583 80	.....	7,839 10	.....	.....	12,412 90
Hudson River State Hospital.....	11,205 91	3,157 47	1,948 14	.....	.....	16,371 52
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	17,471 84	.....	6,740 00	.....	.....	24,211 84
Buffalo State Hospital.....	13,465 40	121 79	3,678 33	.....	.....	16,265 52
Binghamton State Hospital.....	18,966 54	48 75	2,487 70	.....	.....	21,502 99
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	3,213 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,213 29
Rochester State Hospital.....	1,098 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,098 00
Collins Farm State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....	9,477 29	3,857 30	.....	\$498 00	13,710 90	27,843 39
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	3,415 63	2,833 65	.....	.....	.....	6,379 33
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	17,540 17	750 00	1,331 00	42 72	.....	19,663 89
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 67
New York House of Refuge.....	6,105 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,105 80
The State Industrial School.....	10,782 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,782 67
New York State Reformatory.....	88,400 71	\$2,404 00	.....	39,697 02	1,769 70	89,161 43
The House of Refuge for Women.....	17,747 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,747 03
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	2,500 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500 93
Reformatory for Women.....	8 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 57
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangetown Colony for Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$188,316 99	\$ 4,217 26	\$30,923 93	\$40,137 74	\$37,453 27	\$296,951 21

\* From U. S. government.



TABLE No. 6.  
*Outstanding indebtedness of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1894.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Due for salaries of officers.	Due for wages and labor.	Bills unpaid.	Money borrowed.	Other indebtedness.	Total liabilities.
Utica State Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willard State Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River State Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo State Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton State Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence State Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester State Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collins Farm State Homoeopathic Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Blind .....	\$2,140 53	.....	\$3,576 43	.....	.....	\$5,016 96
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children .....	.....	\$1,789 50	.....	\$78 77	*\$75,618 34	75,697 11
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women .....	2,966 18	.....	4,517 84	.....	.....	8,573 52
New York House of Refuge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The State Industrial School .....	.....	.....	12,744 52	.....	.....	12,744 52
New York State Reformatory .....	4,000 00	.....	11,321 73	4335 91	5,321 10	21,148 76
The House of Refuge for Women .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western House of Refuge for Women .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reformatory for Women .....	.....	.....	3,799 61	.....	.....	.....
New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Craig Colony for Epileptics .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$8,406 71</b>	<b>\$1,789 50</b>	<b>\$36,320 14</b>	<b>\$414 68</b>	<b>\$81,139 44</b>	<b>\$127,980 47</b>

\* Borrowed to meet past deficits.

† Prisoners deposits.

TABLE NO. 8—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING Nov. 1, 1894.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany.....	273		18	33	106	74	180
Allegany.....	20	4	1	10	28	27	55
Broome.....	122	1	4	22	30	81	111
Cattaraugus.....	112		6	6	41	23	64
Cayuga.....	346		1	14	52	30	82
Chautauque.....	66	5		14	68	44	112
Chemung.....	210			9	67	24	91
Chemango.....	59			12	46	19	65
Clinton.....	412	1		8	54	21	75
Columbia.....	862			29	82	49	131
Cortland.....	14		1	8	35	25	60
Delaware.....	51	2		9	21	15	36
Dutchess.....	79		3	21	72	24	96
Erie.....	3,681		120	200	506	190	696
Essex.....	63		3	9	29	24	53
Franklin.....	87	6		7	22	24	46
Fulton.....	21			9	23	17	40
Genesee.....	37			10	51	18	69
Greene.....	138		1		30	27	57
Hamilton.....							
Herkimer.....	394			13	61	29	90
Jefferson.....	64		16	8	63	52	115
Lewis.....	9		3	5	26	12	38
Livingston.....	211		3	8	55	22	77
Madison.....	91	2	6	14	74	33	107
Monroe.....	762	1	23	89	242	120	362
Montgomery.....	11			6	28	31	59
Niagara.....	519	4		23	69	31	100
Oneida.....	159	4	25	47	196	106	302
Onondaga.....	135		23	41	107	63	170
Ontario.....	469		4	14	43	22	65
Orange.....	119		24	21	134	35	169
Orleans.....	22		7	14	47	21	68
Oswego.....	26			14	42	25	67
Otsego.....	48		5	9	48	18	66
Putnam.....	57			4	48	9	57
Queens.....	781		22	17	120	21	141
Rensselaer.....	315			54	204	91	295
Richmond.....	188		3	17	71	53	124
Rockland.....	62			16	63	25	88
St. Lawrence.....	40	1	4	18	62	50	112
Saratoga.....	656	1	5	20	83	29	112
Schenectady.....	79			9	54	15	69
Schoharie.....	22			4	17	14	31
Schuyler.....							
Seneca.....	336			5	43	5	48
Steuben.....	284	2	11	8	61	18	79
Suffolk.....	167		5	15	96	64	160
Sullivan.....	10			7	37	24	61
Tioga.....	39			9	16	26	42
Tompkins.....	212			4	47	15	62
Ulster.....	21			18	96	26	122
Warren.....	24		10		40	18	58
Washington.....	160	1	3	6	30	37	67
Wayne.....	31		26	13	55	37	92
Westchester.....	318		52	63	179	63	242
Wyoming.....	14		5	4	30	17	47
Yates.....	23		1	4	28	10	38
Total.....	13,530	35	447	1,070	4,099	2,064	6,163

TABLE No. 9.

*Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the county poorhouses October 31, 1894.*

COUNTIES.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Epileptics.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16.
Albany	12	1	1	4		
Allegany	9	3	2	4		
Broome	15	1	1	8	3	8
Cattaraugus	5		3			
Cayuga	12	3		2	3	
Chautauqua	4	4		5	1	
Chemung	5	3	1	3		
Chenango	4	2		3	2	
Clinton	19	6		2		
Columbia	12	2		4	4	
Cortland		3	1		1	1
Delaware	9	4		1		
Dutchess	1			1	1	6
Erie	5	5		10	11	15
Essex	11	1		1	1	
Franklin	4	3	1	1	3	1
Fulton	3	1			1	3
Genesee	3					
Greene	3	2	1	2	1	
Herkimer	2	2	2	7	1	3
Jefferson	2	4	2	1	1	
Lewis			1	1		
Livingston	3	2	1	10		
Madison	2	2	2	3	3	
Monroe	7	5		12	9	2
Montgomery	9	5	1	6		
Niagara	2	1	1		1	
Onondaga	11	5		6	1	
Ontario	19	2	2	9	2	
Oran	1	1				
Orange	2	1		1	4	
Orleans	9	3		4		
Oswego	3		2	3	2	
Otsego	1	3			2	
Putnam	3	4		1		
Queens		2			2	
Rensselaer		10		3	4	
Richmond	3	4		3	2	2
Rockland	6	3				
St. Lawrence	20	4	2	8	2	
Saratoga	11	1				
Schenectady	2					
Schoharie	2	2		4		1
Seneca	2			1		
Steuben	8	8		3		
Suffolk	3	5	4	6	9	
Sullivan	9	2	1	3	1	1
Tioga	2		1	1		
Tompkins			1		1	
Ulster	4	3	2	3		
Warren	2	5				
Washington	1	2		5	3	1
Wayne	3	1	1	2		
Westchester	2	5		5	11	
Wyoming	1	2		1	1	1
Yates	3			2		
Total	272	138	88	135	94	40



TABLE No. 8—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING Nov. 1, 1894.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany.....	273		18	23	106	74	180
Allegany.....	30	4	1	10	38	27	65
Broome.....	122	1	1	23	30	81	111
Cattaraugus.....	112		4	6	41	23	64
Cayuga.....	248		6	14	52	30	82
Chautauqua.....	66	5	1	14	68	44	112
Chemung.....	210			9	67	34	91
Chenango.....	59			13	46	19	65
Clinton.....	412	1		8	54	21	75
Columbia.....	862			26	81	49	131
Cortland.....	14		1	8	35	25	60
Delaware.....	51	2		9	21	15	36
Dutchess.....	79		3	21	72	34	106
Erie.....	3,681		120	200	506	190	696
Essex.....	63		2	9	29	24	53
Franklin.....	87	6		7	32	24	56
Fulton.....	31			9	33	17	50
Genesee.....	37			10	51	18	69
Greene.....	188		1		30	27	57
Hamilton.....							
Herkimer.....	394			13	61	26	87
Jefferson.....	64		16	8	63	53	115
Lewis.....	9		3	5	26	12	38
Livingston.....	211		3	8	55	22	77
Madison.....	91	2	3	14	74	33	107
Monroe.....	762	1	23	39	242	130	372
Montgomery.....	11		6	6	26	31	57
Niagara.....	519	4		23	69	31	100
Oneida.....	152	4	25	47	126	105	231
Onondaga.....	125		23	41	107	63	170
Ontario.....	469		4	14	43	23	66
Orange.....	119		24	21	134	35	169
Orleans.....	32		7	14	47	21	68
Oswego.....	26			14	42	25	67
Otsego.....	48		5	9	48	28	76
Putnam.....	87			4	48	9	57
Queens.....	781		22	17	120	21	141
Rensselaer.....	315			14	204	91	295
Richmond.....	188		3	17	71	53	124
Rockland.....	62			15	63	25	88
St. Lawrence.....	40	1	4	18	62	50	112
Saratoga.....	656	1	5	20	83	39	122
Schenectady.....	79			9	54	15	69
Schoharie.....	22			4	17	14	31
Schuyler.....							
Seneca.....	336			5	43	5	48
Steuben.....	284	2	11	8	61	18	80
Suffolk.....	167		5	15	96	64	160
Sullivan.....	10			7	37	24	61
Tioga.....	29			9	16	26	42
Tompkins.....	212			4	47	15	62
Ulster.....	21			18	96	26	122
Warren.....	24		10		40	18	58
Washington.....	160	1	3	6	30	37	67
Wayne.....	39		29	13	55	37	92
Westchester.....	318		52	63	179	65	244
Wyoming.....	14		5	4	30	27	57
Yates.....	23		1	4	28	10	38
Total.....	13,530	35	447	1,070	4,099	2,064	6,163

TABLE No. 11.

*Amount expended for support and relief during the year.*

COUNTIES.	In connection with the poorhouses.	For outdoor relief.	Total.
Albany .....	\$29,375 77	\$28,500 00	\$57,875 77
Alegany .....	4,563 32	6,226 55	10,789 87
Broome .....	8,168 67	18,440 51	26,609 18
Cattaraugus .....	7,992 80	10,640 28	18,633 08
Cayuga .....	6,041 28	27,750 90	33,792 18
Chautauqua .....	7,195 73	22,707 25	29,902 98
Chemung .....	6,856 22	.....	6,856 22
Chemung .....	11,443 06	8,510 22	19,953 28
Clinton .....	14,972 25	6,779 17	21,751 42
Columbia .....	12,936 90	470 25	13,407 15
Cortland .....	4,097 90	4,406 15	8,504 05
Delaware .....	7,600 73	223 50	7,824 23
Dutchess .....	10,888 58	942 49	11,831 07
Erie .....	115,241 29	88,963 51	204,204 80
Essex .....	3,170 05	2,010 91	5,180 96
Franklin .....	3,492 29	8,334 17	11,826 46
Fulton .....	5,589 03	18,324 41	23,913 44
Genesee .....	6,799 54	12,376 42	19,175 96
Greene .....	9,429 29	1,301 20	10,730 49
Herkimer .....	9,664 86	7,000 00	16,664 86
Jefferson .....	6,654 47	22,000 00	28,654 47
Lewis .....	4,094 9	2,044 65	6,139 65
Livingston .....	8,515 31	5,482 97	13,998 28
Madison .....	7,579 10	7,052 93	14,632 03
Monroe .....	25,703 25	70,869 11	96,572 36
Montgomery .....	6,280 00	37,149 14	43,429 14
Niagara .....	12,977 34	.....	12,977 34
Oneida .....	51,664 11	28,240 57	79,904 68
Onondaga .....	15,099 9	7,371 20	22,471 19
Ontario .....	9,111 62	19,152 49	28,264 11
Orange .....	16,104 40	3,684 98	19,789 38
Orleans .....	8,736 00	6,411 25	15,147 25
Oswego .....	6,775 00	12,306 42	19,081 42
Otsego .....	9,990 22	3,742 14	13,732 36
Potsdam .....	6,607 67	.....	6,607 67
Queens .....	18,789 43	2,530 49	21,319 92
Rensselaer .....	21,649 21	4,066 22	25,715 43
Richmond .....	15,621 00	2,741 00	18,362 00
Roceland .....	7,216 9	8,065 81	15,282 72
St. Lawrence .....	11,926 38	13,390 88	25,317 26
Saratoga .....	11,665 43	.....	11,665 43
Schenectady .....	8,798 27	4,055 72	12,854 00
Schoharie .....	3,484 00	2,675 00	6,159 00
Schoharie .....	3,488 88	9,480 34	12,969 22
Steuben .....	8,983 30	.....	8,983 30
Suffolk .....	14,151 63	18,783 16	32,934 79
Sullivan .....	8,440 19	2,379 43	10,819 62
Tioga .....	2,440 19	15,679 09	18,119 28
Tompkins .....	2,952 72	10,325 19	13,277 91
Ulster .....	19,967 50	.....	19,967 50
Warren .....	6,001 80	8,726 97	14,728 77
Washington .....	1,019 19	.....	1,019 19
Wayne .....	12,459 69	6,927 29	19,386 98
Westchester .....	18,422 51	1,839 35	20,261 86
Wyoming .....	8,682 95	563 9	9,246 94
Yates .....	3,945 04	7,613 46	11,558 50
Total .....	\$693,403 73	\$619,181 63	\$1,312,585 36

\* Includes maintenance of inmates of Rome Temporary State Hospital and Rome State Custodial Asylum by contract with the State.

† Of this sum \$2,765.48 was given to soldiers, sailors and marines.

TABLE No. 12.

*Showing the estimated value of poorhouse establishments, of the products of the farms, of the labor of paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.*

COUNTIES.	Number of acres of land attached to the poorhouse.	Estimated value of poorhouse establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farms.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum expended for each pauper including salaries, medicines and medical attendance.	Weekly expense of each person.
Albany.....	107	\$150,000 00	\$1,400 00	\$1,000 00	\$150 50	\$2 96
Allegany.....	363	38,000 00	3,000 00	315 00	61 62	1 12
Broome.....	130	42,500 00	3,700 00	.....	66 56	1 23
Cattaraugus.....	200	75,000 00	3,500 00	500 00	66 85	1 23
Cayuga.....	96	30,000 00	1,255 00	300 00	69 80	1 24
Chautauqua.....	338	97,208 00	3,887 50	2,000 00	54 60	1 04
Chemung.....	180	35,000 00	2,078 27	400 00	65 08	1 25
Chenango.....	175	22,000 00	2,700 00	.....	67 67	1 25
Clinton.....	87	40,000 00	1,200 00	.....	126 96	2 25
Columbia.....	204	43,000 00	1,700 25	.....	91 20	1 62
Cortland.....	118	31,000 00	2,066 00	.....	67 60	1 25
Delaware.....	210	16,000 00	2,014 00	300 00	48 36	1 04
Dutchess.....	103	15,000 00	1,050 00	600 00	102 96	1 85
Erie.....	154	576,791 67	10,179 00	20,274 00	173 25	3 25
Essex.....	165	30,000 00	1,500 00	.....	52 00	1 00
Franklin.....	110	20,000 00	2,419 35	.....	54 50	1 04
Fulton.....	100	9,000 00	1,234 75	100 00	69 98	1 25
Genesee.....	200	25,000 00	3,194 00	1,200 00	54 75	1 05
Greene.....	178	27,500 00	2,650 00	600 00	153 40	2 86
Herkimer.....	65	30,000 00	1,465 00	250 00	94 64	1 82
Jefferson.....	150	35,000 00	1,800 00	300 00	58 40	1 12
Lewis.....	59	25,000 00	1,650 19	100 00	49 80	1 04
Livingston.....	151	57,000 00	3,710 20	600 00	96 00	1 82
Madison.....	165	42,000 00	4,268 68	300 00	63 69	1 25
Monroe.....	62	130,000 00	3,138 50	1,200 00	63 83	1 25
Montgomery.....	160	25,000 00	1,800 00	100 00	.....	.....
Niagara.....	130	10,000 00	1,638 00	300 00	121 16	2 23
Oneida.....	4	.....	10,286 21	3,850 00	88 55	1 71
Onondaga.....	95	75,000 00	3,603 26	480 00	63 32	1 25
Ontario.....	212	52,000 00	3,500 00	550 00	55 48	1 07
Orange.....	163	75,000 00	.....	300 00	73 27	1 47
Orleans.....	133	31,370 00	2,138 00	100 00	86 00	1 65
Oswego.....	65	30,000 00	1,389 00	50 00	82 68	1 59
Otsego.....	225	35,000 00	3,367 31	500 00	72 31	1 29
Putnam.....	200	20,000 00	1,500 00	.....	104 00	2 00
Queens.....	500	100,000 00	3,700 00	2,000 00	139 10	2 56
Rensselaer.....	146	130,000 00	2,000 00	400 00	106 32	2 04
Richmond.....	98	25,000 00	3,800 00	900 00	80 41	1 54
Rockland.....	48	25,000 00	2,191 51	360 00	56 03	1 07
St. Lawrence.....	335	94,000 00	4,000 00	700 00	88 92	1 71
Saratoga.....	120	35,000 00	1,500 00	200 00	68 70	1 25
Schenectady.....	25	25,000 00	300 00	.....	84 78	1 65
Schoharie.....	60	10,000 00	1,084 30	100 00	116 80	2 24
Seneca.....	126	15,000 00	1,800 00	300 00	69 62	1 34
Steuben.....	239	30,000 00	2,347 00	375 00	81 29	1 56
Suffolk.....	600	76,000 00	5,000 00	600 00	78 81	1 51
Sullivan.....	100	18,000 00	1,500 00	100 00	57 72	1 11
Tioga.....	102	15,000 00	1,101 25	700 00	58 76	1 13
Tompkins.....	100	30,000 00	500 00	100 00	64 48	1 24
Ulster.....	187	40,000 00	500 00	500 00	73 00	1 40
Warren.....	200	10,000 00	.....	.....	65 52	1 25
Washington.....	267	36,000 00	3,700 00	800 00	62 40	1 20
Wayne.....	196	30,000 00	2,001 29	258 00	73 22	1 45
Westchester.....	117	125,000 00	3,500 00	1,200 00	57 72	1 23
Wyoming.....	251	20,000 00	4,336 53	500 00	62 40	1 20
Yates.....	185	20,000 00	1,750 00	150 00	76 44	1 47
Total.....	9,435	\$2,959,974 67	\$141,412 06	\$46,472 00	.....	.....

\* Poor supported by contract at an average of \$2.45 per week.

The old farm has been sold to the State, but new land has been purchased and a poorhouse in process of construction.



TABLE No. 11.

*Amount expended for support and relief during the year.*

COUNTIES.	In connection with the poorhouses.	For outdoor relief.	Total.
Albany .....	\$29,875 77	\$23,500 00	\$57,875 77
Alegany .....	4,063 32	6,226 25	10,729 67
Broome .....	8,168 67	18,40 51	26,369 18
Cattaraugus .....	7,992 80	10,640 38	18,633 68
Cayuga .....	6,041 38	27,750 90	33,792 18
Chautauqua .....	7,195 73	24,707 25	31,902 98
Chemung .....	8,556 22	.....	8,556 22
Chenango .....	11,448 06	8,810 23	15,258 28
Clinton .....	14,972 25	6,719 17	21,731 42
Columbia .....	12,036 90	470 25	13,407 15
Cortland .....	4,406 90	4,406 15	8,813 05
Delaware .....	7,600 73	223 50	7,824 23
Dutchess .....	10,888 58	942 49	11,831 07
Erie .....	115,241 29	88,563 51	204,306 80
Essex .....	3,170 05	3,010 91	6,220 96
Franklin .....	3,492 29	8,334 17	11,826 46
Fulton .....	5,589 08	18,23 41	23,912 49
Genesee .....	5,799 54	12,376 42	18,165 96
Greene .....	9,489 39	1,301 20	10,790 59
Herkimer .....	9,064 86	7,000 00	16,064 86
Jefferson .....	6,651 47	29,000 60	35,652 07
Lewis .....	4,194 9	2,044 03	6,238 93
Livingston .....	8,515 31	5,482 97	13,998 28
Madison .....	7,579 60	7,052 93	14,632 53
Monroe .....	25,703 25	70,869 11	96,572 36
Montgomery .....	6,380 00	37,149 14	43,529 14
Niagara .....	12,973 34	.....	12,973 34
Oneida .....	*51,654 11	28,249 57	79,903 68
Onondaga .....	15,093 19	7,371 20	22,464 39
Ontario .....	9,111 52	19,152 49	28,264 01
Orange .....	16,104 40	3,684 98	19,789 38
Orleans .....	8,736 00	6,41 25	15,183 25
Oswego .....	6,175 00	1,306 42	7,481 42
Otsego .....	9,980 22	3,742 14	13,722 36
Putnam .....	6,607 67	.....	6,607 67
Queens .....	18,789 43	2,539 49	21,328 92
Rensselaer .....	21,649 21	4,056 22	25,705 43
Richmond .....	15,621 00	2,741 00	18,362 00
Rochester .....	7,216 9	5,065 51	12,282 41
St. Lawrence .....	11,906 38	13,390 83	25,297 21
Saratoga .....	11,653 45	.....	11,653 45
Schenectady .....	8,798 27	4,057 72	12,856 99
Schoharie .....	3,784 00	2,675 00	6,459 00
Seneca .....	3,488 88	9,480 34	12,969 22
Steuben .....	8,983 30	.....	8,983 30
Suffolk .....	14,151 65	18,783 16	32,934 81
Sullivan .....	5,440 19	2,479 43	7,919 62
Tioga .....	2,440 19	15,679 09	18,119 28
Tompkins .....	2,562 72	10,325 19	12,887 91
Ulster .....	19,967 50	.....	19,967 50
Warren .....	6,001 80	8,726 97	14,728 77
Washington .....	1,019 29	.....	1,019 29
Wayne .....	12,459 59	6,967 29	19,426 88
Westchester .....	18,122 51	1,339 35	19,461 86
Wyoming .....	8,882 95	565 9	9,448 94
Yates .....	3,943 04	7,618 46	11,561 50
Total .....	\$693,463 78	\$69,181 63	\$1,312,645 36

\*Includes maintenance of inmates of Rome Temporary State Hospital and Rome State Custodial Asylum by contract with the State.

†Of this sum \$2,765.48 was given to soldiers, sailors and marines.

TABLE No. 15.

*Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported during the year.*

NAME.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.....	13,850	7,462	6,388	5,499	8,351
Kingston city alms-house.....	98	72	26	33	65
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	241	139	82	106	115
New York city alms-house.....	55,530	34,380	21,250	20,776	34,754
Oswego city alms-house.....	65	33	32	28	37
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	273	156	117	77	196
Total.....	70,037	42,142	27,895	26,519	43,517

TABLE No. 16.

*Amount expended for support and relief during the year 1894.*

NAME.	For support in alms-house.	For outdoor relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house ..	\$672,929 14	.....	\$672,929 14
Kingston city alms-house.....	6,907 51	\$8,715 31	15,622 82
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	10,799 81	9,301 63	20,101 44
New York city alms-house.....	1,742,601 01	85,500 00	1,828,101 01
Oswego city alms-house.....	2,597 23	8,764 91	11,362 14
Poughkeepsie city alms-house .....	7,005 84	5,316 96	12,322 80
Total.....	\$2,442,841 33	\$117,498 81	\$2,560,340 14

TABLE No. 17.

*Showing the value of the alms-house establishments, value of farm products, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.*

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the alms-house.	Estimated value of alms-house establishments.	Estimated value of products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly sum expended for the support of each person.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.....	1,020	\$4,000,000 00	\$13,305 62	\$60,218 80	\$163 78	\$8 11
Kingston city alms-house.....	52	55,000 00	1,150 00	400 00	97 50	1 75
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	73	43,000 00	1,257 18	200 00	101 88	1 96
New York city alms-house.....	.....	2,685,000 00	.....	.....	188 60	9 05
Oswego city alms-house.....	136	22,414 60	.....	.....	72 14	1 35
Poughkeepsie city alms-house..	18	50,000 00	400 00	100 00	79 61	1 52
Total.....	1,299	\$6,862,415 60	\$16,112 87	\$60,918 80	.....	.....



TABLE No. 12

Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending October 31, 1894.

NAME.	Number in the alms-house Nov. 1, 1893.	Received during the year.	Born in the house.	Whole number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house ....	4,067	9,003	190	13,850	13,850	
Kingston city alms-house .....	42	54	2	98	1,304	1,402
Newburgh city and town alms-house .....	102	114	5	221	2,181	2,402
New York city alms-house .....	11,314	43,672	544	55,530	21,153	76,683
Oswego city alms-house .....	45	19	1	65	922	987
Poughkeepsie city alms-house .....	73	195	5	273	963	1,236
Total .....	15,633	53,657	747	70,037	26,560	96,597

TABLE No. 13 — (Concluded).

NAME.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING Nov. 1, 1894.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house ...	8,510	....	43	1,112	1,963	2,222	4,185
Kingston city alms-house .....	31	....	....	4	44	19	63
Newburgh city and town alms-house .....	91	....	6	12	66	46	112
New York city alms-house .....	39,245	....	14	4,532	5,895	5,844	11,739
Oswego city alms-house .....	17	1	3	8	17	19	36
Poughkeepsie city alms-house .....	148	2	18	15	49	41	90
Total .....	48,042	3	84	5,883	8,094	8,141	16,235

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind and deaf-mutes and children in the city alms-houses October 31, 1894.

NAME.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Epileptics.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house .....	50	33	9	185	80	42
Kingston city alms-house .....	1	2	....	2	2	....
Newburgh city and town alms-house .....	1	1	3	5	2	1
New York city alms-house .....	437	137	28	405	12	373
Oswego city alms-house .....	8	3	....	3	....	1
Poughkeepsie city alms-house .....	1	1	....	2	4	....
Total .....	497	177	40	602	200	417



TABLE No. 15.

*Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported during the year.*

NAME.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.....	13,850	7,462	6,388	5,499	8,351
Kingston city alms-house.....	98	72	26	38	65
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	241	139	82	106	115
New York city alms-house.....	55,530	34,280	21,250	20,776	34,754
Oswego city alms-house.....	65	33	32	28	37
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	273	156	117	77	196
Total .....	70,037	42,142	27,895	26,519	43,518

TABLE No. 16.

*Amount expended for support and relief during the year 1894.*

NAME.	For support in alms-house.	For outdoor relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house ..	\$672,929 14	.....	\$672,929 14
Kingston city alms-house.....	6,907 51	\$8,715 31	15,622 82
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	10,799 61	9,301 63	20,101 24
New York city alms-house.....	1,742,602 01	85,500 00	1,828,102 01
Oswego city alms-house.....	2,697 23	8,764 91	11,462 13
Poughkeepsie city alms-house .....	7,005 84	5,216 96	12,222 80
Total .....	\$2,442,841 33	\$117,498 81	\$2,560,340 14

TABLE No. 17.

*Showing the value of the alms-house establishments, value of farm products, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.*

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the alms-house.	Estimated value of alms-house establishments.	Estimated value of products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly sum expended for the support of each person.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.....	1,020	\$4,000,000 00	\$13,305 69	\$60,218 80	\$163 73	\$3 15
Kingston city alms-house.....	52	55,000 00	1,150 00	400 00	97 50	1 87
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	73	43,000 00	1,257 18	200 00	101 88	1 96
New York city alms-house.....	.....	2,695,000 00	.....	.....	158 60	3 05
Oswego city alms-house.....	136	22,414 60	.....	.....	72 14	1 33
Poughkeepsie city alms-house..	18	50,000 00	400 00	100 00	79 61	1 52
Total .....	1,299	\$6,865,415 60	\$16,112 87	\$60,918 80	.....	.....

TABLE No. 18.  
Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness at the close of the year ending September 30, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	\$35,000 00	\$95,250 00	\$130,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Orphan Asylum	63,000 00	74,050 00	137,050 00	.....	.....	.....
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	150,000 00	26,947 00	176,947 00	.....	.....	.....
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	\$40,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$45,000 00
* Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York	275,000 00	530,400 00	805,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	53,000 00	.....	53,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville	83,000 00	.....	83,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Auburn Orphan Asylum	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	35,000 00	5,103 86	40,103 86
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	100,000 00	42,544 90	142,544 90	9,000 00	168 00	9,668 00
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York	128,000 00	53,100 00	183,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Berachah Orphanage, New York	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	9,000 00	.....	9,000 00
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	17,579 78	679 62	18,259 40	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People	15,473 97	6,000 00	21,473 97	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Brooklyn Home of Industry	1,581 88	1,939 61	3,521 49	6,000 00	2,818 25	8,818 25
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	175,000 00	25,000 00	200,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	132,108 40	11,679 40	143,787 80	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Nursery	55,000 00	407 49	55,407 49	3,000 00	1,299 81	4,299 81
Brown Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Deaconess Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00	4,000 00	300 00	4,300 00
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	53,738 27	204,380 22	258,118 49	.....	.....	.....
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan	65,000 00	8,000 00	73,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	76,000 00	21,925 00	97,925 00	.....	4,074 89	4,074 89
Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome	130,000 00	2,171 59	132,171 59	.....	.....	.....
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	195,000 00	97,615 60	292,615 60	.....	7,485 00	7,485 00
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo	100,000 00	113,325 23	213,325 23	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn	110,900 00	68,000 00	178,900 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Buffalo	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York	500,000 00	300,000 00	800,000 00	39,200 00	.....	39,200 00
Children's Fold, New York	16,000 00	.....	16,000 00	.....	2,742 16	2,742 16
Children's Friend Society, Albany	16,000 00	18,200 00	34,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Amsterdam	10,000 00	1,159 00	11,159 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Newburgh	17,194 00	.....	17,194 00	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	198,720 00	136,918 39	335,638 39	46,605 29	8,500 00	49,105 29
Church Home of the City of Troy	37,000 00	29,592 00	66,592 00	.....	.....	.....



TABLE No. 18 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Church Home and Hospital, Geneva.....	\$12,000 00	\$33,363 13	\$45,363 13	.....	.....	.....
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.....	150,000 00	80,000 00	230,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	28,000 00	225,000 00	505,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Convict of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	200,000 00	25,000 00	325,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Cortland Home for Aged Women, Homer.....	4,000 00	2,000 00	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	141,000 00	214,100 00	355,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Day Home, Troy.....	13,000 00	55,700 00	68,700 00	.....	.....	.....
Deborah Power's Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	22,637 00	44,000 00	66,637 00	.....	.....	.....
Door of Hope, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighth Ward Mission, New York.....	17,500 00	.....	17,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Elmira Industrial School Association.....	110,000 00	.....	110,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn.....	75,000 00	11,000 00	86,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	75,000 00	535 00	75,535 00	.....	.....	.....
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	500,000 00	50,100 00	550,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Five Points Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence Crittenton Home, New York.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York.....	530,000 00	9,900 00	539,900 00	.....	.....	.....
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	30,000 00	6,000 00	36,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	62,000 00	10,300 00	72,300 00	.....	.....	.....
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, Poughkeepsie.....	35,000 00	2,500 00	37,500 00	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	11,000 00	43 86	11,043 86	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	155,484 40	14,503 60	169,988 00	.....	.....	.....
German Odd Fellows Home and Orphanage, Unionport.....	104,000 00	.....	104,000 00	.....	.....	.....
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	18,500 00	101,000 80	120,496 80	.....	.....	.....
Gilbert A. Robertson Home, Scarsdale.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Grampian Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.....	30,274 00	.....	30,274 00	.....	.....	.....
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown.....	850,000 00	350,000 00	1,200,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	160,000 00	6,500 00	166,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	32,000 00	.....	32,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Helping Hand Mission, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	175,000 00	.....	175,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	35,000 00	35,000 00	70,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Utica.....	45,506 45	28,553 63	74,060 08	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged, Elmira.....	10,000 00	6,700 00	16,700 00	.....	.....	.....



Home for the Aged, Hudson	80,000 00	15,000 00	65,000 00
Home for the Aged and Church of the Holy Communion, New York	898,870 23	11,511 61	887,358 62
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York	26,000 00	26,000 00	0 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany	130,000 00	75,000 00	55,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	343,303 00	129,000 00	214,303 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	90,000 00	83,302 00	6,698 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy	90,000 00	90,000 00	0 00
Home for the Blind, New York	50,000 00	218,908 70	168,908 70
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York	50,000 00	50,000 00	0 00
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	5,000 00	32,475 00	27,475 00
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	85,381 78	17,475 00	67,906 78
Home for the Friendless, Lockport	81,000 00	150,281 78	69,281 78
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	35,000 00	35,000 00	0 00
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	57,810 37	77,310 27	19,500 00
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	41,950 46	71,950 46	30,000 00
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburg	40,574 11	46,074 11	6,500 00
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Saratoga	10,500 00	10,500 00	0 00
Home for the Good Shepherd, Binghamton	13,000 00	16,059 25	3,059 25
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica	20,000 00	8,800 00	11,200 00
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica	27,000 00	117,950 00	90,950 00
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York	60,000 00	127,500 00	67,500 00
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany	9,000 00	60,000 00	51,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton	265,000 00	14,100 00	250,900 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	105,500 00	22,000 00	83,500 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove	13,500 00	5,100 00	8,400 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica	3,000 00	17,450 00	14,450 00
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie	96,017 00	1,000 00	95,017 00
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York	250,000 00	40,000 00	210,000 00
House of Mercy, New York	136,980 00	706 60	136,273 40
House of Nazareth, White Plains	25,000 00	55,000 00	30,000 00
House of Shelter, Albany	25,000 00	44,250 00	19,250 00
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	26,800 00	24,250 00	2,550 00
Howard Mission, New York	34,832 46	7,092 90	27,739 56
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	15,000 00	89,430 55	74,430 55
Industrial Home of Kingston	50,000 00	**43,102 11	6,897 89
Industrial School of Rochester	230,277 70	84,395 50	145,882 20
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester	65,000 00	6,650 00	58,350 00
Lebanites' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.	176,738 70	176,738 70	0 00
Inglisides Home, Buffalo	484,768 58	71,650 00	413,118 58
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York	579,181 71	176,738 70	402,442 01
Institution of Mercy, New York	484,768 58	155,000 00	329,768 58
Isabella Heimath, New York	30,000 00	291,405 85	261,405 85
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	30,000 00	78,300 00	48,300 00
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	30,598 84	24,309 84	6,289 00
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	50,000 00	50,000 00	0 00
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York	54,124 59	50,700 00	3,424 59
Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, Yonkers	154,560 00	35,075 00	119,485 00
Le Conteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	15,499 00	7,000 00	8,499 00
Lisa Day Nursery, New York	12,100 00	12,100 00	0 00
Lillian County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro	15,499 00	27,889 00	12,389 00

TABLE 18. — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS	Real Estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.	\$303,714 45		\$303,714 45	\$11,500 00	\$200 00	\$11,700 00
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	91,500 00		91,500 00	30,000 00		30,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.	134,259 00		134,259 00	13,000 00		13,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	75,000 00		75,000 00	2,000 16		2,000 16
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.	104,075 00		104,075 00	12,000 00	13,000 00	25,000 00
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.	30,000 00		30,000 00	5,100 00		5,100 00
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.	92,000 00		92,000 00	46,000 00		46,000 00
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	100,000 00		100,000 00			
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	45,000 00		45,000 00			
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	40,000 00	\$43,357 50	83,357 50		25,000 00	25,000 00
Saratoga Home for Children.	6,000 00		6,000 00			
Sheltering Arms, New York.	223,459 56	139,182 13	362,641 69	31,500 00		31,500 00
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.	38,250 40	28,000 00	66,250 40			
Shelter for Babies, New York.	13,100 00		13,100 00			
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.	11,500 00		11,500 00			
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.	10,700 00		10,700 00	4,000 00		4,000 00
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York.	333,777 00		333,777 00	77,809 94	10,331 00	88,140 94
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.	70,000 00		70,000 00		1,010 23	1,010 23
Society for Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.		30,010 17	30,010 17			
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.	185,412 00	25,000 00	191,012 00	10,000 00	1,540 00	11,540 00
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.	3,000 00	119,613 03	122,613 03			
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.	236,433 36	218,016 51	454,449 87			
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.						
Society of St. Johnland, New York.	75,000 00	90,000 00	165,000 00		500 00	500 00
Society of St. Martha, New York.	103,879 00	108,500 78	212,379 78			
Southern Flor Orphan's Home, Elmira.	35,000 00	3,550 00	38,550 00		415 98	415 98
Sunrise Day Nursery, New York.	15,815 48	1,946 60	17,762 08			
Susquehanna Valley Asylum, Binghamton.	40,000 00	1,000 00	41,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00
Syracuse Home for Children, New York.	55,000 00	48,425 14	103,425 14			
Syrian Society, Elmira.	30,000 00	1,548 40	31,548 40	1,000 00	162 93	1,162 93
The Anderson Home for Children of Queens County, Minnola.	6,100 00		6,100 00	2,500 00		2,500 00
The Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.	59,000 00	15,370 66	74,370 66			
The House, Utica.	10,200 00	20,601 60	30,801 60			



The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.	25,000 00	100,000 00	125,000 00	256 22	7,842 55	70,000 00
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	69,693 15	.....	69,693 15	.....	.....	.....
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.	107,475 38	.....	107,475 38	.....	.....	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum.	200,000 00	.....	314,754 98	.....	.....	.....
Truett Home, Brooklyn.	130,000 00	.....	190,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Utica Orphan Asylum.	50,000 00	.....	227,771 23	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.	40,000 00	.....	115,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Villas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg.	40,000 00	.....	45,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.	32,000 00	.....	32,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Warburg's Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon.	94,000 00	.....	100,300 00	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.	28,500 00	.....	28,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.	18,000 00	.....	18,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph.	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester.	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.	52,000 00	.....	77,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.	1,100 00	.....	1,764 38	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$25,287,604 83	\$8,387,996 13	\$33,575,600 96	\$2,693,849 77	\$643,557 52	\$3,337,107 19

\* No report furnished, data taken from report of 1893.  
 † Land is a leasehold.  
 ‡ Former valuations included St. John's Hospital.  
 § Temporarily closed. ¶ Closed October, 1893. \*\* Of this sum \$10,692.11 represents real estate taken by foreclosure of mortgage.  
 †† Opened April 27, 1894. ‡‡ Closed May 1, 1894 for lack of funds. ††† Included in report of Institution of Mercy.  
 ‡‡‡ Temporarily closed November, 1893. ‡‡‡‡ See The Babies' Shelter of Church Holy Communion.  
 §§§ Not yet opened. |||| No report furnished.



TABLE No. 19.  
Showing the receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	\$3,430 14	.....	\$3,000 00	.....	.....	\$1,373 75
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf	6 4 11	.....	47,99 70	.....	\$1,101 29	50 00
Albany Orphan Asylum	519 91	.....	.....	\$1,028 90	.....	48,401 18
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	11,446 14	.....	824 84	8,155 56	.....	3,507 09
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York	136 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,345 22
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York	899 77	.....	.....	.....	1,798 95	1,917 21
Association for the Relief of Refugees, Buffalo	139 08	.....	1,050 64	57,044 28	46 00	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	100 82	.....	141 00	.....	1,61 00	1,145 42
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville	94 96	.....	5,110 00	.....	5,79 04	1,406 13
Auburn Orphan Asylum	39,944 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,502 18
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	1,500 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,582 11
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York	1,441 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,432 09
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York	477 52	.....	.....	113 88	1,274 50	5,000 00
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	16 27	.....	.....	.....	3,562 25	.....
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People	5,385 74	.....	19,944 50	4,701 95	2,928 43	494 42
Brooklyn Home of Industry	4,809 82	.....	14,116 00	2,809 29	.....	8,270 15
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	73 89	.....	4,260 85	2,500 10	.....	1,031 03
Brooklyn Nursery	7,029 99	.....	.....	.....	2,141 94	8,181 14
Brown Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York	34 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Deaconess' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church	5,913 25	.....	1,851 01	.....	1,093 22	3,063 59
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	85 20	.....	.....	.....	2,805 81	12,951 86
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan	681 05	.....	4,220 00	.....	584 25	586 70
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	273 78	80,987 25	15,219 72	.....	.....	.....
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	156 46	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	6,200 65
Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	1,275 75	.....	690 10	.....	2,116 32	* 7,166 45
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo	1,732 32	.....	.....	4,095 71	2,555 94	20,810 82
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn	2,809 10	.....	.....	.....	1,031 59	1,043 48
Children's Aid Society, Buffalo	262 64	.....	.....	70,000 00	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York	401 72	.....	.....	16,773 35	.....	3,570 11
Children's Friend Society, Albany	134 79	.....	.....	.....	413 0	491 78
Children's Home, Amsterdam	.....	.....	1,011 46	.....	.....	878 10
Children's Home, Newburg	2,094 18	.....	6,032 81	6,474 92	.....	13,942 44
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	239 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,304 47
Church Home of the City of Troy	6,003 47	.....	.....	.....	1,007 75	9,430 52
Church Home and Hospital, Geneva	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	19,448 46	.....	997 96

Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.	57,467 02	32,023 75	20,942 83	4,223 63	573 40
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.	111 93	2,362 83	9,178 39	780 00	12,093 15
Cortland Home for Aged Women, Haverport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath, Day Home, N. Y.	9 8 37	13,335 30			160 00
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburg.	253 12	84 33			1,137 85
Door of Hope, New York	86 26	6,300 78			6,388 56
Eight Ward Mission, New York	259 04	2,271 47			2,713 00
Elmira Industrial School Association	37,163 31	9,416 56			2,713 00
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn	9 18	5,869 04			2,713 00
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	16 50	157 51			2,713 00
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy	35 88	1,530 50			2,713 00
Five Points House of Industry, New York	792 29	1,327 00			2,713 00
Five Points Mission, New York	7,338 49	8,235 97			2,713 00
Florence Crittenton Home, New York	6,850 41				2,713 00
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York	901 39				2,713 00
Free Home for Desistute Young Girls, New York	46 85				2,713 00
Free Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes, Poughkeepsie	2,605 93				2,713 00
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo	8,405 62				2,713 00
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	19,401 79				2,713 00
German Odd Fellows' Home and Orphanage, Newport	181 27				2,713 00
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	94 61				2,713 00
Gilbert A. Robertson Home, Scarsdale	30 95				2,713 00
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn	743 93				2,713 00
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown	2,737 73				2,713 00
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	437 55				2,713 00
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	835 17				2,713 00
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York	25,845 64				2,713 00
Hetting Hand of Brooklyn	1,300 00				2,713 00
Henry Keep Home, at-town	11,071 00				2,713 00
Home for Aged Men, Albany	1,072 00				2,713 00
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	1,467 67				2,713 00
Home for Aged Men, Ulster	1,116 94				2,713 00
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes	11,538 01				2,713 00
Home for the Aged, Elmira	137 85				2,713 00
Home for the Aged of the Church of Holy Communion, New York	185 34				2,713 00
Home for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York	1,096 46				2,713 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany					2,713 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn					2,713 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York					2,713 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy					2,713 00
Home for the Blind, New York					2,713 00
Home for the Friendless, Auburn					2,713 00
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo					2,713 00
Home for the Friendless, Lockport					2,713 00
Home for the Friendless, Newburg					2,713 00
Home for the Friendless, Rochester					2,713 00



TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations, and voluntary contributions.
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	\$1,114.52	.....	\$1,097.00	.....	\$109.00	.....
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburg.....	99.52	.....	.....	.....	218.00	\$1,504.46
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	1,945.77	.....	.....	.....	732.50	142.77
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	2,084.81	.....	.....	.....	163.00	1,403.33
Home for the Homeless in the city of Utica.....	2,035.58	.....	.....	.....	90.92	3,643.03
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	341.42	.....	.....	.....	1,350.00	7,462.75
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany.....	.....	.....	661.75	.....	100.00	2,400.00
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	937.14	.....	.....	\$18.00	296.00	939.49
House of the Good Shepherd, Brocton.....	6,796.32	14,466.11	.....	7,395.35	3,427.00	12,069.00
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	26,323.22	33,923.63	.....	33,481.72	4,580.32	1,211.27
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	3.23	.....	2,459.42	.....	593.43	897.35
House of Industry, Fourknoppe.....	509.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	337.05
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.....	7.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,688.60
House of Mercy, New York.....	2,603.83	.....	.....	10,181.47	.....	9,215.97
House of Nazareth, White Plains.....	749.13	.....	688.02	14,063.86	.....	777.76
House of Shelter, Albany.....	990.13	.....	481.00	.....	78.60	615.00
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	368.11	.....	4,189.65	4,036.83	979.35	4,891.11
Howard Mission, New York.....	15.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,753.32
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	2,415.60	.....	3,631.71	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Home of Kingston.....	913.80	.....	832.50	451.69	689.33	2,775.67
Industrial School of Rochester.....	13,400.69	.....	138.78	704.01	187.74	9,080.32
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	2,229.71	600.00	735.00
Inebriates Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.....	63,633.77	.....	.....	.....	14,720.00	.....
Ingliside Home, Buffalo.....	10.68	.....	1,260.46	.....	839.68	1,408.36
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	6,175.66	\$28,865.65	22,853.29	.....	2,645.00	500.00
Institution of Mercy, New York.....	1,336.81	.....	.....	105,284.52	1,091.50	7,762.52
Isabella Helms, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	165.00
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	.....	.....	3,257.70	.....	1,319.40	.....
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	606.93	.....	.....	469.65	71.80	4,876.12
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	589.74	.....	.....	41,910.83	72.00	10.00
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	.....	15,740.32	11,133.12	.....	3,048.30	63.00
Le Contoux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	67.35	.....	2,660.00	.....	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	1,983.05	.....	.....	.....	2,873.18	268.30
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.....	1,872.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.....	316.47	.....	.....	.....	945.50	3,696.87
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,333.37
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	894.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,440.78
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	1,391.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,480.19



## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Midnight Mission, New York.....	8,778 55					159,311 25	4,643 56
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	3,404 55					4,730 60	3,323 46
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	7,506 27					531 50	2,305 17
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.....							
New York Catholic Protectory.....	83 19					9,843 77	1,886 89
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.....	5,336 94					17,970 97	345 00
New York Deaconess' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	880 80						8,887 36
New York Infant Asylum.....	100 00						7,100 00
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	5,015 90					95,359 05	2,684 67
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde.....	73,277 38					134,771 04	3,014 55
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	3 42					134,350 00	2,456 34
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	338 02						
Ogdensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum.....	14,515 98					8,494 16	7,630 72
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.....	728 71					71,267 72	1,530 00
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	432 44						1,934 62
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford.....							1,731 08
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	807 65						5,382 43
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	945 80					1,842 47	1,089 73
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	945 07					1,671 11	315 34
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middlet wn.....	6,437 61						190 00
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	24,433 71						
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	3,414 00					9,6 5 48	4,442 25
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York.....	440 88					960 86	395 00
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	922 34						1,617 13
Orphans' Home of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	2,581 80					6,885 94	3,713 85
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	209 45					976 13	12,928 70
Orphan House of the Holy Trinity, New York.....	4 36						1,053 81
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.....	187 47					4,781 98	183 91
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	172 24						198 15
Pearcy Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	1,545 29					429 64	8 71
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	1,286 85					1,734 65	7,834 17
Probyterian Home Association, Troy.....						1,846 30	954 08
Probyterian Home, New York.....	58,418 35						
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	776 38					68 25	5,465 44
Riverside Reat Association, New York.....	776 38					517 79	6,947 60
Rochester Home of Industry.....	142 89						1,100 64
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	5,083 57						45 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	5,332 43					83 67	775 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	1,704 15					1,806 71	18,040 80
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	2,471 44					85,343 75	38,565 57
St. Barnabas' House, New York.....						8,052 81	71,770 05
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York.....	35 23					33,459 29	1,295 00
St. Christopher's Day Nursery, Brooklyn.....							1,010 93
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry.....							2,089 47
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	214 30						6,850 00
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York.....	643 31					13,176 80	249 00
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....						2,069 98	745 00
							13,514 17
							8,707 45

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropria- tions by boards of supervisors.	From appropria- tions by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and volun- tary contri- butions.
St. James' Home, New York.....	\$1,354 60	.....	.....	\$11,468 28	.....	.....
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	00 30	.....	\$13,278 03	.....	\$206 70	\$1,800 31
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenburgh.....	885 05	.....	8,065 15	.....	931 67	500 00
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	2,418 38	.....	1,473 74	4,435 36	761 25	943 06
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	561 61	.....	335 92	4,639 87	751 60	1,579 00
St. Joseph's Infant Home, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	343 89	.....	23,332 83	12,266 43
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	.....	.....	.....	103 00	300 00	280 00
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	1,684 86	\$38,430 81	40,080 73	.....	548 50	77 30
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	337 40	.....	5,369 62	.....	1,046 19	2,840 65
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	7,878 44	.....	.....	78,135 13	1,616 33	3,166 94
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....	800 66	.....	.....	.....	900 00	16,728 18
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....	381 69	.....	.....	16,038 00	823 00	31 90
St. Margaret's House, Albany.....	723 75	.....	3,269 08	310 44	259 50	349 00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	135 60	.....	1,724 69	5,434 73	1,972 00	2,060 00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	397 53	.....	8,170 25	.....	12 75	.....
St. Mary's Maternity and Child-n's Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	444 70	.....	30 00	800 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	156 23	.....	2,703 16	1,338 13	925 25	394 10
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	23 81	.....	4,621 75	.....	1,775 75	100 00
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.....	336 00	.....	1,180 56	6,162 37	1,223 44	.....
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	5,149 10	.....	45,480 11
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	468 81	.....	.....	2,361 90	.....	13,027 42
St. Philip's Par-oh Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	78 53	.....	.....	.....	200 00	177 96
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	694 73	.....	.....	12,549 71	6,046 24	5,757 03
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	2,752 94	.....	3,061 10	6,642 78	754 83	1,246 55
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	2,461 09	.....	16,150 88	.....	465 18	411 12
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	79 67	.....	2,971 50	1,900 00	878 55	2,000 58
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	1,348 88	.....	2,100 25	19,300 10	509 00	2,407 15
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	177 1	.....	.....	680 52	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	1,534 56	.....	7,614 92	.....	11,670 00	.....
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	328 06	.....	3,778 62	450 18	5,739 07	6,219 03
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	132 40	.....	11,016 48	.....	889 87	.....
Sailors' Home Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	28 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samuelson Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	1,754 81	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Saratoga Home for children.....	457 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	7,654 42	.....	439 50	.....	5,343 14	.....



## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

437

Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	1,088 00	3,966 50	997 00	827 98
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.....	777 76	2,148 40	55 00	3,000 00
Shpherd's fold of the City of New York.....	840 55	5,000 00	334 75	725 48
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York.....	5 30	78,139 34	349 62	683 43
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	45 19	598 67	223 00	6,510 05
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	745 71	6,371 45	1,353 75	30,567 29
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	15,889 81	.....	570 00	30,097 51
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	6,280 30	.....	5,464 87	50,013 00
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	1,048 17	.....	3,482 87	1,379 40
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Women, Brooklyn.....	7,342 68	.....	5,120 59	2,019 50
Society of St. Johnland, New York.....	54 34	.....	795 96	1,929 41
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	251 48	.....	246 25	838 45
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	414 27	.....	285 59	4,067 55
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	7,672 98	.....	1,640 66	74 16
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	3,536 45	.....	3,775 25	636 20
Syracuse Home Association.....	2 14	.....	45 50	1,518 86
Syrian Society of the City of New York.....	7,454 18	.....	378 00	1,890 50
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	77 9	.....	1,137 75	361 78
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	5,552 53	.....	302 35	.....
The Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	2 47	.....	.....	.....
The Home, Ithaca.....	1,015 04	.....	.....	.....
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	22 28	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian children, Versailles.....	965 53	.....	543 00	1,148 75
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.....	389 83	.....	848 25	53 25
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	3,170 55	.....	1,295 38	1,776 08
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	496 17	.....	.....	.....
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	147 09	.....	1,837 50	166 62
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	2,057 82	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	538 11	.....	.....	.....
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg.....	22,316 00	.....	3,970 00	2,401 59
Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	130 63	.....	.....	20,000 00
Wartburg's Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	13 46	.....	.....	5,674 53
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	8 30	.....	407 78	2,919 01
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	12,830 83	.....	7,697 55	6,987 30
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	1,060 00	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester.....	25,977 39	.....	540 66	945 02
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	131 64	.....	.....	4,319 31
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	562 59	.....	.....	150 00
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$980,504 83	\$242,298 98	\$2,173,881 86	\$1,366,925 43

\* Of this sum \$30,500 was donation for new building.

† Of this sum \$13,600 was a special appropriation for improvement to buildings.



TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	\$2,342 31	.....	.....	\$1,030 70	\$8,166 90
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf	.....	.....	.....	715 65	4,399 76
Albany Orphan Asylum	4,948 59	\$5,597 00	.....	246 56	60,711 55
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	5 5 00	.....	.....	34,556 48	133,315 19
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York	.....	.....	.....	4,732 92	17,356 86
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York	21,444 87	.....	.....	.....	12,659 86
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	14,760 72	19,715 60
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,335 40
Auburn Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	.....	515 40	48,982 34
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	2,293 58	.....	.....	.....	30,322 90
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York	2,522 40	.....	.....	3,798 19	10,093 81
Berachah Orphanage, New York	.....	.....	.....	70 36	8,146 38
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	.....	.....	.....	1,439 79	9,078 65
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People	125 00	.....	.....	.....	14,403 65
Brooklyn Home of Industry	.....	.....	\$300 00	13,531 36	50,353 08
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	2,380 00	.....	.....	7,498 91	96,034 27
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	.....	.....	.....	3,767 83	17,492 17
Brooklyn Nursery	33 67	.....	.....	498 68	7,173 47
Brown Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York	148 48	.....	.....	.....	1,340 86
Buffalo Deaconess' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church	.....	.....	.....	1,306 21	41,263 01
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	11,435 00	16,400 00	.....	.....	16,641 92
Burnham Industrial Asylum, Canaan	.....	.....	393 48	1,094 48	15,369 45
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	3,796 34	7,685 00	.....	625 01	48,445 57
Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome	.....	.....	3,100 00	59 76	16,398 87
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	4,355 83	.....	1,955 00	1,956 23	37,796 88
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo	5,977 86	.....	.....	.....	36,104 35
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn	3,480 00	2,600 00	.....	.....	390,633 13
Children's Aid Society, Buffalo	30 32	.....	.....	265,109 11	20,566 10
Children's Aid Society, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,003 43
Children's Aid Society, Albany	1,019 93	.....	.....	.....	2,488 55
Children's Friend Society, Albany	61 00	.....	.....	.....	5,022 81
Children's Home, Amsterdam	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,640 39
Children's Home, Newburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,486 53
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	5,228 26	.....	.....	483 91	13,505 02
Church Home of the City of Troy	1,469 12	.....	.....	*1,188 32	81,969 67
Church Home and Hospital, Geneva	3,259 72	.....	.....	1,030 00	100,169 04
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	204,434 46
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	11,605 52	5,850 00	146,686 00	15,364 12	.....

Cortland Home for Aged Women, Homer, .....	46 50	.....	.....	.....	1,086 43
Fayetteport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath, .....	13,348 30	.....	34,425 00	.....	49,886 13
Day Home, Troy, .....	3,871 10	.....	.....	500 00	5,297 23
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh, .....	1,225 00	602 00	.....	8 25	14,970 55
Door of Hope, New York, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,259 18
Edgith Ward Mission, New York, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,564 12
Elmira Industrial School Association, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,135 51
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn, .....	.....	.....	2,000 00	1,942 68	3,135 51
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo, .....	404 00	.....	.....	186 19	18,164 30
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy, .....	.....	450 00	.....	590 00	15,960 87
Five Points House of Industry, New York, .....	2,395 66	.....	.....	72 58	17,318 81
Five Points Mission, New York, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,974 70
Florence Crittenton Home, New York, .....	.....	.....	.....	142 03	57,318 09
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York, .....	.....	.....	.....	11,092 10	12,542 18
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York, .....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	1,861 89
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York, .....	8-0 00	.....	835 00	.....	299,071 37
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes, Poughkeepsie, .....	627 77	.....	7,500 00	.....	3,650 23
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo, .....	461 11	.....	500 00	.....	22,562 41
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse, .....	24 83	.....	.....	34 05	4,542 35
German Old "ellows' Home and Orphanage, Und support, .....	279 94	.....	.....	353 13	2,665 66
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo, .....	.....	.....	.....	748 30	17,092 95
Gilbert A. Robertson Home, Sears'ale, .....	5,139 81	6,500 00	.....	.....	21,404 56
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn, .....	.....	.....	.....	787 73	12,670 30
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown, .....	7 50	.....	.....	50 82	3,318 04
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York, .....	19,024 35	42,083 12	11,500 00	12,317 07	8,595 51
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, .....	692 41	.....	.....	429,661 82	219,321 09
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York, .....	.....	.....	149,617 53	.....	86,486 22
Helping Hand of Brooklyn, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259,306 33
Henry Keep Home, Watertown, .....	.....	650 00	848 83	1,000 00	3,372 84
Home for Aged Men, Albany, .....	1,475 54	2,300 00	.....	15,917 69	17,511 13
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn, .....	50 13	.....	.....	17 10	13,434 37
Home for Aged Men, Utica, .....	1,119 40	2,810 22	10,500 00	3,820 14	33,656 70
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes, .....	6 57	1,381 08	.....	777 90	11,638 02
Home for the Aged, Elmira, .....	680 00	.....	.....	638 84	3,118 05
Home for the Aged of the Church of Holy Communion, New York, .....	1,270 37	.....	23,000 00	1,306 51	2,400 47
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York, .....	4,788 83	.....	.....	.....	83,855 15
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany, .....	2,032 05	.....	.....	5,330 00	8,700 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn, .....	2,871 18	.....	.....	.....	21,540 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York, .....	2,114 10	.....	.....	.....	56,339 00
Home for the Blind, New York, .....	6,355 25	6,662 10	.....	1,392 32	14,956 00
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York, .....	1,008 64	1,000 00	.....	1,926 01	21,040 63
Home for the Friendless, Auburn, .....	4,788 83	.....	.....	5,155 00	19,040 08
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo, .....	2,032 05	.....	.....	.....	5,235 41
Home for the Friendless, Lockport, .....	2,871 18	.....	.....	.....	35,015 40
Home for the Friendless, Newburg, .....	2,114 10	.....	.....	.....	11,516 17
Home for the Friendless, Rochester, .....	2,301 87	2,070 00	.....	.....	14,443 86
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,553 16
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburg, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,551 41
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,915 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,003 57



TABLE No. 19—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	From in- terest and dividends on invest- ments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	\$791 45	.....	.....	\$1,299 61	\$5,692 20
Home for the Homeless in the city of Utica.....	5,782 54	\$4,049 07	.....	40 02	17,021 16
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	6,069 93	.....	.....	1 25	15,128 35
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	2,953 26	5,915 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	312 82	.....	.....	70 34	1,903 79
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	\$6,000 00	22,309 73	82,344 01
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	39,593 67	133,113 82
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	1,081 72	.....	.....	45 75	5,053 82
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....	376 62	.....	.....	907 10	2,439 89
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.....	.....	.....	349 88	1,904 90	8,150 82
House of Mercy, New York.....	.....	.....	4,700 00	5,061 30	31,762 87
House of Nazareth, White Plains.....	.....	.....	40,121 04	715 88	57,104 29
House of Shelter, Albany.....	4,519 21	.....	.....	28 42	6,711 76
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	.....	400 00	.....	551 69	15,416 63
Howard Mission, New York.....	.....	6,400 00	.....	850 00	10,008 73
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	4,779 80	.....	.....	278 14	17,555 25
Industrial Home of Kingston.....	2,632 67	.....	.....	.....	5,682 99
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,806 38	28,396 79
Isabella's Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.....	5,694 54	17,618 77	.....	980 00	6,634 71
Isabella's Home, Buffalo.....	587 50	506 00	.....	71,941 30	102,897 28
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	51 36	.....	5,500 00	292 83	5,844 81
Isabella's Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	450 99	66,590 06
Isabella's Home, New York.....	12,746 94	.....	.....	.....	100,163 82
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	3,840 41	4,900 00	.....	.....	20,449 76
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	1,431 26	1,050 00	.....	4,202 24	12,597 65
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	2,067 78	.....	.....	323 06	7,401 42
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory.....	.....	.....	.....	5,028 07	13,170 35
Le Conte's St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	90 94	.....	.....	.....	42,573 57
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	231 50	.....	.....	696 45	30,898 48
Magdalen Home for Fallen Women, New York.....	.....	36,091 73	.....	.....	9,733 50
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.....	.....	463 00	.....	3,631 62	43,174 70
Mary's Family Asylum, Stapleton, L. I.....	616 00	.....	.....	1,100 11	6,745 06
Massachusetts Home for Little Children, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	1,495 23	6,988 43
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Brooklyn.....	3,184 58	9,049 00	.....	.....	14,984 39
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,084 57
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	5,990 57	10,243 64
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	171,104 00	312,163 98
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	.....	341 06	.....	10,128 00	144,697 00



Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	.....	5,000 00	10,305 39	30,754 39
New York Catholic Protectorate	.....	2,000 00	16,251 35	292,603 95
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	.....	.....	5,000 00	30,015 55
New York Deaconess Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church	.....	.....	.....	7,300 00
New York Home for Epileptics, Durhamville	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Infant Asylum	.....	720 00	30,000 00	133,719 62
New York Juvenile Asylum	.....	20,000 00	.....	234,460 72
Northern New York Home of the Sisters of Mercy	.....	8 23	384 13	30,833 78
Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Malone	.....	.....	3,800 00	34,960 68
Nursery and Childs Hospital, New York	.....	9,101 84	5,914 52	169,607 18
Ogdensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum	.....	540 57	3,802 33	6,960 72
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida	.....	2,455 33	646 34	3,623 97
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida	.....	.....	334 85	1,353 45
Old Ladies' Home, Wat-erford	.....	.....	.....	1,580 75
Ontonago County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	.....	802 50	2,000 00	2,183 15
Orlando Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	.....	3,300 00	.....	2,183 15
Open Door Mission, Albany	.....	380 00	.....	9,454 31
Oranges County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	.....	989 61	14 85	10,047 04
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	8,931 71	5,936 78	79,243 58
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	.....	16,847 57	49,107 44	188,304 97
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Wil- liamsburg	.....	.....	.....	2,303 01
Orphan Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	.....	5,615 70	30,800 00	181,670 11
Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	.....	10,413 54	33,093 53	33,093 53
Orphan Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	.....	205 71	1,558 97	1,558 97
Orphan Home of the Holy Trinity Church, New York	.....	195 00	1,450 00	1,450 00
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York	.....	1,116 97	213 00	1,450 00
Oswego Orphan Asylum	.....	600 00	.....	1,06 25
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	.....	.....	.....	250 00
Poughkeepsie Orphan Home and Home for the Friendless	.....	4,350 20	5,692 50	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York	.....	1,084 44	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York	.....	3,155 45	1,165 00	.....
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	.....	704 17	.....	.....
Riverside Best Association, New York	.....	.....	78,353 84	.....
Rochester Home of Industry	.....	1,211 50	9,314 91	14,005 78
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	8 00	598 63	8,767 11
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	.....	181 31	\$9,000 00	32,238 80
Sacramento Home for Children, San Francisco	.....	.....	369 64	13,825 44
Sacramento Home for Children, San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	8,002 83
Sacramento Home for Children, San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	7,733 82
Sacramento Home for Children, San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	39,461 01
Sacramento Home for Children, San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	12,852 88
Sacramento Home for Children, San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	20,816 85
Sacramento Home for Children, San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	3,823 55
Sacramento Home for Children, San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	1,865 74
Sacramento Home for Children, San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	10,163 10

TABLE No. 19—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	\$2,404 43	\$3,041 74		\$532 05	\$15,092 97
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.		3,438 00		14,375 57	53,578 54
St. Joseph's Infant Home, Syracuse.					828 80
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.				385 50	81,091 10
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.				683 14	9,731 00
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.	2,353 04			460 61	93,839 40
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.	5,802 02			1,118 00	25,348 86
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.					16,564 89
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.					
St. Margaret's Home, Albany.	60 55			739 35	5,611 67
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.			\$13,100 00	1,519 70	26,336 72
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.				461 60	9,047 53
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.					
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.					1,431 18
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.				28 00	5,110 15
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.				300 00	6,797 80
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.				3,330 14	9,501 41
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.				312 60	63,531 11
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn.	660 15			196 95	10,744 93
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.					86,990 51
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.			300 00	1,039 59	39,100 81
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.			30,000 00	3,725 01	19,464 81
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.				75 87	8,100 01
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.				1,400 67	31,000 08
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.				1,017 25	4,760 43
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.				6,484 93	9,504 30
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.				16,974 65	21,710 71
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.				86 31	13,460 60
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.				12,321 15	513,444 30
Sailors' Bungalow, New Brighton, S. I.				5,636 83	10,751 31
Samuelson's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.					1,738 40
Shelton's Home for Children, New York.	22,068 16			10,302 21	60,494 98
Shelton's Home for Children, New York.	1,911 87			731 08	8,436 75
Shelton's Home for Children, New York.	5,000 80		4,400 00	460 18	5,672 03
Shelton's Home for Children, New York.	9 4 51				2,530 28
Shelton's Home for Children, New York.					5,000 00
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.					100,130 40
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York.					
Sisters of the Holy Order of St. Dominic, New York.	40 70				



Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	296 32	.....	2,000 00	.....	10,333 63
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	7,608 98	.....	.....	1,191 61	40,259 81
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	8,279 90	500 00	.....	6 10	54,072 40
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	4,562 29	.....	.....	200 10	72,578 84
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Women, Brooklyn.....	4,857 26	50,057 14	.....	1,723 65	12,948 52
Society of St. Johnland, New York.....	.....	.....	494 72	9,307 95	79,909 24
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	72 44	2,852 05
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira.....	137 66	2,300 00	.....	.....	6,197 98
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	60 41	.....	.....	1,716 40	6,794 23
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	315 83	.....	571 58	478 84	21,334 71
Syracuse Home Association.....	2,340 13	1,050 00	.....	.....	10,010 54
Syrian Society of the City of New York.....	99 25	.....	162 98	357 65	562 77
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	.....	.....	.....	1,346 30	13,311 18
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,641 73
The Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	122 30	2,331 16	.....	.....	10,274 49
The Home, Ithaca.....	1,239 07	.....	.....	.....	2,783 07
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	1,443 97	7,761 36
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	.....	.....	.....	636 86	28,069 14
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	175 14	3,646 41
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	14,568 20	37,074 51
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	6,069 01	.....	21,723 16	10,632 61	52,443 29
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,506 17
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	7,229 49	.....	.....	540 05	17,317 15
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	4,349 65	.....	.....	.....	6,407 47
Villas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg.....	2,231 78	885 00	.....	800 00	3,869 89
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	.....	.....	.....	146 84	8,522 16
Warburg's Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,637 00
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	321 00	.....	.....	.....	5,805 16
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	55 75	1,859 49	7,248 27
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	.....	.....	.....	353 93	16,045 98
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	3 24	.....	.....	545 70	59,899 53
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	.....	.....	476 70	73 84	16,463 84
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	1,728 00	997 92	.....	1,020 00	8,894 87
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	10 92	.....	.....	.....	723 51
Total.....	\$403,407 85	\$643,357 97	\$635,200 70	\$1,123,861 92	\$8,942,835 34

\* Of this sum \$937.43 was from earnings of nurses.

† Of which sum \$10,259.29 was for a building fund.

‡ Of this sum \$5,694.91 from Board of Immigrants.

+ Of which sum \$20,700 was from sale of property.

§ From sale of property.

¶ Of this sum \$15,000 was from mortgage.



TABLE No. 20.  
Showing the expenditures of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS.	For						
	Indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	Other indebtedness existing October 1, 1893.	Salaries of officers, wages, and labor.	Provisions and supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Furniture, beds and bedding.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	.....	.....	\$1,103 20	\$,609 52	.....	\$543 47	\$43 81
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.	.....	.....	*1,458 15	555 43	.....	155 00	67 10
Albany Orphan Asylum.	.....	.....	10,966 05	25,134 48	\$6,787 65	4,336 26	194 79
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	.....	10,610 52	9,456 78	832 38	1,768 17	332 00
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.	.....	.....	618 50	5,492 46	752 65	1,397 00	516 46
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.	.....	.....	7,903 83	15,100 19	866 45	3,038 10	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	.....	5,500 00	491 89	7,010 59	889 02	1,981 98	244 97
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.	1,575 00	6,505 14	4,396 00	20,063 79	6,442 01	2,658 32	281 38
Auburn Orphan Asylum.	485 00	.....	513 58	3,357 97	1,077 11	656 85	632 70
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.	.....	1,995 87	1,897 05	2,762 86	.....	632 31	134 01
Berachab Orphanage, New York.	485 00	.....	3,561 00	5,937 54	.....	1,985 34	.....
Bethlehem Orphan and Half Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	380 00	837 11	892 18	1,659 80	162 44	454 29	450 99
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People.	300 00	.....	1,101 80	2,962 13	204 37	370 43	178 65
Brooklyn Home of Industry.	800 97	.....	859 98	806 82	46 60	371 05	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.	.....	.....	3,418 10	2,155 80	.....	430 00	79 67
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	150 00	3,737 16	13,130 72	15,201 03	3,942 59	3,437 56	.....
Brooklyn Nursery.	.....	.....	7,637 46	6,586 07	2,209 55	1,433 42	202 52
Brown Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York.	.....	.....	3,342 27	6,212 88	507 48	1,336 37	135 97
Buffalo Deaconess Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.	.....	.....	4,492 54	4,845 69	1,830 45	1,035 73	878 91
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.	764 65	.....	6,274 50	3,088 92	1,176 19	1,422 56	813 20
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.	.....	3,500 00	30,493 93	3,039 26	372 52	131 87	202 34
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.	.....	.....	2,893 00	8,611 39	2,008 02	8,780 94	145 54
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.	.....	.....	10,073 40	4,383 68	.....	1,046 60	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.	.....	.....	10,174 50	5,102 46	580 89	928 71	.....
Children's Aid Society, Buffalo.	.....	.....	10,174 50	7,809 94	.....	1,356 66	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York.	.....	.....	10,174 50	.....	116 00	247 75	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York.	1,676 11	2,891 81	3,000 71	6,135 66	.....	.....	468 05
Children's Friend Society, Albany.	.....	.....	604 00	261 51	.....	.....	.....

Children's Home, Amsterdam.	875 35	765 74	10 68	171 41	168 05
Children's Home, Newburg.	1,846 95	2,507 68	1,171 97	409 67	47 15
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.	7,600 00	8,141 49	519 10	3,514 64	705 16
Church of Christ, the City of Troy.	1,017 66	769 89		359 76	
Church of Christ, the City of Troy.	2,965 18	837 13		331 16	66 07
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.	5,938 75	13,641 67	1,478 72	1,830 10	708 24
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.	11,519 15	0,435 58	2,390 01	4,028 92	708 44
Convict of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.	9,196 82	18,857 24	4,174 97	6,208 09	4,964 88
Curtain Home for Aged Women, Homer.	2 00	194 59		53 93	
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.	4,423 19	2,909 09		445 45	
Day Home, Troy.	560 41	2,610 30	433 41	535 78	33 11
Deborah Popen's Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.	771 25	854 11	3 65	143 59	
Eight Wards Mission, New York.		5,063 00	800 00	210 00	
Elmhurst Industrial School Association.	1,481 00	860 00	501 92	130 00	
Elmhurst Industrial School Association.	1,631 60	5,632 59	1,218 64	2,372 72	
Evangelical Lutheran Soc. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.	1,951 60	1,250 00	380 00	250 00	354 07
Fairview House for Friendless Children, West Troy.	4,301 03	2,917 78	1,478 60	1,438 30	765 91
Five Points House of Industry, New York.	14,049 51	14,693 43	1,562 00	5,010 75	1,454 66
Five Points Mission, New York.	12,308 00	2,972 95	1,151 71	116 09	
Florence Crittenton Home, New York.	8,231 75	1,161 81		177 48	
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York.	3,662 72	2,699 38	470 65	514 48	39 31
Founding Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.	1,682,700 40	61,339 85	17,859 88	11,445 27	2,007 25
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.	757 50	1,888 87	65 10	735 47	
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm D-deaf-mutes, Poughkeepsie.	2,592 81	638 50	67 79	735 47	
German Evangelical Lutheran Asylum, Syracuse.	341 80	995 05	260 81	304 54	256 18
German Evangelical Lutheran Asylum, New York.	1,106 58	2,587 61	179 67	725 42	39 79
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	2,661 75	2,692 61	1,636 89	917 40	847 60
Gilbert A. Robt-on's Home, Scarsdale.	2,368 01	1,247 66			
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.	600 83	719 39	47 45	278 19	35 78
Gustavus Adolphus Orphan's Home, Jamestown.	1,877 05	1,053 50	342 85	1,056 37	87 83
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	28,841 59	27,347 23	50 00	8,626 34	591 83
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.	9,060 37	10,673 29	2,844 99	2,993 27	930 76
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.	14,776 98	36,736 71	7,994 12	4,487 27	1,796 49
Helping Hand of Brooklyn.	602 62	743 33	73 04	149 87	
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.	3,476 43	2,906 27	420 92	1,363 20	256 47
Homes for Aged Men, Albany.	1,334 10	3,873 87		839 63	
Homes for Aged Men, Bro. N.Y.	1,563 76	2,01 26		711 48	
Homes for Aged Men, Utica.	1,65 04	1,762 68	6 01	627 23	171 68
Homes for Aged Women of Cohoes.	266 00	183 97			
Homes for the Aged, Elmira.	974 90	635 48		319 62	
Homes for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.					
Homes for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.	15,347 67	9,173 24	1,200 25	2,594 00	315 00
Homes for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.	2,250 00	800 00	110 00	200 00	200 00
Homes for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.	2,430 00	9,540 00	900 00	1,500 00	640 00
Homes for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.	5,674 00	9,810 00	200 00	2,400 00	560 00
Homes for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.	5,115 00	200 00		1,300 00	5,040 00
Homes for the Blind, New York.	1,940 94	4,487 17		901 95	12 00



TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness extending October 1, 1892.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	\$1,783 00	\$8,106 18	\$331 84	\$537 81	\$53 00
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	\$12 40	.....	1,507 50	1,310 11	.....	507 31	62 18
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	2,290 00	8,338 66	166 83	1,007 67	80 17
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	742 45	.....	2,336 08	1,648 70	.....	319 51	319 51
Home for the Friendless, Newburg.....	.....	\$100 00	1,315 05	1,345 73	245 34	478 49	71 95
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	.....	.....	2,070 17	3,022 66	139 91	963 90	141 54
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	.....	.....	633 53	654 37	54 62	168 00	10 80
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburg.....	.....	.....	1,096 75	1,312 14	140 17	221 90	4 75
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	.....	121 51	453 75	674 82	.....	229 05	.....
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	.....	.....	772 80	921 24	.....	543 64	.....
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica.....	.....	.....	2,040 19	2,741 02	29 03	364 62	594 62
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	.....	.....	2,876 40	3,053 58	.....	676 46	182 82
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany.....	1,780 00	.....	600 00	1,300 00	475 70	450 00	340 10
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	.....	.....	290 00	634 17	.....	286 19	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	17,372 29	.....	7,000 40	26,701 94	5,719 16	6,368 70	2,576 85
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	5,270 00	.....	7,031 68	41,595 16	9,346 85	6,875 00	1,635 85
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	.....	.....	1,158 95	1,621 41	379 87	583 03	195 77
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	.....	1,073 74	.....	.....	30 91	.....
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.....	1,212 20	4,213 69	1,112 05	584 95	.....	272 25	.....
House of Mercy, New York.....	3,168 50	5,500 00	2,997 50	7,810 04	430 09	5,135 28	3,141 50
House of Nazareth, White Plains.....	12,397 35	17,044 72	2,540 73	3,593 50	2,451 21	1,068 50	.....
House of Shelter, Albany.....	.....	.....	613 00	1,144 79	125 30	311 82	.....
House of Shelter, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	4,124 08	5,593 71	785 93	755 07	166 45
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	213 96	895 30	3,345 00	1,474 74	371 15	166 72	94 40
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	1,183 74	.....	2,344 73	2,879 69	1,132 55	665 42	72 81
Industrial Home of Kingston.....	1,300 10	.....	1,886 60	1,123 49	199 88	546 75	86 00
Industrial Home of Rochester.....	.....	.....	3,984 64	1,157 84	219 10	356 94	13 00
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	4.00	1,000 00	350 00	2,540 00	430 00	400 00	130 00
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Fort Hamilton, L. I.....	.....	.....	13,617 00	35,353 59	964 23	6,397 25	1,381 02
Industrial Home, Buffalo.....	1,050 00	.....	1,073 69	1,709 93	95 60	397 84	46 27
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	1,040 00	.....	37,189 17	11,315 10	1,771 92	2,605 45	942 57
Institution of Mercy, New York.....	1,862 50	19,249 24	9,091 32	51,810 73	2,906 27	2,142 80	3,045 15
Isabella Holmuth, New York.....	.....	.....	5,496 14	8,386 97	.....	2,142 80	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	110 99	.....	1,833 50	3,336 37	.....	339 60	76 96
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	.....	390 91	1,844 91	1,972 80	611 95	609 50	304 94
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	.....	.....	1,532 14	1,441 83	683 54	709 46	340 01



Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	.....	875 35	786 74	50 88	171 41	168 08
Children's Home, Newburg.....	.....	1,846 80	2,807 58	1,171 97	409 67	47 18
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	.....	2,560 15	8,141 49	2,514 10	2,514 64	705 16
Church Home of the City of Troy.....	.....	1,017 56	769 89	.....	359 75	.....
Church Home and Hospital, Geneva.....	.....	2,585 18	637 13	.....	637 13	66 07
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	.....	5,528 75	13,041 67	1,478 72	1,530 10	708 84
Convoy of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	.....	11,519 18	0,425 18	2,830 01	4,026 02	708 84
Crittendon Home for Aged Women, Homer.....	.....	18,837 24	18,837 24	4,174 97	6,308 09	4,964 38
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	.....	2 00	194 80	.....	82 83	.....
Day Home, Troy.....	.....	4,423 19	2,909 09	.....	445 45	.....
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	.....	860 41	2 0 3 00	435 41	53 78	.....
Door of Hope, New York.....	.....	771 25	804 11	3 65	143 53	28 10
Eighth Ward Mission, New York.....	.....	144 00	5,043 00	300 00	210 00	.....
Elmira Industrial School Association.....	.....	1,811 10	860 00	101 02	190 00	.....
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn.....	.....	1,631 69	5,153 59	121 03	1,418 64	254 07
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	.....	1,950 00	3,000 00	1,200 00	360 00	250 00
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	.....	4,201 03	6,217 78	1,478 69	1,438 30	765 91
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	.....	14,049 11	14,093 68	1,592 39	5,010 75	1,684 66
Five Points Mission, New York.....	.....	12,208 00	2,372 95	1,51 71	116 09	.....
Florence Crittenton Home, New York.....	.....	321 75	1,151 31	.....	177 48	.....
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York.....	.....	2,062 74	2,096 28	470 65	514 19	39 31
Founding Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	.....	162,769 40	61,839 85	17,859 88	11,445 37	2,007 28
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	.....	757 50	1,858 87	.....	61 10	.....
Gallaulet Home for Aged and Infirm D-deaf-Mutes, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	2,592 81	652 80	67 79	795 47	.....
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	.....	971 50	995 05	260 81	304 54	255 18
German Old Fellows Home and Orphanage, New York.....	.....	341 80	16 02	414 05	155 25	29 79
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	1,106 53	2,537 21	179 67	757 42	37 19
Gilbert A. Robertson Home, Scarsdale.....	.....	2,661 75	2,692 61	1,646 89	917 40	327 80
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.....	.....	2,268 01	1,227 66	.....	.....	.....
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown.....	.....	600 52	719 23	47 46	275 19	35 78
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	.....	1,577 05	1,058 50	343 86	165 37	87 85
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	.....	28,811 59	27,347 23	50 00	8,436 34	191 83
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	.....	9,060 37	10,673 29	2,843 69	4,995 37	939 74
Helping Hand of Brooklyn.....	.....	14,776 98	56,736 71	7,994 12	4,487 37	1,796 49
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	.....	692 64	743 33	73 04	149 87	.....
Homes for Aged Men, Albany.....	.....	3,476 43	2,906 27	420 94	1,362 30	350 47
Homes for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	.....	1,334 00	3,372 37	.....	829 93	.....
Homes for Aged Men, Utica.....	.....	1,563 76	2 01 25	.....	711 48	.....
Homes for Aged Women of Cohoes.....	.....	1,55 04	1,762 63	6 91	627 33	171 68
Homes for the Aged, Elmira.....	.....	266 00	183 57	.....	.....	.....
Homes for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	.....	974 90	635 48	.....	319 02	.....
Homes for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	.....	9,783 16	9,173 24	1,900 25	2,594 00	315 00
Homes for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	.....	75 00	800 00	110 00	900 00	300 00
Homes for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	9,540 00	1,540 00	1,540 00	640 00
Homes for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	.....	.....	9,810 00	300 00	2,402 00	500 00
Homes for the Blind, New York.....	.....	.....	5,040 00	.....	1,300 00	300 00
.....	.....	2,880 00	4,467 17	.....	901 95	12 00

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888.	For salaries of officers, wages, and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	\$1,250 00		\$15,692 99	\$48,223 30	\$6,311 73	\$8,671 16	\$3,138 48
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	1,161 95		5,703 53	15,362 10	3,458 54	1,078 57	989 24
St. Barnabas' House, New York			2,992 00	5,316 56	55 65	1,147 73	104 73
St. Benedict's Home for Deshute Colored Children, New York	150 00					138 03	
St. Christopher's Day Nursery, Brooklyn		\$6,045 53	687 00	630 87	1,879 02	1,480 45	1,992 41
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry	2,039 56		5,170 21	5,919 99	1,402 23	1,160 47	500 87
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	4,381 88		915 55	4,766 83	1,402 23	1,160 47	500 87
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York	2,000 00		156 0	1,619 35	413 41	941 63	312 94
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	2,325 00	13,205 00	591 90	10,627 64	1,658 25	2,431 02	479 86
St. James' Home, New York			1,543 00	6,416 87	1,048 85	733 48	30 10
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica			671 54	6,292 10	2,959 25	763 94	253 52
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush			766 35	6,044 09	786 44	722 50	255 25
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	1,429 78		1,166 00	2,425 12	559 91	1,018 90	59 00
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester			630 00	7,042 18		553 00	
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	2,000 00		4,113 15	59,655 60	1,438 41	2,715 20	2,300 73
St. Joseph's Infant Home, Syracuse			181 75	600 00		35 50	
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	10,181 50	9,294 31	33,609 28	15,760 69	5,579 06	2,508 90	2,995 15
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca		53 82	542 00	4,070 73	1,837 04		8 45
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York			14,768 93	24,133 14	6,470 46	3,242 99	7,238 01
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York			2,519 03	5,617 63	54 06	893 16	585 34
St. Malachy's Home, East New York			887 26	8,363 78	1,020 00	480 27	331 65
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook							
St. Margaret's Home, Albany			1,109 21	1,756 86	143 52	664 10	46 10
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester			1,238 00	4,957 10	1,584 47	9,248 00	604 62
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	2,340 91		180 00	4,019 38	550 70	533 03	
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn							
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	800 00		229 00	728 03	63 60		
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk			1,050 00	2,350 00	183 00	515 80	12 50
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis			361 00	3,321 51	769 82	407 00	350 46
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.			2,480 50	3,631 43	893 98	409 00	117 18
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester		430 00	1,092 00	2,169 86	1,243 50	991 00	659 69
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout			2,013 16	2,307 10		400 81	77 36
St. Philip's Mission, Brooklyn							
St. Philip's Female Home, New York		80 10	100 00	300 00		8 67	



St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	9,304 30	.....	2,940 00	8,026 23	1,550 37	1,030 76	205 00
St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	640 00	3,613 70	1,145 89	1,064 98	257 04
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	.....	.....	1,310 33	5,830 54	1,692 38	1,169 80	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	650 00	3,343 50	644 79	618 44	371 10
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	.....	.....	650 00	3,343 50	2,586 03	1,593 78	536 26
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	2,376 31	49 85	339 85	33 61
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	.....	.....	2,543 53	7,136 43	2,929 72	1,597 54	337 22
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	2,961 56	5,621 58	1,696 68	1,319 42	592 47
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	.....	.....	2,289 78	5,050 44	1,565 81	1,378 64	196 07
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	.....	.....	67,517 35	82,013 55	22,903 39	17,067 35	2,398 11
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	.....	.....	1,510 10	4,804 79	.....	656 99	269 79
Saratoga Home for Children.....	.....	.....	1,512 98	375 07	37 04	102 15	19 82
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	.....	.....	5,363 95	9,376 17	1,857 94	1,194 52	591 60
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	2,010 75	3,093 43	233 46	716 72	.....
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	1,082 00	1,574 16	332 74	476 12	.....
Shepherds' Fold of the City of New York.....	.....	.....	1,637 54	4,860 16	.....	359 64	.....
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	684 00	150 00	.....	99 85	.....
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	.....	.....	1,133 12	27,597 85	5,744 04	3,149 51	2,319 40
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	1,679 63	2,938 86	91 53	519 88	6 63
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	.....	.....	582 90	15,070 09	.....	.....	985 32
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	.....	.....	3,488 00	5,793 80	1,153 17	843 52	191 46
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	.....	.....	5,742 92	7,816 95	1,857 08	2,430 14	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	2,544 50	5,053 84	34 90	930 63	160 22
Society of St. Johnland, New York.....	.....	.....	8,818 07	6,350 65	666 00	1,616 73	65 96
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	.....	.....	743 00	1,137 63	193 16	268 37	67 40
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira.....	.....	.....	1,633 43	730 71	74 08	65 83	157 73
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	1,546 16	1,637 57	8 44	109 10	141 73
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	.....	.....	3,471 02	4,530 40	761 78	1,094 40	336 52
Syracuse Home Association.....	.....	.....	1,911 00	2,586 33	.....	893 39	.....
Syrian Society of the City of New York.....	.....	.....	237 50	.....	7 38	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	.....	.....	1,678 74	1,745 06	411 56	338 14	177 40
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	.....	.....	440 33	380 01	.....	83 25	.....
The Babies Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	816 69	6 00	355 54	6 00
The Home, Ithaca.....	.....	.....	860 95	2,607 66	324 41	490 09	30 64
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	.....	.....	2,857 76	5,085 25	2,515 33	534 87	233 47
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	.....	.....	4,945 16	956 02	3,104 68	228 29	24 04
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	3,776 67	15,989 97	8,871 10	3,534 01	448 27
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	5,636 55	5,835 36	2,527 49	2,019 15	430 67
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	8,575 26	7,400 00	1,100 00	840 00	.....
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	4,021 23	5,548 33	755 99	1,483 86	108 84
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	.....	1,164 58	1,115 22	.....	509 61	64 83
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg.....	.....	.....	864 00	3,500 34	.....	361 00	24 80
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	.....	.....	880 81	1,700 00	.....	800 00	200 00
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	.....	.....	3,191 00	1,306 67	.....	256 09	70 84
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	1,319 48	.....	.....	.....	.....



TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1893.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	\$402 00	.....	\$895 00	\$2,351 21	\$373 88	\$432 77	\$540 68
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	60 68	.....	4,202 71	3,745 74	135 41	723 75	1,008 68
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	5,700 00	.....	17,031 68	7,338 73	1,749 04	3,092 97	1,069 70
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	47 50	\$6,507 87	3,886 61	5,762 93	1,392 96	816 24	538 59
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	.....	19 04	2,663 40	1,621 74	413 82	775 18	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	\$932,838 89	\$256,971 28	\$ 236,193 78	\$1,913,941 43	\$321,839 49	\$367,907 70	\$140,024 43

\* Includes surplus which belongs to salary of the principal.

† Of this sum \$148,000 was paid outdoor nurses.

St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	9,302 20	.....	2,940 00	8,025 23	1,500 27	1,039 76	205 00
St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	640 00	3,613 70	1,145 89	1,094 08	287 04
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	1,309 84	.....	1,310 33	5,830 54	1,822 28	1,169 89	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,098 00	.....	500 00	3,243 20	544 79	618 44	271 10
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	245 00	3,000 00	600 00	8,256 84	2,586 93	1,563 78	138 36
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	2,387 38	.....	590 00	2,376 31	40 85	539 85	33 61
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	.....	.....	2,542 53	7,138 42	2,229 72	1,507 54	327 22
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	2,961 56	5,621 58	1,696 68	1,319 42	592 47
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	.....	.....	2,389 78	5,050 44	1,565 21	1,378 64	196 07
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	25,000 00	.....	67,517 32	82,013 55	22,908 39	17,067 35	2,398 11
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	.....	.....	1,510 10	4,894 79	.....	636 96	269 79
Saratoga Home for Children.....	.....	.....	512 88	375 05	37 04	102 15	19 82
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	1,075 00	.....	5,363 95	9,326 17	1,587 94	1,124 52	591 00
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	2,510 75	3,003 42	233 46	716 72	.....
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	1,082 00	1,574 16	332 74	46 12	229 60
Shepherds' Fold of the City of New York.....	.....	.....	627 54	4,806 16	.....	389 64	.....
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York.....	2,057 50	.....	684 00	1,500 00	.....	99 85	.....
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	4,297 08	1,133 12	7,023 86	27,597 85	5,744 04	3,149 51	2,219 40
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	1,679 63	2,938 86	5,91 53	519 88	6 63
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	1,897 70	17,304 30	532 90	15,070 09	.....	.....	985 32
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	.....	.....	3,483 00	5,793 80	1,153 17	842 22	191 46
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	.....	.....	5,742 92	7,816 95	1,837 08	2,430 14	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	2,544 59	5,053 84	34 90	930 63	.....
Society of St. Johnland, New York.....	.....	.....	8,818 07	6,250 65	696 00	1,616 73	65 96
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	.....	.....	743 00	1,137 63	193 16	308 27	67 40
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira.....	500 00	.....	1,633 42	730 71	74 08	65 83	157 73
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	1,546 16	1,637 57	8 44	109 10	141 75
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	.....	.....	3,471 02	4,530 40	761 78	1,004 40	336 52
Syracuse Home Association.....	.....	.....	1,911 00	2,536 33	.....	585 29	.....
Syracuse Society of the City of New York.....	50 00	.....	237 50	.....	.....	7 38	.....
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	187 50	.....	1,678 73	1,745 06	411 66	358 14	177 40
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	.....	.....	440 33	280 01	.....	93 15	.....
The Babies Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	.....	.....	860 98	816 69	6 00	355 54	6 00
The Home, Ithaca.....	.....	.....	2,857 79	2,607 66	224 41	490 09	20 64
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	.....	.....	4,945 16	3,085 25	2,513 33	534 87	233 47
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	.....	.....	521 50	956 02	104 68	228 22	34 04
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	3,776 67	15,959 97	3,871 10	3,234 01	448 37
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	6,636 53	5,835 36	2,537 49	2,019 15	430 67
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	8,575 30	7,400 00	1,100 00	800 00	.....
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	4,021 23	5,548 33	785 99	1,483 86	708 84
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	1,164 88	2,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	.....	1,115 22	1,115 22	.....	569 61	64 83
Villas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg.....	880 81	.....	8,191 00	3,600 34	.....	361 00	28 80
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	.....	.....	1,700 00	1,700 00	250 00	800 00	200 00
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	.....	.....	1,319 43	1,306 67	.....	296 09	70 84
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....





Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	585 67	11,706 47	1,000 00	743 10	19,055 90	1,030 80
Home for Aged Men, Utica.....	872 94	.....	5,000 00	1,550 71	10,647 14	1,191 48
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes.....	48 46	.....	.....	.....	2,023 05	490 00
Home for the Aged, Elmira.....	18 10	42 28	.....	200 54	2,296 82	73 85
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	1,148 98	6,770 35	.....	265,605 99	72,844 54	11,911 61
Home for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	.....	1,835 00	.....	540 00	6,700 00	1,256 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	1,414 70	3,500 10	.....	200 00	20,314 00	10,142 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	1,218 00	30,302 10	.....	2,731 10	46,797 00	1,338 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	100 00	.....	.....	1,073 00	12,894 00	3,406 71
Home for the Blind, New York.....	208 81	.....	4,000 00	3,112 95	17,633 82	216 92
Home for the Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	280 15	.....	.....	3,416 16	9,823 14	292 06
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	214 67	.....	1,000 00	239 18	4,943 35	8,981 78
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	204 47	817 67	17,200 00	731 64	16,033 71	2,800 24
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	504 20	.....	1,750 00	344 03	8,405 89	.....
Home for the Friendless, Newburg.....	249 24	346 71	.....	313 03	4,375 54	68 12
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	458 90	.....	11,961 83	1,188 66	19,947 67	605 49
Home for the Friendless, Schoenectady.....	58 29	.....	2,367 63	296 05	4,544 69	1,808 72
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburg.....	30 18	.....	.....	86 14	2,212 53	2 47
Home for the Homeless, Saratoga.....	121 69	.....	.....	93 73	1,924 55	1,809 02
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica.....	275 38	.....	.....	390 11	2,903 17	2,789 03
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	833 26	.....	7,000 00	794 42	14,399 46	2,621 70
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany.....	255 74	.....	.....	8,811 67	10,836 45	4,291 70
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	430 00	550 00	.....	3 0 0	5,915 10	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	4,803 67	41,651 32	8,000 00	26 25	1,336 61	567 18
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	4,740 33	.....	.....	2,935 14	81,197 71	1,146 30
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....	74 61	630 00	.....	5,092 04	125,018 97	8,094 85
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.....	81 93	.....	.....	249 00	5,165 30	28 63
House of Mercy, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	554 13	1,615 87	604 49
House of Nazareth, White Plains.....	690 45	.....	.....	1,344 60	19,515 51	2,346 76
House of Shelter, Albany.....	16 81	.....	.....	15,811 91	57,104 39	570 0
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	659 01	2,374 78	3,575 00	205 04	6,141 66	245 93
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	61 87	.....	.....	538 71	15,170 70	80 48
Industrial Home of Kingston.....	703 69	.....	800 00	2,355 34	10,518 25	204 38
Industrial School of Rochester.....	228 93	.....	7,990 00	1,646 98	17,350 87	.....
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	80 00	.....	4,592 11	749 24	5,590 90	124 00
Inebriates' Home, Buffalo.....	150 88	3,858 83	.....	719 0	5,590 90	.....
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	3,204 03	120 00	7,000 00	203 00	5,993 10	16,874 94
Institution of Mercy, New York.....	1,303 02	419 79	.....	43,657 51	111,968 73	50,168 65
Isabella Helma Home, New York.....	100 14	.....	.....	1,167 16	5,820 65	24 25
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	100 59	.....	.....	3,809 26	48,813 67	17,777 29
Jewish Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	211 35	.....	.....	711 85	107,100 80	2,061 02
Ladies' Orphan Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	160 76	4,003 93	4,000 00	2,452 00	20,063 04	389 72
Le Couvent St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,671 96	842 04	.....	550 36	9,770 98	2,739 67
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	.....	592 57	.....	644 6	6,570 88	830 34
.....	.....	.....	1,750 00	5,777 03	37,567 09	1,184 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,343 56	39,535 30	5,060 48
.....	.....	.....	.....	519 92	4,163 75	303 18

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1894.
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.	.....	\$30,902 76	.....	\$4,539 55	\$35,760 90	\$9,493 80
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.	.....	.....	.....	2,476 84	2,476 84	1,827 12
Mary's Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.	\$43 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,718 75
Meash Home for Little Children, New York.	154 09	.....	.....	1,012 11	1,012 11	69 41
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.	210 75	1,737 55	.....	.....	12,807 22	1,577 07
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.	931 98	2,749 00	.....	2,955 22	22,642 35	8,324 63
Midnight Mission, New York.	1,745 8	.....	\$3,035 61	6,182 18	18,710 35	682 29
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.	11,362 89	81,107 89	.....	25,311 63	208,945 19	8,318 79
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.	6,512 14	18,100 89	659 52	2,755 86	129,714 68	15,113 22
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.	.....	.....	.....	1,730 75	30,732 88	31 26
New York Catholic Protectory	2,532 90	70,105 09	.....	5,910 76	276,307 54	16,366 44
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	172 14	100 00	.....	2,031 39	19,459 11	685 87
New York Deaconess' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	60 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	7,270 00	30 00
New York Infant Asylum.	9,592 73	398 00	.....	17,150 03	117,153 78	6,585 84
New York Juvenile Asylum.	5,618 44	1,535 00	40,000 00	11,792 71	170,530 22	53,880 50
New York Mothers Home of the Sisters of Misericordes.	64 71	7,215 00	.....	1,728 59	30,319 94	3 84
Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Malone.	389 73	3,117 35	.....	9,268 37	34,359 56	1 13
Nursery and Childs' Hospital, New York.	.....	10,895 15	.....	6,755 30	91,918 76	17,668 42
Ogdenburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum.	396 00	.....	.....	165 30	27,862 91	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.	24 44	.....	500 00	251 46	2,274 51	1,355 46
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.	285 18	.....	200 00	136 88	3,810 11	33 22
Old Ladies' Home, Watertown.	50 00	.....	.....	.....	1,820 75	.....
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	321 60	1,011 94	.....	2,818 47	18,312 39	6,469 66
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	.....	.....	.....	494 30	5,909 51	194 80
Open Door Mission, Albany.	70 33	.....	.....	75 30	1,512 15	915 20
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.	212 71	.....	.....	425 23	2,207 57	7,893 47
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	6,901 43	28,325 79	.....	1,804 29	65,701 70	12,542 18
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	3,951 44	.....	101,163 89	0,099 77	141,076 36	47,228 71
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburgh.	27 00	.....	.....	95 79	9,392 74	37
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,071 33	6,416 89	33,240 74	4,535 93	176,499 57	5,189 54
Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church, N. Y. C.	1,177 57	1,030 60	11,091 70	1,382 60	12,035 47	2,035 57
Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.	57 08	.....	.....	42 01	1,983 81	955 08



Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	46 01	500 00	188 15	9,440 41
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York	37 58	37 58	638 81	3,048 18
Swegoe Orphan Asylum	59 77	243 58	280 12	3,463 06
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	366 48	241 45	6,472 04	10,419 03
Poughkeepsie Orphan Home and Home for the Friendless	2,583 72	58,314 00	5,457 00	1,649 08
Presbyterian Home, New York	1,503 49	2,250 00	635 37	19,115 42
Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, Rochester	51 83	327 85	695 45	288 77
Riverside Best Association, New York	418 00	7,739 76	149 27	10,391 60
Rochester House of Industry	418 00	1,331 53	233 57	3,549 92
Rochester Orphan Asylum	418 00	1,933 14	343 27	19,250 10
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	5,116 41	23,009 04	7,857 74	93,914 76
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	4,349 04	70,656 00	8,190 10	164,032 94
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	2,263 88	2,538 97	1,088 21	2,293 51
St. Agatha's Home, New York	733 90	1,072 26	1,677 89	2,480 00
St. Bernard's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York	41 80	1,953 32	72 07	3,703 38
St. Benedict's Day Nurse, Brooklyn	337 63	6,573 08	7,727 04	35,611 39
St. Christopher's Home, Cobles Ferry	464 93	1,063 77	5,000 00	663 60
St. Conine's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	330 87	1,767 09	169 39	518 25
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York	561 48	6,767 09	1,437 12	7,546 45
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	85 55	1,653 71	1,456 53	391 65
St. Francis' Home, New York	731 68	7,493 73	1,653 71	395 50
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	330 27	412 65	475 00	49 39
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	2,394 75	2,815 52	16 09	9,945 15
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providences, Syracuse	1,423 39	2,815 52	162 38	276 50
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	668 58	4,069 97	6,158 76	717 85
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	17 39	3,897 25	5,387 25	1,221 80
St. Joseph's Infant Home, Syracuse	3,804 71	5,395 60	5,395 60	2,007 90
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	558 14	889 50	889 50	839 50
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	3,763 12	14,853 30	2,446 48	16,574 11
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	1,815 28	11,567 04	23,187 43	2,161 43
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	73 49	569 18	14,434 02	2,240 57
St. Maachy's Home, East New York	495 75	1,240 28	4,365 46	1,246 21
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook	884 55	247 77	25,959 12	255 28
St. Margaret's House, Albany	59 00	350 00	645 25	2 00
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	43 90	1,311 46	356 65	6,797 50
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	201 51	270 85	1,277 51	9,501 41
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn	390 00	45,000 00	745 06	53,269 61
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	30 00	10,515 81	476 18	15,749 38
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	30 00	115 10	473 87	12 64
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Fort Jervis	1,145 00	2,002 60	30,210 06	70 15
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.	1,038 37	1,873 23	30,193 21	1,878 29
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	1,370 73	972 60	4,218 50	17,686 25
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	1,079 34	1,601 38	354 22	8,070 93
St. Peter's Mission, Brooklyn	30 00	12 64	473 87	954 85
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York	1,145 00	2,002 60	30,210 06	70 15
St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	1,038 37	1,873 23	30,193 21	1,878 29
St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	1,370 73	972 60	4,218 50	17,686 25
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	1,079 34	1,601 38	354 22	8,070 93
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	30 00	12 64	473 87	954 85



TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

## INSTITUTIONS.

	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1894.
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	\$700 00	.....	.....	\$1,051 08	\$80,155 49	\$1,394 64
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	101 98	.....	.....	150 40	4,521 40	266 04
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	1,022 72	\$1,436 91	.....	7,601 16	36,083 60	1,480 73
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,005 64	4,367 55	.....	3,339 91	31,197 81	612 90
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	200 00	840 00	\$353 50	410 32	12,268 80	300 70
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	634 48	52,499 40	93,500 00	71,707 43	439,611 55	74,332 75
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	30 84	.....	1,083 75	451 89	9,376 15	1,375 16
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	2,033 38	3,096 30	.....	1,593 32	1,293 32	475 08
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	300 00	.....	35,783 10	8,320 64	68,291 40	1,103 58
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	100 84	558 14	.....	901 93	7,116 93	1,379 82
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	65 44	25 00	.....	614 42	5,014 42	.....
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	9,071 04	20,343 58	.....	458 01	4,314 80	1,021 44
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	800 56	.....	5,712 04	428 79	94,415 21	5,714 18
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	534 95	937 56	.....	694 35	40,195 22	64 59
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	391 15	3,130 19	14,500 00	1,435 37	37,404 32	26,668 08
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	419 32	444 57	526 25	2,783 95	24,974 68	47,694 68
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	3,138 01	.....	44,369 64	1,693 65	11,937 87	1,010 65
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	194 06	.....	.....	4,402 43	69,388 41	10,530 83
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	140 95	70 39	2,357 65	369 89	5,593 55	23 87
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	315 74	10,287 13	1,150 00	1,288 68	5,593 55	604 43
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	392 49	.....	2,400 00	520 30	8,735 40	593 19
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	169 63	6,897 07	.....	277 89	8,735 40	1,275 14
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	193 18	.....	.....	322 77	11,704 76	1,606 42
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	8 67	189 76	.....	198 84	1,896 41	5 31
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	136 89	.....	300 00	3,670 94	6,894 63	8,079 86
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	90 87	.....	.....	260 00	2,754 71	26 36
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	1,200 10	14,641 50	.....	10 18	6,977 09	1,764 87
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	90 91	646 61	.....	1,272 82	97,514 97	520 08
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	.....	91,001 98	.....	7,070 12	86,564 12	310 48
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	1,587 40	49,446 87	8,204 12

Truant Home, Brooklyn .....	1,400 00	2,000 00	.....	150 00	21,435 30	570 97
Utica Orphan Asylum .....	1,750 00	.....	.....	2,644 87	16,001 71	325 44
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie .....	1,743 48	.....	.....	219 62	4,713 05	1,544 42
Villas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg .....	61 19	.....	.....	106 50	8,024 93	814 96
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York .....	363 64	.....	.....	1,866 62	7,885 21	696 95
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon .....	1,200 00	32,019 00	.....	75 00	39,368 00	3,240 00
Wayside Day Nursery, New York .....	262 64	.....	259 11	253 10	5,163 75	641 41
Wayside Home, Brooklyn .....	116 23	577 03	.....	1,326 02	6,713 54	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph .....	17 45	4,792 50	.....	1,479 66	16,045 89	.....
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester .....	2,393 49	1,109 83	.....	10,130 10	52,083 81	7,815 72
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains .....	484 49	453 83	.....	3,613 67	16,435 36	2,7 88
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York .....	373 52	79 19	.....	2,637 37	8,505 03	390 84
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls .....	.....	.....	.....	29 94	109 13	614 38
Totals .....	\$216,758 95	\$1,058,377 29	\$982,717 09	\$1,037,108 60	\$8,104,698 93	\$875,037 65

\* New orphanage building.

+ Of which sum \$6,900 was paid on mortgage.

† Of this sum \$10,000 represents a mortgage paid October, 1893.

‡ Of this sum \$6,100 was on loans.

	Number received 1963	Received y	Total sum	By adopt
...	...	...	49	...
...	...	...	16	...
...	...	...	739	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	485	...
...	...	...	419	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	96	...
...	...	...	249	...
...	...	...	539	...
...	...	...	184	...
...	...	...	85	...
...	...	...	87	...
...	...	...	82	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	116	...
...	...	...	22	...
...	...	...	145	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	245	...
...	...	...	38	...
...	...	...	262	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13	...
...	...	...	308	...
...	...	...	94	...
...	...	...	128	...
...	...	...	147	...
...	...	...	67	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	59	...
...	...	...	265	...
...	...	...	31	...
...	...	...	121	...
...	...	...	185	...
...	...	...	12	...
...	...	...	749	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	400	...
...	...	...	667	...
...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	78	...
...	...	...	10	...
...	...	...	185	...



## No. 21.

*homes for the friendless, and the changes during the year ending 30, 1894.*

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.					
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.	
.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	12	.....	37	.....	.....	37	
119	.....	7	.....	.....	9	199	.....	.....	10	8	16	
169	.....	4	41	23	12	271	.....	23	87	104	214	
74	.....	160	.....	44	7	285	.....	52	46	36	134	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	86	.....	.....	86	
56	4	4	3	19	2	88	.....	76	.....	85	161	
24	.....	1	.....	.....	3	58	.....	.....	86	395	481	
45	.....	.....	1	5	2	57	.....	.....	70	57	127	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	7	40	.....	.....	47	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	8	74	.....	.....	82	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	29	27	56	
23	.....	2	.....	5	.....	30	.....	.....	49	37	86	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	14	.....	.....	20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	113	32	.....	.....	.....	32	
174	5	12	.....	11	6	221	.....	.....	221	154	375	
111	1	3	1	3	.....	149	.....	.....	118	94	212	
31	.....	.....	.....	109	63	204	.....	33	35	30	98	
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	10	.....	.....	10	
138	4	17	.....	19	7	197	.....	.....	58	53	111	
32	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	60	.....	60	
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	42	.....	.....	48	38	86	
10	4	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....	67	65	132	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8	20	39	.....	.....	59	
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	1	11	31	29	72	
.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	98	.....	.....	99	68	167	
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	18	8	26	
66	4	.....	.....	4	1	75	.....	.....	30	16	46	
20	4	.....	.....	.....	5	30	3	52	50	50	155	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
.....	.....	2	.....	880	187	519	89	133	2	6	230	
60	2	2	.....	10	4	92	.....	.....	183	125	308	
139	2	2	.....	.....	3	146	.....	90	.....	431	521	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	7	
3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	66	66	
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	7	
1	12	6	3	137	1	160	.....	21	.....	4	25	
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	14	.....	14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	27	33	87	140	.....	.....	227	
6	1	.....	.....	9	.....	16	.....	.....	48	42	90	
32	2	1	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	83	32	115	
134	3	17	.....	90	1	245	.....	40	192	177	409	
4	.....	8	.....	134	.....	146	.....	17	.....	.....	17	
22	46	40	.....	188	.....	246	.....	27	.....	.....	27	
136	.....	13	.....	557	736	1,805	.....	246	1,081	801	2,128	
.....	.....	14	.....	53	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	26	26	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13	.....	.....	22	
2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	17	9	.....	.....	26	
8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	13	.....	.....	5	18	23	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	8	40	19	4	3	66	
99	.....	2	.....	10	1	144	.....	.....	116	84	300	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	14	.....	.....	15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	32	71	
122	.....	1	.....	.....	2	125	.....	.....	422	262	684	

[illegible]

City of New York	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	326
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(Continued).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
31						31			117	88	205
225					3	238			504	365	869
					4	4		25			29
					6	6	32				32
		1			3	4	44				44
					8	8	31	6			37
					1	2	4				4
						3	1	19			20
	3					3		23			23
	1	2		12	12	27	71	95			166
				10	22	32	65	90			155
	1	2		5	22	30	118	117			235
		3		31	86	120	237	276			513
	7	1		21	51	80	93	114			307
1				4	5	10	29	32			61
77		20		203		300		49		13	62
		17		91	10	118		82			80
16	5			39	4	70			17	17	34
17		1		6		26			31	23	44
				1	8	9		51			51
					2	2		12			12
4		1	2	1		10		9	19	17	45
				3	1	4		15			15
					3	3		17			17
					5	5		59			59
	1			1	6	8	25	11			36
18				8		26		22		28	50
					2	2		9			9
125		5		98	4	233		306		221	527
270	2			52	23	347		525		350	875
14	1	2		6	1	25		9	18	22	49
				15		15	4				4
40		5		10	2	57		127		22	149
43		59		5	14	121	4	19	2	193	218
17	17	17	9	71	2	137		10	3	1	14
27	2	3		1	10	23			77	67	144
15				7	1	23			26	31	57
					3	3			21	26	47
2		1								59	59
	64			289	5	355	160	5			165
25	15	11	8	36	7	106		26	4	2	32
36						26			100	92	192
175	2			115	8	300	7	88	422	673	1,190
		28		275	16	319	83	82			168
14		3		142		159		29			29
61	1	1			1	102			50	27	77
6		1		2		9			10	12	22
40					3	48			224	217	441
27					1	28	8	6	59	53	126
16		1	10		1	33			17	10	27
	7			83	1	95		31			31
55		162		254		471		23		4	28
				1	4	5		29			29
49					1	50			16	19	34
				2	3	5	8	42			50
	1				11	12	18	95			113
28		40		68		171		47		19	66



TABLE NO. 21—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the institution October 1, 1893.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By indenture.
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	1,882	282	2,164	5	.....
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	1,137	356	1,493	.....	73
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.....	167	60	227	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory.....	2,305	1,044	3,349	.....	156
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.....	34	193	229	.....	.....
New York Deaconess' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	28	6	34	.....	.....
New York Infant Asylum.....	574	903	1,477	27	.....
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	1,046	630	1,676	.....	15
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde.....	84	589	673	.....	15
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	87	10	97	.....	.....
Nursery and Childs' Hospital, New York.....	659	1,100	1,759	2	.....
Ogdensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum.....	66	123	189	2	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.....	16	3	19	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	20	2	22	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	206	105	311	13	16
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	48	30	78	4	.....
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	10	8	18	.....	.....
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	12	6	18	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	303	137	440	2	4
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	210	28	238	.....	9
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburg.....	11	43	54	1	1
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	1,451	633	2,084	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	102	30	132	.....	.....
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	13	1	14	.....	.....
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	86	66	152	6	.....
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.....	17	4	21	.....	.....
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	38	39	77	.....	.....
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	24	3	27	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	43	22	65	.....	6
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	43	6	54	.....	.....
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	61	11	72	.....	.....
Riverside Rest Association, New York.....	32	.....	32	.....	.....
Rochester Home of Industry.....	131	65	196	.....	.....
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	127	100	227	14	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	1,695	612	2,307	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	938	296	1,234	.....	.....
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	314	148	462	.....	1
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry.....	131	26	157	3	1
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	122	47	169	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York.....	60	21	81	.....	.....
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.....	246	127	373	.....	.....
St. James' Home, New York.....	110	23	133	.....	.....
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	137	48	185	1	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	120	18	138	1	.....
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	92	62	154	.....	.....
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	99	59	158	3	13
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	372	75	447	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Infant Home, Syracuse.....	.....	32	32	2	.....
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	325	50	375	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	178	90	268	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	661	230	891	.....	.....
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	59	5	64	.....	.....
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....	130	80	210	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Albany.....	52	93	145	2	.....
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	150	63	213	3	.....
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	89	21	110	.....	.....
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	210	231	441	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	14	3	17	.....	.....

(Continued).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
385	1	2	10	93	3	499			1,501	161	1,665
135	2	5		5	15	235			703	555	1,258
35			6	28	3	72		88		67	155
673	15	19			15	872			1,803	674	2,477
				191		191	38				33
								34			34
255	8	5	4	431	140	870		217	206	184	607
464	3	12	107	1	4	610	70	8	796	192	1,066
111	2	41	1	380	28	578		66	13	17	95
11	4			4	2	21	23	7	26	20	76
378	7	40	13	385	242	1,067	14	205	248	225	692
27		3	3	58	3	96	10	24	32	27	93
					4	4		15			15
								22			22
								8			8
53	2	3	1		1	89		14	138	70	222
15		1		1		21			42	15	57
				6	2	8		10			10
					3	3		15			15
110	2	2			3	123			185	132	317
26		5				40			116	82	198
5					1	8			28	18	46
395	5	2		23	31	456			721	907	1,628
19				4		23			62	47	109
3				4		7				7	7
26	1	4		21	1	59		7	54	32	93
4						4				17	17
28				10		35			26	13	39
				2	2	4		23			23
21		1				28			22	15	37
					7	7		47			47
12					1	13		26	20	13	59
				32		32					
2		3		87	4	96		52		48	100
60		2			3	79			95	53	143
316	33	57	71	72	16	565			1,187	555	1,742
137		1		21	4	163			541	530	1,071
35		1		13	2	62			131	269	400
8			3			14		13	58	72	143
16		2		7	1	26			76	67	143
21						21				60	60
				61	46	107	113	153			266
17				7	1	25				108	108
25		11		6	1	44			6	135	141
4		18		16	1	40			46	52	98
39	3			9	1	52	4	3	95		102
33	1	1	1		2	53			63	42	105
	50	17			32	99	38	310			348
5		1		4	8	20		3		9	12
31					5	36			167	172	339
80	2				2	84			184		184
142	7	4			14	167			430	294	724
				1	6	7		57			57
42	2			6	8	58			72	80	152
					51	86			31	28	59
28		5			3	68			145		145
59	2		1		2	22			40	48	88
20					6	229			79	133	212
158		65			1	3				14	14



TABLE NO. 21—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution October 1, 1893.	Received during the year.	Total supported.		
				By adoption.	By indenture.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	50	23	73	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	87	37	124	1	7
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.....	66	7	73	.....	.....
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	106	32	138	8	.....
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	280	87	317	.....	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	140	53	202	5	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	193	57	249	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	135	57	192	5	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	182	95	277	9	.....
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	30	219	249	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	236	43	279	.....	16
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	93	242	335	14	.....
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	116	51	167	.....	3
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	886	109	995	.....	.....
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	36	10	46	.....	.....
Saratoga Home for Children.....	16	13	29	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	150	90	240	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	67	80	147	1	.....
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.....	32	21	53	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	61	44	105	.....	.....
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	706	213	919	.....	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	92	1,232	1,324	.....	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	244	267	511	45	.....
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	121	19	140	.....	7
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	178	36	214	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	75	12	87	.....	.....
Society of St. Johnland, New York.....	114	35	149	.....	.....
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	20	7	27	.....	.....
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	20	40	60	9	8
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	126	84	210	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association.....	39	4	43	.....	.....
Syrian Society of the City of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home of Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	61	23	83	1	5
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	8	22	30	2	.....
The Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	24	6	30	.....	.....
The Home, Ithaca.....	17	4	21	.....	.....
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	63	30	93	3	1
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	107	24	131	.....	.....
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.....	17	70	87	.....	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	289	82	371	.....	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	104	25	129	.....	.....
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	78	312	390	.....	.....
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	155	60	215	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	8	2	10	.....	.....
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg.....	15	4	19	.....	.....
Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	73	13	86	.....	.....
Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	123	16	139	.....	.....
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	40	73	113	.....	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	114	110	224	20	.....
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	160	21	181	.....	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	130	104	234	.....	.....
Wilson Industrial School for Girls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	39,999	24,800	64,799	228	1,041

\* Children are no longer



## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

465

(Concluded).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
12			1	6		19			26	28	54
25					2	36			44	44	88
4						4			42	27	69
8		4		13		33				165	105
				1	1	2					
69		5		2		76			91	150	241
14		2		5	1	27				175	175
21		4		7	4	36			13	193	213
37		3		15		60		29		103	132
28		2	1	25	2	67				210	210
88	143	19	19			219			30		30
51	2					69			210		210
112		8			83	217			54	64	118
46					1	50			117		117
				39	81	120		875			875
				1	5	6		21	19		40
8		1				9		3	11	6	20
82						82			72	86	158
53		4		5	7	75			34	38	72
14				8	1	23		16		14	30
30		13			1	44			29	22	61
196	3	26			19	244			324	351	675
271		206		749	3	1,229		35	12	48	95
176	6	18	19	2		266			245		245
19						26			55	59	114
32	1					33			105	76	181
					8	8		79			79
13	1	1		10	8	33	35		37	44	116
3		1	1			5		5	1	16	22
11	2	5	10		2	43			10	7	17
24		1		3		65			115	30	145
				1	3	4		39			39
13						19			36	28	64
7	1	1	3	4	2	20		6		4	10
8		1				9			6	15	21
13		12			2	33		15	33	27	60
23				5	2	30			53	48	101
23	2	3		35		63		8		16	24
55	2				9	75			296		296
16					1	20			57	52	109
294						294			96		96
43				15		58			82	75	157
					2	2	8				8
				1	1	2		17			17
				5	13	18	23	45			68
1	1	1				9			69	61	130
17	4	7		30		74		39			39
69	3			6		97			78	49	127
24					1	25	29	18	55	54	156
40		5	15	46	3	109			81	44	125
9,932	555	1,397	369	6,980	2,481	23,086	2,663	5,804	18,292	14,954	41,713

maintained in the institution.

TABLE No. 98.

Showing the value of the property of hospitals and their institutions September 30, 1913.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	Interest income.	
				Rent.	Dividend.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	\$10,000 00	400,000 00	\$410,000 00	84,000 00	8,000 00
Albany Hospital.....	100,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,100,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	4,000 00	1,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys, Yonkers.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Amsterdam City Hospital*.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Arnold-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Astoria Hospital, Long Island City.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Auburn City Hospital.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Beth-Israel Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Brooklyn Hospital.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Brooklyn Maternity and Childs' Hospital.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Brooklyn Throat Hospital*.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Buffalo General Hospital.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Buffalo Woman's Hospital.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Erie County, Buffalo.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Childs' Hospital, Albany.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Christopher Columbus Italian Hospital, New York.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Cortland Hospital Association, Cortland.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn*.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Faxon Hospital, Utica.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Flagler Hospital, Lockport.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Flushing Hospital, Flushing, L. I., New York.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00



Hahnemann Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	13,000 00	1,671 45	14,671 45
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	160,000 00	93,000 00	243,000 00	.....	.....	2,400 00
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	2,800 00	.....	567 00
Highland Hospital, Watsewan.....	3,000 00	6,000 00	9,000 00	.....	667 00	.....
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	206,991 64	375,700 00	684,691 64	.....	.....	.....
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	50,000 00	6,000 00	56,000 00	35,000 00	5,000 00	40,000 00
Hospital Association of the City of Schenectady.....	40,746 45	3,000 00	43,746 45	.....	500 00	500 00
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	85,507 00	25,000 00	110,507 00	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	40,000 00	5,000 00	45,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	210,000 00	699,239 90	909,239 90	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....	6,000 00	500 00	6,500 00	2,500 00	510 00	2,700 00
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....	47,500 00	4,100 00	51,600 00	23,000 00	.....	23,000 00
House of St. Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn.....	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Itasca City Hospital.....	10,000 00	8,200 00	18,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Kingsdon City Hospital.....	17,500 00	.....	17,500 00	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	150,000 00	1,319 05	151,319 05	65,900 00	.....	67,356 87
Lebanon Hospital, New York.....	111,500 00	.....	111,500 00	.....	1,456 87	.....
Leonard Hospital, Lansingburgh.....	34,400 00	50 00	34,450 00	30,000 00	20,000 00	50,000 00
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	225,000 00	30,000 00	255,000 00	30,000 00	.....	.....
Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New York and Vicinity, East New York.....	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00	5,800 00	6,185 00	11,985 00
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York.....	100,000 00	5,076 00	105,076 00	24,000 00	.....	24,000 00
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	227,000 00	105,979 29	332,979 29	.....	4,239 69	4,239 69
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	151,500 00	5,000 00	156,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Medical and Surgical Hospital, Geneva.....	4,500 00	.....	4,500 00	.....	3,084 40	3,084 40
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	48,000 00	2,000 00	50,000 00	.....	30,000 00	30,000 00
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.....	767,487 64	299,550 08	1,067,037 72	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	15,000 00	10,000 00	25,000 00	.....	4,400 00	4,400 00
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New York.....	381,025 00	14,050 00	395,075 00	.....	50 00	50 00
Mothers and Babies' Hospital, New York.....	370,000 00	201,000 00	571,000 00	.....	9,218 94	9,218 94
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00
Mount Vernon Hospital, Mount Vernon.....	50,000 00	10,370 28	60,370 28	.....	.....	.....
Nathan Littauer Hospital Association, Gloversville.....	50,000 00	2,500 00	52,500 00	.....	30,000 00	30,000 00
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	3,000 00	144,000 00	147,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Cancer Hospital.....	669,538 00	.....	669,538 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Home for Epileptics, Durhamville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	475,000 00	192,000 00	667,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Hospital.....	300,000 00	50,000 00	350,000 00	175,000 00	14,500 00	189,500 00
New York Homoeopathic Medical College Hospital.....	300,000 00	.....	300,000 00	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	200,000 00	5,505 00	205,505 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....



TABLE 22 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	\$100,000 00	.....	\$100,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$33,000 00
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.....	\$30,538 38	\$15,744 66	546,473 04	437,433 61	13,038 84	450,472 45
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	26,000 00	137,845 40	152,845 40	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00
New York Throat and Nose Hospital.....	25,179 00	149 21	25,328 21	12,500 00	102 75	12,602 75
New Rochelle Hospital Association.....	1,000 00	2,884 16	3,884 16	.....	114 99	114 99
Non-Sectarian Hospital and Home for Epileptics, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ossining Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego Hospital.....	15,000 00	1,908 00	50,908 00	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	1,381,058 55	549,079 37	1,430,137 93	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00
Rochester City Hospital.....	304,635 00	66,557 00	321,182 00	.....	14,310 44	14,310 44
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital.....	185,377 28	17,960 44	206,337 72	45,000 00	4,000 00	49,000 00
Rome Hospital.....	16,000 00	.....	16,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	1,550 00	575,000 00	2,425,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York.....	14,500 00	3,000 00	17,500 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Andrew's Free Infirmary for Women, New York.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	30,000 00	481 25	30,481 25
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	333,708 15	33,000 00	365,708 15	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	2,900 00	.....	2,900 00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	47,339 28	5,000 00	52,339 28	5,900 00	363 94	6,263 94
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	215,000 00	.....	215,000 00	.....	12,000 22	12,080 22
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellsville.....	8,000 00	2,000 00	10,000 00	500 00	100 00	600 00
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	100,000 00	78,605 12	178,605 12	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	176,125 00	128,675 31	304,800 31	.....	588 56	588 56
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York.....	300,000 00	27,000 00	327,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	67,500 00	6,000 00	73,500 00	.....	998 00	998 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00
St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburg and New Windsor, Newburg.....	15,000 00	16,377 30	31,377 30	.....	300 00	300 00
St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica.....	2,880,405 00	998,631 30	3,879,036 30	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	61,373 70	.....	61,373 70	.....	700,000 00	700,000 00
St. Mark's Hospital, New York.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	41,500 00	.....	41,500 00
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	8,770 83	3,500 00	12,270 83
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	334,000 00	355,309 25	689,309 25	65,000 00	.....	65,000 00
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	250,000 00	.....	250,000 00	10,000 00	6,987 59	16,987 59
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	325,000 00	.....	325,000 00	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00





## TABLE

Showing the receipts of hospitals for

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1898.	From appro- priations by au- thorities of au- thorities.	From appro- priations by au- thorities.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	\$503 78		\$2,125 00
Albany Hospital.....	334 64	\$359 94	8,624 42
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	1,288 18		3,000 00
All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys, Verbank.....	65 15		
Amsterdam City Hospital.....			
Arnot Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira.....	1,804 86	304 00	3,610 00
Astoria Hospital, Long Island City.....	1,093 74		364 40
Asylum for Lying-in-Women, New York.....	923 79		4,325 00
Auburn City Hospital.....	392 58	176 57	1,222 06
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York.....	60 87		3,419 00
Beth-Israel Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	1,166 27		100 00
Binghamton City Hospital.....	465 53		5,000 00
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	958 65		2,513 52
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	61 00	5,184 43	
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	136 37		5,500 00
Brooklyn Hospital.....		1,774 57	5,500 00
Brooklyn Maternity and Childs' Hospital.....	10,833 65	841 20	3,640 32
Brooklyn Throat Hospital.....			
Buffalo General Hospital.....	8,129 61		
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	3,457 57		
Buffalo Woman's Hospital.....			827 50
Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn.....			
Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Erie County, Buffalo.....		600 00	
Childs' Hospital, Albany.....	695 48	1,413 94	5,113 45
Children's Hospital of Buffalo.....	2,255 04		4,500 47
Christopher Columbus Italian Hospital, New York.....	627 29		
Cortland Hospital Association, Cortland.....	72 89	48 25	
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn.....			
Faxton Hospital, Utica.....	45 88		
Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo.....			
Flagler Hospital, Lockport.....			
Flushing Hospital, Flushing, L. I.....	1,413 59		
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	6,848 60		
Hahnemann Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester.....	160 00		
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	62,041 17		
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill.....	275 28		29 14
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	117 41		
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	7,286 26		
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	14 63	286 96	6,647 00
Hospital Associations of the City of Schenectady.....	409 30		
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	934 53		200 00
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	506 55	1,663 25	1,274 75
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	13,674 28		29,916 31
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....	513 16		
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....	737 94		
House of St. Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn.....	1,670 47		236 25
Ithaca City Hospital.....	1,711 84		
Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica, L. I.....	2,089 19		
Kingston City Hospital.....			
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	1,424 85		
Lebanon Hospital, New York.....	2,061 87		
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....			8,437 31
Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New York and Vicinity, East New York.....		1,106 71	1,500 00
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York.....	90 60	500 00	
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	1,156 26		300 00
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	72 18	11,044 22	3,253 40
Medical and Surgical Hospital, Geneva.....	3,063 37		
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	62 56	637 52	1,500 00
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.....	3,219 02		5,884 75
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	463 72		
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New York.....	38,417 80		500 00
Mothers and Babies' Hospital, New York.....	370 36		
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	19,984 02		
Mount Vernon Hospital, Mount Vernon.....	3,752 89		



No. 23.

the year ending September 30, 1894.

By legacies, donations and voluntary con- tributions.	From individuals for the support of patients	From interest and dividends on in- vestments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
\$2,442 00	\$1,686 85	.....	.....	.....	\$186 54	\$7,795 17
11,181 00	16,442 09	\$3,055 26	.....	.....	436 12	40,433 47
2,420 00	850 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,558 18
7,172 89	4,203 66	.....	.....	.....	1,183 04	12,624 74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
869 15	1,799 13	5,582 49	.....	.....	106 15	14,075 78
1,605 25	211 75	.....	.....	.....	846 33	4,860 17
2,055 88	.....	2,157 50	.....	.....	.....	9,512 17
7,667 45	2,532 00	1,546 65	\$ 0,525 63	.....	.....	24,065 88
10,566 50	198 00	.....	.....	.....	3,200 00	17,439 97
2,137 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,667 83	11,071 87
72 57	.....	12 20	.....	.....	.....	5,550 40
3,000 00	2,352 70	2,110 00	.....	.....	1,419 10	12,353 97
6,179 31	.....	4,906 17	.....	.....	2,694 57	19,025 48
15,000 00	.....	425 00	.....	\$50,000 00	85,055 65	106,117 02
*72,755 10	7,243 16	8,550 18	11,000 00	.....	7,768 50	114,591 51
1,957 46	2,858 95	304 53	.....	.....	2,426 66	22,892 97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,662 25	40,530 84	13,225 83	18,120 00	.....	1,182 00	94,260 53
2,784 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,416 54	59,638 11
.....	4,535 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,363 58
80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	947 63	1,027 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00
3,679 00	.....	.....	376 14	.....	97 70	11,377 71
4,071 54	1,050 95	314 01	.....	.....	17 63	12,269 64
5,365 13	1,774 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,756 78
679 60	292 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,092 99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144 17	6,136 04	803 50	900 00	.....	4,995 32	13,024 91
.....	2,440 40	.....	.....	.....	4,441 14	6,881 54
.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
4,622 04	814 90	268 75	1,000 00	.....	524 06	8,643 34
146,235 48	25,840 34	9,900 67	.....	.....	3,435 76	192,260 84
1,300 00	2,776 76	.....	.....	300 00	760 00	5,126 76
12,470 85	7,230 39	5,774 71	.....	.....	.....	87,517 12
9,197 57	147 50	.....	.....	.....	373 45	10,052 94
2,784 72	58 00	276 99	.....	.....	.....	3,237 12
26,359 40	33,349 32	16,790 63	116,006 00	.....	17,825 60	217,640 61
381 69	4,045 41	565 64	.....	.....	.....	12,041 33
5,263 73	376 10	.....	.....	500 00	224 75	6,873 78
6,824 54	8,109 38	.....	.....	.....	2,030 82	11,109 37
1,020 01	4,466 21	.....	.....	.....	14,568 84	14,499 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62,542 51	8,741 75	34,059 14	.....	.....	.....	145,233 99
543 00	72 11	30 00	.....	.....	.....	1,158 27
9,600 65	.....	105 00	1,421 85	.....	.....	11,865 44
.....	4,609 74	20 64	.....	.....	162 96	6,688 33
214 50	2,572 57	403 90	.....	.....	342 27	5,545 08
1,374 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,463 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,084 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,504 85
17,733 59	3,259 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,055 22
883 79	5,449 91	146 20	.....	16,657 22	35,190 10	66,745 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,426 34	2,428 89	.....	.....	.....	1,959 42	8,421 36
10,087 17	3,135 88	447 00	2,075 09	.....	3,050 05	19,386 30
6,157 49	5,808 64	5,060 28	3,000 00	.....	4,612 92	26,195 59
170 00	10,744 82	329 45	.....	.....	.....	25,624 07
1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,552 37
1,988 80	2,297 45	9 58	.....	.....	4,008 45	11,404 43
20,408 40	11,437 66	8,592 50	10,558 01	12,800 00	2,354 95	85,205 33
1,060 00	306 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800 59
10,325 49	1,697 00	4,091 52	.....	.....	49,435 55	104,467 27
625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	620 00	1,615 26
67,794 73	20,690 10	12,897 03	8,000 00	.....	18,922 98	138,178 91
3,710 07	147 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,610 50

TABLE NO. 23—

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1893.	From appro- priations by boards of su- pervisors	From appropria- tions by cities.
Nathan Littauer Hospital Association, Gloversville .....	\$4,431 87		
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	167 31		\$100 00
New York Cancer Hospital .....	376 84		
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary .....	1,000 20		
New York Homoeopathic Medical College Hospital.....	1,415 88		
New York Infirmary for Women and Children .....	1,080 73		4,600 00
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	145 68		2,788 82
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	572 74		
New York Ophthalmic Hospital .....	3,847 89		200 00
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.....	2,397 04		
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital .....	50,854 40		
New York Throat and Nose Hospital .....	272 55		
New Rochelle Hospital Association .....	353 69		
Oswego Hospital .....	102 54		
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	3,711 03		
Rochester City Hospital .....	230 44	239 15	3,475 74
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital.....	19,005 48		978 85
Rome Hospital .....	1,582 82		200 00
Roosevelt Hospital, New York .....	36,059 83		
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York .....	51 21		
St. Andrew's Free Infirmary for Women, New York.....	167 64		100 00
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	3,238 32		9,520 84
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York .....			
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	346 85		
St. Francis Hospital, New York.....			110,664 03
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellsville.....			1,000 00
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn .....			800 00
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	284 42		
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York.....		250 00	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	225 76	3,150 39	3,320 78
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers .....	2,105 47		
St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburg and New Windsor, Newburg .....	78 92		
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	66,625 02		
St. Mark's Hospital, New York.....	670 36		100 00
St. Mary's Female Hospital Brooklyn.....	1,116 29		9,527 58
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	175 05		
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	39 04	5,504 16	3,397 94
St. Mary's Hospital Rochester.....			8,763 00
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....			
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany .....		137 71	6,106 85
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn .....			11,222 22
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	5,910 67		
Beton Hospital New York.....			
Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York.....	907 94		6,484 13
S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.....	1,217 61		
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.....	1,049 69	1,533 23	1,198 18
Tarrytown Hospital Association.....	1,001 82		
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	13,243 16		
Thrall Hospital, Middletown.....	3,045 87		
Trinity Hospital, New York.....			
Troy Hospital.....	1,548 73	2,789 30	8,407 84
Utica City Hospital .....			
Vassar Brother's Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	11,554 40		
Woodstock Hospital, New York .....			
Woman's Christian Association Jamestown, New York.....	1,133 00		
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York.....	68,206 31		
Totals .....	\$321,254 53	\$39,663 57	\$211,140 87

\* Includes \$60,000 for addition to buildings.  
from sale of real estate.

† Includes \$4,424 33 received from the train-  
Of this \$10,164.05 represents principal and interest due since  
funds.

\*\* Of this sum \$6,930.50 was from insurance.



(Concluded).

By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From individuals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
\$6,354 79	\$343 71	\$340 28			\$1,276 00	\$12,746 65
3,454 85					2,458 38	6,180 54
11,425 19	16,359 65	6,587 49		\$12,000 00	46,759 17	46,759 17
14,630 70		14,710 99	\$56,684 85		198,705 60	215,732 34
		1,635 00		2,428 59	19,682 35	26,618 82
33,390 82	1,457 00	6 44			15,764 32	60,235 81
4,844 55	5,394 10				1,676 77	11,975 26
	2,549 43				1,810 41	19,510 76
	15,468 03	1,659 58			544 00	22,676 44
11,407 95		6,576 60				
45,086 75	20,229 75			318,028 35	\$108,715 08	494,456 97
2,944 60	1,613 25	5,830 53			3,916 60	15,129 35
5,115 25						5,387 80
897 87	419 25				650 44	2,350 65
2,806 83	1,884 03	190 00			1,207 64	6,191 04
65,045 88	26,825 81	26,363 56	12,000 00	40,000 00	4,871 84	178,797 61
34,648 15	17,229 23	4,894 67		2,500 00	3,102 26	65,939 64
51,046 21	9,971 91	851 82			886 97	82,741 24
328 46	1,065 02	61 82			2,050 25	5,588 37
14,116 99	17,338 55	29,676 02	395 50		77,370 31	174,957 20
1,351 75	43 60	150 00			445 03	2,041 29
3,735 28				481 25	318 00	4,802 17
32,123 38	5,932 01	1,608 02	34,700 00		10,970 95	97,093 51
	4,557 00					4,587 00
3,502 05	3,839 30				367 87	8,456 07
18,922 43	1,253 00			2,089 22	4,011 45	36,960 15
					2,001 50	3,001 50
3,824 41				5,000 00	7,806 60	17,431 01
197,923 91	682 65	1,476 47		1,350 00	2,117 78	104,235 23
41,331 37	1,788 00				1,205 75	44,575 12
2,572 71	4,198 20				3,450 90	16,866 84
2,898 00	7,963 65			2,250 00	6,452 62	21,609 74
1,953 42	1,474 12	1,156 28			1,220 00	5,832 74
56,625 64	23,911 86	51,546 30	54,122 24	200,000 00		453,141 06
11,569 29	8,720 30			15,200 00	2 91	34,292 86
1,387 00	1,153 00				19,317 50	32,481 34
38,657 00		12,165 78	65,416 81		295 00	116,769 64
2,340 48	16,745 00				12,987 01	41,013 65
13,523 64	15,767 04				678 20	39,032 51
6,871 99	2,430 27					15,546 62
80,155 15	1,890 00				1,875 50	95,142 97
14,546 73	8,800 97	2,070 15	15,000 00	2,610 00	37,340 24	66,278 82
226,528 34				15,000 00		241,528 34
5,000 00		12,500 00			114 91	25,007 00
8,425 90		4,740 8	18,000 00			32,283 69
1,023 45	2,744 41				38,997 44	16,815 38
3,019 68	1,400 00	365 66			75 00	5,761 16
		1,569 48				14,812 64
263 82	1,679 14				1,617 62	6,608 35
					10,884 47	10,882 47
1,68 64	5,353 68				9,548 46	29,366 67
	606 15	45,511 71	29,670 00		5,661 73	5,661 73
					796 25	88,168 51
				1,300 00		
1,279 71	1,865 51				29 65	5,697 57
30,355 61	30,870 77	23,303 44	30,000 00		3,107 39	185,848 54
1,694,307 18	\$571,155 52	\$400,051 37	\$498,966 03	\$698,484 69	\$808,165 61	\$5,383 201 57

ing school. † Includes \$14,004.51 from fees of students. § Of which sum \$78,000 was 1873 for board of immigrants. ¶ Of this sum \$95,000 represents four separate endowment



TABLE 26 (Continued)  
Showing the expenditures of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1904.

HOSPITALS.	For tuberculosis, typhoid, etc.	For other medical services.	For salaries, wages, and laundry.	For medicines and apparatus.	For clothing.	For food and lodging.	For medical supplies.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	\$348 60	\$16 60	\$1,741 80	\$3,117 48	.....	\$439 42	.....
Albany Hospital.....	.....	.....	10,079 80	10,079 80	.....	2,451 20	8,553 33
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	.....	.....	8,661 00	4,121 47	.....	930 00	8,550 00
All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys, Verbank.....	9,065 60	.....	1,878 60	3,913 60	.....	1,031 00	30 70
Arnot-Ordern Memorial Hospital, Elmira.....	.....	.....	4,097 36	3,905 94	.....	2,409 63	1,307 00
Astoria Hospital, Long Island City.....	.....	.....	1,441 47	1,282 84	.....	303 12	378 90
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	.....	.....	1,704 50	3,536 91	.....	743 11	336 48
Auburn City Hospital.....	.....	.....	2,457 07	2,937 73	.....	928 56	703 12
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York.....	.....	.....	2,658 43	3,869 41	.....	770 11	422 40
Beth Israel Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	1,100 00	639 56	2,439 41	2,947 59	.....	551 09	1,115 35
Binghamton City Hospital.....	.....	.....	1,473 00	1,019 21	.....	164 02	.....
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	.....	.....	2,390 60	2,918 13	.....	831 57	.....
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	.....	.....	4,028 18	8,067 75	.....	2,578 53	691 90
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	36,213 88	.....	5,925 19	7,431 12	.....	2,558 60	2,657 55
Brooklyn Maternity and Child's Hospital.....	.....	.....	8,065 00	11,216 46	.....	2,892 00	4,713 07
Brooklyn General Hospital.....	.....	.....	2,131 32	5,064 63	.....	776 56	1,387 11
Buffalo General Hospital.....	3,018 57	8,571 74	18,075 99	17,740 95	325 55	3,481 50	4,330 64
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	4,000 00	.....	5,980 72	11,133 29	260 45	2,890 58	1,321 63
Buffalo Woman's Hospital.....	189 80	.....	1,023 60	1,636 87	75 57	319 47	501 53
Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	123 43	100 15	.....	31 74	37 62
Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Erie Co., Buffalo.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	.....	.....	2,893 00	3,197 66	.....	1,383 83	563 62
Children's Hospital of Buffalo.....	.....	.....	2,868 82	2,738 30	.....	388 02	1,036 79
Christopher Columbus Italian Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	895 00	681 30	217 40	245 02	423 11
Cortland Hospital Association, Cortland.....	.....	.....	461 04	706 74	.....	116 16	32 71
Faxon Hospital, Utica.....	248 83	1,000 00	3,310 53	8,323 42	.....	1,364 72	918 65
Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	1,882 16	1,559 54	.....	91 19	422 77
Flushing Hospital, Leekport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	.....
Flushing Hospital, Leekport.....	.....	.....	2,405 04	2,405 00	.....	500 74	875 60
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	92,317 50	92,308 09	238 30	7,706 45	16,005 68
German Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester.....	.....	.....	3,470 30	2,247 91	.....	1,151 11	1,151 11
German Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	6,866 30	4,869 05	.....	2,565 53	2,565 53
German Hospital, Potsdam.....	316 60	.....	486 04	338 27	.....	193 50	149 55

Highland Hospital, Maiteswan.	126 84	391 69	18,435 55	46 381 30	5,683 47	186 84
Home for Incubables, Fordham.		3,060 10	3,060 10	3,060 37	803 60	2,475 97
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.		1,175 51	1,175 51	1,175 51	848 60	1,094 16
Hospital association of the City of Schenectady.		2,665 25	2,665 25	2,665 25	848 60	2,509 60
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.					1,012 74	2,093 34
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.					318 21	680 67
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.					3,144 50	10,484 37
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.		125 00	125 00	125 00	573 81	42 45
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.		2,300 00	2,300 00	2,300 00	573 81	140 81
House of St. Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn.		2,505 00	2,505 00	2,505 00	458 78	458 78
Illness City Hospital.					250 11	175 00
Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica, L. I.					30 10	30 10
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, New York.					1,570 93	826 30
Lebanon Hospital, New York.		3,094 15	3,094 15	3,094 15	1,570 30	1,491 14
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.					2,810 47	2,250 16
Long Island College Association of the City of New York and Vicinity, East New York.					619 26	466 50
Madison Hospital, New York.		1,080 00	1,080 00	1,080 00	1,3 8 84	1,776 98
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.					7,755 77	903 52
Marshall Hall for the Deaf, New York.					2,7 4 08	616 28
Medical and Surgical Hospital, Geneva.					610 71	689 28
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn.		1,710 60	1,710 60	1,710 60	4,831 82	4,234 00
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.					74 75	2,444 70
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.					7,888 65	17,151 42
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New York.					583 93	785 83
Mothers and Babies' Hospital, New York.					489 50	589 50
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.		175 00	175 00	175 00	153 30	75 46
Mount Vernon Hospital, Mount Vernon.					4,05 7 4	4,05 7 4
Nathan Littauer Hospital Association, Gloversville.					3,273 97	3,970 37
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.					*1,997 00	2,997 00
New York Cancer Hospital.					3,148 45	1,335 96
New York Homeopathic Medical College Hospital.		1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,335 96	470 20
New York Hospital for Women and Children.		11,595 83	11,595 83	11,595 83	784 97	469 38
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.					1,486 15	1,213 15
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.					2,972 96	1,091 82
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,616 84	2,616 84
New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital.		72 30 39	72 30 39	72 30 39	39 32	7587 94
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.		350 00	350 00	350 00	580 17	350 67
New York Throat and Nose Hospital.					18,749 74	14,134 81
New Rochelle Hospital Association.					3,342 36	3,342 36
Oswego Hospital.					2,253 77	1,309 11
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.					342 43	171 65
Rochester City Hospital.		2,250 00	2,250 00	2,250 00	8,611 81	14,544 27
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital.					98 54	98 54
Rome Hospital.					365 45	365 45
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.		350 00	350 00	350 00		
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York.		1,210 00	1,210 00	1,210 00		
St. Andrew's Free Infirmary for Women, New York.						



TABLE No. 24.  
Showing the expenditures of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness, principal and in- terest on real estate.	For other indebted- ness existing October 1, 1893.	For salaries, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For medical supplies and
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	\$242 50	\$15 60	\$1,741 89	\$3,117 43	.....	\$403 42	\$330 85
Albany Hospital.....	.....	.....	9,037 62	10,379 60	.....	.....	8,653 83
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	.....	.....	850 00	4,121 47	\$350 60	.....	2,451 85
All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys, Verbank.....	.....	.....	1,273 83	3,912 62	.....	.....	350 00
Arnold-Orden Memorial Hospital, Elmira.....	2,035 50	.....	4,607 36	3,665 84	.....	.....	1,330 96
Asiatic Hospital, Long Island City.....	.....	.....	1,441 45	1,982 81	150 50	.....	1,207 09
Asylum Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	1,704 00	3,536 9	.....	.....	1,378 00
Asylum City Hospital.....	.....	.....	2,437 07	3,637 73	6 12	.....	336 48
Babes Hospital of the City of New York.....	.....	.....	4,537 79	3,849 41	.....	.....	762 12
Beth Israel Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	1,100 00	619 66	2,678 43	2,947 50	.....	.....	423 40
Bingham City Hospital.....	.....	.....	1,473 09	2,019 21	56 81	.....	1,115 36
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	.....	.....	2,693 56	2,918 13	.....	.....	176 04
Brooklyn Home for Convalescents.....	.....	.....	4,683 18	2,667 75	.....	.....	831 57
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	36,213 88	17,000 00	5,965 19	11,916 46	.....	.....	2,657 55
Brooklyn Hospital and Child's Hospital.....	.....	11,024 28	2,131 32	15,064 63	.....	.....	2,553 60
Brooklyn Maternity and Child's Hospital.....	.....	.....	2,131 32	11,916 46	.....	.....	2,553 60
Buffalo General Hospital.....	.....	.....	18,673 00	17,540 95	295 55	.....	4,713 07
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	.....	8,571 74	2,980 92	11,133 89	.....	.....	4,330 64
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	.....	.....	1,623 02	1,636 87	260 45	.....	1,321 68
Buffalo Woman's Hospital.....	.....	.....	1,623 02	1,636 87	75 57	.....	501 23
Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	192 43	100 15	.....	.....	37 62
Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	192 43	100 15	.....	.....	37 62
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	.....	.....	2,609 82	2,131 32	.....	.....	563 62
Child's Hospital of Buffalo.....	.....	.....	2,609 82	2,131 32	.....	.....	563 62
Christopher Columbus Italian Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	805 83	601 80	217 40	.....	423 11
Cordland Hospital Association, Cordland.....	.....	.....	400 00	601 80	.....	.....	116 18
Cordland Hospital, Utica.....	.....	.....	400 00	601 80	.....	.....	116 18
Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo.....	548 83	1,000 00	3,310 52	3,553 43	.....	.....	1,354 72
Flagler Hospital, Lockport.....	.....	.....	1,883 16	1,559 34	.....	.....	31 00
Flushing Hospital, Flushing, L. I., New York.....	.....	.....	2,402 94	2,638 40	.....	.....	509 74
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	40,317 96	22,493 09	285 90	.....	7,700 45
German Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester.....	.....	.....	3,470 40	2,317 91	.....	.....	304 00
German Homoeopathic Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	6,380 40	4,869 06	.....	.....	2,066 53
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill.....	110 00	.....	486 04	286 27	.....	.....	140 85



TABLE No. 24 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1894.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	\$463 01	\$459 86	.....	.....	\$618 36	\$7,637 97	\$157 50
Albany Hospital.....	1,358 05	2,995 19	.....	\$7,000 00	1,739 20	34,960 53	1,673 94
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	400 00	70 00	.....	.....	6 00	6,471 47	1,683 71
Al Saluts' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys, Verbank.....	470 76	78 44	\$9,120 07	.....	2,383 61	13,548 98	78 76
Arnot-Ordern Memorial Hospital, Elmira.....	185 10	.....	.....	.....	1,324 56	13,859 80	179 98
Astoria Hospital, Long Island City.....	.....	136 46	.....	.....	469 32	4,015 11	845 06
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	227 09	919 01	.....	.....	1,329 87	9,343 63	118 49
Auburn City Hospital.....	474 29	4 6 09	.....	.....	1,320 02	18,320 91	5,663 44
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York.....	132 81	595 36	724 26	9,691 00	1,900 15	18,114 83	147 59
Beth Israel Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	.....	260 85	.....	2,0 2 50	3,470 63	10,911 77	149 00
Biophauntion City Hospital.....	8 80	31 99	.....	.....	309 00	3,116 76	2,393 64
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	49 56	83 13	.....	5,000 00	663 94	13,043 33	310 64
Brooklyn Home for 'consumptives'.....	63 59	1,898 05	.....	.....	1,435 90	18,773 59	331 59
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	873 05	.....	1,718 74	.....	30,579 99	103,013 12	1,633 80
Brooklyn Hospital.....	1,557 68	1,669 66	.....	.....	71,914 76	113,932 40	693 81
Brooklyn Maternity and Child's Hospital.....	458 22	181 87	7,311 48	.....	2,151 75	12,294 14	8,628 83
Buffalo General Hospital.....	889 29	216 13	2,413 98	12,130 00	8,530 09	86,104 13	8,149 70
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	718 77	1,313 96	2,153 23	.....	18,647 24	42,456 52	10,328 76
Buffalo woman's Hospital.....	230 86	.....	220 01	.....	439 66	3,365 55	98 02
Burwick Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	728 25	1,621 19	6 44
Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Erie Co., Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	557 01	6,097 91	.....
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	985 69	355 88	.....	.....	526 93	9,511 80	1,606 32
Children's Hospital of Buffalo.....	493 43	.....	.....	.....	491 68	8,333 41	3,210 53
Cristopher Columbus Italian Hospital, New York.....	48 90	116 25	.....	.....	8,600 00	6,307 34	1,639 74
Cortland Hospital Association, Cortland.....	12 19	11 62	.....	.....	221 12	1,693 27	.....
Faxon Hospital, Ives.....	395 93	1,563 62	.....	.....	321 30	12,631 24	325 92
Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo.....	253 90	.....	.....	.....	2,563 18	6,583 57	.....
Flushing Hospital, Lockport.....	175 95	346 79	.....	.....	184 43	6,792 17	.....
Flushing Hospital, Flushing, L. I.....	313 11	243 08	457 25	.....	397 28	7,507 30	530 94
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	58 33	42,407 83	69,553 60	4,009 00	4,692 51	18,590 49	4,700 36
Hahnemann Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester.....	454 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,703 81	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	49 23	2,969 25	54,512 53	.....	900 52	74,763 51	12,433 47
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill.....	29 23	131 24	27 40	.....	261 85	1,697 18	8,385 76
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	4517 03	3,627 60	214 82
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	1,222 51	2,399 52	13,776 55	109,000 00	3,055 31	182,220 08	35,380 83
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	330 63	840 81	.....	.....	.....	11,210 06	524 74

TABLE No. 24 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness, principal and in- terest on real es- tate.	For other indebted- ness existing Oct- ober 1, 1893.	For salaries, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For medicines and medical supplies.
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	\$72 50	.....	\$9,811 93	\$3,973 80	\$2,057 93	\$3,865 03	\$2,830 31
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	1,933 25	.....	935 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	.....	.....	758 27	8,153 53	964 35	563 30	453 92
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	.....	\$757 90	1,100 00	8,376 23	2,815 15	2,330 00	1,182 04
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellsville.....	300 00	8 47	6,330 00	5,577 40	81 50	2,174 50	1,157 30
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	2,032 10	5,578 30	41 30	1,609 88	1,080 64
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	.....	.....	3,402 03	9,957 83	46 88	8,692 04	905 88
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York.....	30,333 00	.....	1,440 00	8,070 20	692 84	8,633 84	818 97
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	1,410 00	7,737 43	235 53	1,382 53	1,412 90
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	2,200 00	1,734 53	1,771 43	7,832 23	436 61	2,132 83	1,557 35
St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburg and New Windsor, Newburg.....	1,835 14	.....	1,400 77	1,804 13	.....	504 98	495 45
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	30,000 00	.....	39,349 47	37,159 47	.....	8,093 93	13,323 05
St. Mark's Hospital, New York.....	1,491 10	.....	2,501 51	5,039 64	.....	800 58	2,212 98
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	6,867 50	.....	2,853 00	18,057 09	1,735 50	1,878 24	1,511 73
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	2,642 24	1,200 00	3,600 00	17,057 01	.....	2,131 57	918 42
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	3,000 00	.....	4,491 87	17,813 93	2,695 42	3,949 40	3,384 57
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	.....	.....	5,423 20	8,310 00	1,400 00	3,800 00	1,498 00
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	4,080 00	1,787 28	1,600 00	24,539 63	2,51 27	1,687 77	1,798 68
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	63,104 50	.....	1,408 10	24,808 62	2,109 50	1,707 15	2,030 75
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	11,716 19	8,601 55	6,710 03	20,280 14	925 59	3,617 64	3,844 80
Sloan Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	4,407 00	14,009 61	.....	1,075 78	601 38
Sloan Maternity Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	5,484 22	4,167 46	.....	1,352 70	1,352 70
S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.....	7,012 10	3,000 00	2,783 31	1,679 23	344 03	481 01	535 88
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.....	645 67	300 00	1,250 00	1,011 90	.....	184 90	538 53
Tarrytown Hospital Association.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	.....	.....	1,382 31	1,309 39	6 27	811 55	455 50
Thrall Hospital, Middle-town.....	.....	.....	2,380 80	4,192 43	111 70	549 75	1,063 72
Trinity Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	6,136 77	7,850 46	127 34	1,211 49	813 99
Troy Hospital.....	.....	.....	2,345 24	1,81 61	179 82	719 53	166 29
Utica City Hospital.....	.....	.....	13,071 73	4,028 73	.....	1,247 21	1,121 43
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	418 45	.....	1,911 18	1,287 37	.....	403 36	361 72
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown.....	12,875 00	.....	32,147 00	27,733 14	.....	6,439 63	7,910 95
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$315,131 84	\$154,310 76	\$656,368 10	\$ 60,746 48	\$23,074 12	\$302,351 44	\$405,707 18

\* Includes ambulance services, \$1,250.75.

† Includes surgical instruments.



# STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

479

New York Throat and Nose Hospital	590 10	235 44	3,000 00	.....	700 75	5,938 59	149 21
New Rochelle Hospital Association	13 35	61 56	499 35	1,500 00	1,380 33	2,845 45	2 17
Presbyterian Hospital, New York	7,432 17	3,701 05	6,316 55	4,904 37	1,380 75	5,980 42	610 62
Rochester City Hospital	1,049 57	931 84	1,878 74	7,075 00	12,021 52	170,803 33	7,994 28
Rochester Homeopathic Hospital	82 30	69 16	44,131 30	774 90	4,489 13	65,533 43	606 16
Rome Hospital	3,082 68	109 16	10,075 84	25,000 00	74 75	64,780 50	17,960 44
Roosevelt Hospital, New York	37 61	45 65	10,075 84	.....	22,499 26	2,615 60	3,072 77
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York	1,375 84	74 00	5,000 02	43,111 58	184 10	16,199 19	12,798 01
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn	29 50	111 25	.....	.....	201 35	4,543 03	985 74
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York	1,025 36	2,537 45	13,300 00	.....	4,266 23	96,187 77	300 06
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	41 35	291 00	.....	.....	4,783 08	5,750 58	.....
St. Francis Hospital, New York	94 89	708 41	1,500 00	95,000 00	4,503 12	8,156 01	193 15
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornsblville	635 79	1,336 32	6,495 75	.....	4,637 00	36,990 15	284 93
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers	838 12	1,693 33	1,813 97	.....	88 03	17,431 01	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York	750 53	787 33	.....	.....	1,182 26	104,000 25	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse	30 07	140 47	303,333 35	3,900 00	1,116 32	44,575 12	.....
St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburg and New Windsor, Newburg	643 50	551 24	18,307 14	.....	618 61	16,968 54	2,608 61
St. Luke's Hospital, New York	1,840 55	200 72	18,307 14	.....	1,401 62	19,001 13	.....
St. Mark's Hospital, New York	3,025 60	1,600 03	70,878 49	16,886 6	.....	5,891 02	97 89
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	393 80	1,036 86	4,219 68	.....	12,066 15	437,319 76	15,821 20
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York	1,378 60	423 40	4,611 21	.....	9 45	38,885 78	317 08
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester	210 75	102 34	1,000 00	.....	312 00	31,847 79	633 55
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany	408 60	200 18	1,950 75	.....	1,114 28	116,363 51	446 13
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	662 82	3,409 22	.....	.....	3,806 16	40,893 79	119 86
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	.....	1,037 64	341,328 34	.....	12,214 10	39,032 51	.....
Sloan's Maternity Hospital, New York	885 80	482 06	.....	.....	561 31	16,031 35	.....
S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.	333 48	1,268 22	1,151 70	6,900 00	1,301 82	95,143 97	.....
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children	.....	.....	4,876 77	.....	83,383 66	89,123 54	3,153 88
Thanksgiving Hospital Association	556 96	26 10	534 06	.....	.....	241,228 34	200 00
Thraill Hospital, Middletown	175 85	1,501 18	.....	.....	615 45	21,787 86	3,219 14
Trinity Hospital, New York	840 90	1,469 86	4,473 51	.....	1,221 21	28,180 35	7,254 34
Troy Hospital	752 65	3,657	.....	.....	1,660 93	15,610 95	1,174 43
Utica City Hospital	198 80	1,430 40	83,153 25	12,096 15	298 96	5,143 58	613 58
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie	110 77	18 15	.....	.....	.....	4,876 77	9,085 87
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown	4,255 86	4,668 68	.....	.....	337 25	5,435 17	1,173 18
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	265 24	10,884 47	6,382 39
Totals	\$82,024 63	\$134,974 12	\$1,291,909 82	\$469,026 49	\$50,807 98	\$4,877,522 98	\$511,986 88

† Of this sum \$60,000 was expended for building and furniture.  
 ‡ Of this sum \$394.53 was paid for board of patients out of the institution.  
 § Of this sum \$60,000 was for purchase of adjoining property.  
 ¶ Of this sum \$3,469.84 expended in repairs and improvements to other than hospital building.  
 ¶ Of this sum \$1,000 was for extraordinary repairs.



TABLE No. 25.  
Showing the number of patients treated in the hospitals, and the results, during the year ending September 30, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients in the institution October 1, 1893.	Number of patients received during the year.	Total under treatment.	Number of beneficiary patients.	Total number of days the latter were supported.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.			
						Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Transferred to other institutions.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total discharged.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany City Homeopathic Hospital.....	16	236	259	309	5,940	174	36	5	1	61	17	234	7	11	18
Albany Hospital.....	84	1,042	1,126	.....	.....	677	237	61	.....	.....	85	1,060	53	14	66
Albany Hospital for Incubiles.....	44	58	102	97	12,076	4	28	4	3	18	11	68	5	29	34
All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys, Y-rhank.....	22	114	136	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	85	51	.....	51
Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira.....	26	295	321	126	2,911	160	76	23	.....	10	22	242	14	16	29
Astoria Hospital, Long Island City.....	12	139	151	135	.....	118	7	1	2	.....	12	135	8	8	16
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	10	251	261	261	4,582	230	.....	.....	.....	9	9	240	.....	21	21
Ashburn City Hospital.....	8	142	150	18	1,686	81	37	5	.....	3	11	137	7	6	13
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York.....	24	339	363	386	10,254	165	46	15	14	.....	95	345	13	15	28
Beth-Israel Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	20	404	424	410	7,667	284	77	8	12	.....	30	401	10	13	23
Binghamton City Hospital.....	3	103	106	102	1,321	39	43	9	4	.....	10	104	1	1	2
Binghamton Eye and Ear Hospital.....	10	29	212	176	4,423	66	128	2	.....	.....	.....	196	9	7	16
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	68	149	217	217	23,659	53	13	3	3	18	65	152	28	27	55
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.....	78	1,017	1,095	1,008	56,083	749	130	27	.....	30	81	1,017	36	42	78
Brooklyn Hospital for Consumptives.....	99	1,035	1,131	1,070	31,912	616	262	63	.....	.....	111	1,032	50	32	82
Brooklyn Hospital for Consumptives.....	63	243	306	230	20,554	339	49	25	.....	91	31	861	14	39	61
Brooklyn Maternity and Child's Hospital.....	136	1,770	1,906	330	2,010	1,070	339	49	25	.....	33	1,777	75	44	119
Buffalo General Hospital.....	199	1,444	1,643	410	.....	1,070	339	49	25	.....	104	1,473	107	63	170
Buffalo Woman's Hospital.....	13	295	308	6	182	171	14	11	2	.....	8	206	.....	12	12
Buschwick Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	18	18	9	27	10	5	1	.....	.....	1	17	.....	1	1
Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Erie County, Buffalo.....	67	104	171	166	4	4	35	7	10	.....	.....	.....	23	35	58
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	16	63	79	25	22,867	16	17	3	1	13	8	.....	11	11	22
Christiana Hospital, New York.....	19	427	446	254	1,805	107	17	2	3	.....	17	425	13	7	20
Christiana Hospital, New York.....	13	29	42	26	8,099	9	107	62	3	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
Cortland Hospital, Cortland.....	13	259	272	21	1,161	300	88	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	17
Fulton Hospital, Utica.....	13	259	272	21	1,161	300	88	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	17

# STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

479

New York Throat and Nose Hospital	590 10	295 44	3,000 00	700 75	5,988 50	149 21
New Rochelle Hospital	13 35	61 16	.....	1,880 33	2,848 45	2 77
Oswego Hospital	7,432 17	3,761 98	4,000 00	1,130 75	5,880 41	610 62
Presbyterian Hospital, New York	1,049 57	931 84	6,836 55	12,021 52	170,803 83	7,094 28
Rochester City Hospital	.....	.....	1,878 14	4,469 13	65,553 83	17,006 16
Rochester Homeopathic Hospital	82 30	109 16	44,131 30	774 90	64,860 50	17,460 44
Rome Hospital	3,082 68	6,650 61	10,075 84	25,000 00	2,616 60	3,072 77
Roosevelt Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	22,492 35	16,119 19	12,798 01
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York	.....	45 65	.....	184 10	1,789 67	481 62
St. Andrew's Free Infirmary for Women, New York	37 51	4 00	.....	201 35	4,847 03	965 74
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn	1,475 84	1,086 70	42,111 58	4,256 23	96,187 77	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	4,783 08	8,459 58	300 06
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	.....	.....	.....	450 32	8,156 01	.....
St. Francis Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	4,637 00	36,900 15	.....
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellsville	1,045 36	2,557 00	12,300 00	88 03	2,808 37	193 15
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn	41 32	291 00	1,500 00	.....	17,431 01	.....
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers	49 30	708 41	.....	1,132 26	104,060 25	234 93
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York	84 50	61 84	6,486 75	1,116 32	44,573 32	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse	825 73	1,326 32	.....	618 61	16,868 84	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers	780 63	160 33	1,814 97	1,491 62	19,001 13	2,608 61
St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburg and New Windsor, Newburg	30 07	140 47	.....	.....	5,891 02	97 89
St. Luke's Hospital, New York	643 50	551 24	302,333 35	12,066 16	437,319 76	15,821 20
St. Mark's Hospital, New York	1,620 35	290 72	18,307 14	9 45	33,859 78	317 08
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	825 00	1,670 03	.....	312 00	31,847 79	633 55
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York	3,023 00	291 20	16,586 6	1,114 28	116,263 51	446 13
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn	1,383 80	1,636 86	75,878 49	3,866 16	40,808 79	.....
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester	1,276 60	432 40	4,611 21	12,214 10	39,032 51	119 86
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany	210 75	122 34	1,000 00	501 31	16,031 35	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	408 60	200 18	1,950 75	1,301 82	85,142 97	.....
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	662 82	3,409 92	.....	3,383 66	83,122 94	3,153 88
Selton Hospital, New York	.....	.....	241,228 34	.....	241,228 24	300 00
Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York	.....	1,067 64	.....	615 45	31,787 86	3,219 14
S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, N. Y.	685 80	452 06	.....	1,221 21	35,190 35	7,251 34
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children	533 48	383 85	1,151 70	660 93	15,610 95	1,174 43
Tarrytown Hospital Association	.....	1,358 12	.....	298 96	5,145 58	613 58
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown	.....	.....	4,876 77	.....	4,876 77	9,908 87
Thurall Hospital, Middletown	656 86	26 19	534 06	337 25	5,435 17	1,173 18
Trinity Hospital, New York	123 55	1,591 18	.....	805 24	10,884 47	6,382 39
Troy Hospital	840 90	1,469 86	4,473 51	540 06	22,974 28	.....
Utica City Hospital	132 65	3 67	.....	.....	5,661 73	.....
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie	198 80	1,430 40	23,153 25	1,904 22	54,251 03	39,917 48
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown	110 77	18 15	1,198 99	69 43	5,778 42	.....
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York	4,355 36	4,608 65	.....	11,737 40	97,506 6	88,040 36
Totals	\$89,924 63	\$134,974 12	\$1,391,009 82	\$550,807 95	\$4,877,522 90	\$511,936 88

\* Of this sum \$60,000 was expended for building and furniture.  
 † Of this sum \$494.33 was paid for board of patients out of the institution.  
 ‡ \$3,459.84 expended in repairs and improvements to other than hospital building.  
 § Of this sum \$40,000 was for purchase of adjoining property.  
 ¶ Nearly \$1,000 was for extraordinary repairs.



TABLE No. 25 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients in the institution October 1, 1893.	Number of patients received during the year.	Total under treatment.	Number of beneficiary patients.	Total number of days the latter were supported.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.			
						Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Transferred to other institutions.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total discharged.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New Rochelle Hospital Association.....	8	70	70	45	655	52	8	...	...	...	4	64	4	6	12
Oswego Hospital.....	325	4,371	4,556	4,131	88,034	3,372	557	17	72	...	250	4,325	181	90	271
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	114	924	1,438	337	10,500	456	268	17	4	53	98	994	25	19	44
Rochester City Hospital.....	44	633	677	331	6,030	430	127	35	2	8	36	638	13	26	39
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital.....	6	35	41	23	1,014	20	5	2	3	...	8	33	...	3	3
Rome Hospital.....	127	2,458	2,585	2,386	45,246	912	1,087	147	...	...	285	2,431	89	65	154
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	1	116	117	112	2,301	65	32	3	14	...	...	114	...	3	3
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York.....	6	83	94	85	2,818	61	24	1	1	...	...	87	...	7	7
St. Andrew's Free Infirmary for Women, New York.....	176	1,945	2,121	1,905	59,055	1,196	414	60	16	...	285	1,971	106	44	150
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	16	265	281	10	327	246	...	...	...	...	19	365	...	16	16
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	21	290	311	145	4,012	190	69	8	1	3	12	283	14	14	28
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	239	2,275	2,514	2,403	78,865	1,270	650	61	40	31	202	2,254	128	132	260
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	7	51	58	35	1,418	27	19	1	1	...	8	50	5	3	8
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellsville.....	20	481	511	406	14,579	247	10	7	3	28	58	473	15	23	38
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	16	235	251	...	4,650	114	73	13	7	...	3	228	10	13	23
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	296	1,120	1,416	1,386	105,493	438	385	15	11	...	541	1,137	146	133	279
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York.....	77	569	619	47	2,152	...	...	...	...	...	60	559	44	16	60
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	35	398	403	213	7,632	270	35	16	2	...	56	379	16	8	24
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Newburgh.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	210	2,090	2,300	1,867	65,714	816	931	180	...	...	179	2,106	104	90	194
St. Mark's Hospital, New York.....	3	1,333	1,333	1,021	16,068	746	519	8	5	1	43	1,317	6	10	15
St. Mary's Hospital, New York.....	80	276	366	230	8,350	394	9	...	3	...	2	278	...	38	38
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	50	382	432	432	22,449	206	32	0	...	18	21	343	34	55	89
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	151	1,556	1,707	1,204	54,180	1,147	327	40	6	...	117	1,575	87	73	152
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	164	690	844	140	4,610	147	164	16	...	6	70	694	59	68	127
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	22	407	407	23	2,180	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	29	477	477	23	1,751	143	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	819	1,376	1,597	1,108	60,455	223	636	66	18	...	543	1,097	199	101	300



St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	181	2,396	2,427	1,429	80,210	1,208	769	144	....	....	187	2,803	63	41	184
Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York.....	46	912	938	858	14,726	915	....	....	1	....	6	921	....	37	87
S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.....	31	405	436	....	....	237	120	....	....	....	83	409	18	9	27
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.....	26	181	177	61	4,823	92	24	....	....	....	20	145	10	22	32
Tarrytown Hospital Association.....	5	44	49	49	1,190	29	2	1	3	5	6	46	2	1	3
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thrall Hospital, Middle-town.....	7	175	182	60	884	120	31	11	....	....	12	175	2	....	7
Trinity Hospital, New York.....	25	594	319	....	....	214	56	12	2	....	11	395	11	13	24
Troy Hospital.....	91	578	669	03	8,069	318	161	13	8	....	64	564	41	64	105
Utica City Hospital.....	19	270	289	....	....	185	29	11	8	....	15	267	8	14	22
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	25	395	320	312	8,316	209	39	12	....	17	21	598	11	11	24
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, James-town.....	14	177	191	57	1,013	125	27	5	4	....	18	179	3	9	12
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	71	731	802	202	16,521	388	223	44	....	42	27	724	....	78	78
Totals.....	5,654	64,351	70,205	45,302	1,433,315	37,074	16,273	2,404	737	2,325	5,564	64,277	3,096	2,802	5,928

\* Has no beds yet.

† No beds yet; service to out patients.

‡ Not yet open.



St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	181	2,306	2,427	1,022	30,210	1,208	729	144	....	....	197	2,803	83	41	184
St. George's Hospital, New York.....	46	912	958	908	14,736	915	120	....	....	....	....	921	....	37	87
S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.....	31	405	486	....	....	257	....	....	....	....	....	409	18	9	27
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.....	26	151	177	61	4,823	92	24	....	....	....	....	145	10	22	32
Tarrytown Hospital Association.....	6	44	49	49	1,190	29	2	1	8	5	6	46	2	1	8
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thrall Hospital, Middletown.....	7	175	181	60	834	120	31	11	....	1	....	175	....	....	7
Trinity Hospital, New York.....	25	194	319	....	....	214	55	12	....	....	11	305	11	13	24
Troy Hospital.....	91	678	669	98	8,069	318	161	13	8	....	....	564	41	64	105
Utica City Hospital.....	19	270	289	....	....	195	29	11	8	....	15	367	8	14	32
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	25	295	320	312	8,316	209	39	12	....	17	21	338	11	11	22
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, James-town.....	14	177	191	57	1,013	125	27	5	4	....	18	179	3	9	12
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	71	731	802	262	16,521	388	223	44	....	42	27	724	....	78	78
Totals.....	5,854	64,351	70,205	45,302	1,433,315	37,074	16,273	2,404	737	2,225	5,564	64,377	3,066	2,802	5,938

\* Has no beds yet.

† No beds yet; service to out patients.

‡ Not yet open.



TABLE No. 26.  
*Showing the value of the property of dispensaries, and their indebtedness, September 30, 1894.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$1,400 00	.....	\$1,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Bedford Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$823 00	\$5,823 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	7,000 00	463 33	7,463 33
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary.....	1,100 00	14,000 00	15,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	1,100 00	5,000 00	6,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary, E. D.....	4,000 00	2,388 00	6,388 00	.....	600 00	600 00
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary*.....	20,100 00	.....	20,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthop-d-o Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary.....	20,000 00	840 04	20,840 04	2,487 50	.....	2,487 50
Central Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	2,300 00	.....	2,300 00	.....	75 00	75 00
Demitt Dispensary, New York.....	45,000 00	113,173 19	158,173 19	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Beth-Israel Hospital, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the French Benevolent Hospital, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the S. R. Smith Infirmary*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eclectic College Free Dispensary, New York.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	9,000 00	300 00	9,300 00	.....	.....	.....
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York.....	134,000 00	188,000 00	322,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Dispensary.....	1,000 00	4,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary.....	22,500 00	.....	22,500 00	15,600 00	.....	15,600 00
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....	60,000 00	193,350 00	253,350 00	.....	.....	.....
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	150 00	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....	500 00	83,443 15	83,943 15	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	89,125 00	89,125 00	.....	.....	.....

Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	60,850 00	9,600 00	66,850 00	.....	.....	.....
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	80,000 00	83,000 00	113,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Rockefeller Homoeopathic Free Dispensary*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	5 90 00	.....	5,900 00	4,600 00	75 00	4,675 00
Syracuse Free Dispensary.....	.....	236 85	.....	.....	205 50	.....
Syracuse Homoeopathic Free Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Union Dispensary.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	52,100 00	.....	53,100 00	15,000 00	100 00	15,000 00
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$ 72,300 00	\$754,445 23	\$1,326,745 23	\$49,187 50	\$1,790 83	\$51,378 33

\* Finances with hospital.

† Finances with Brooklyn Hospital.

TABLE

*Showing the receipts of dispensarium*

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1891.	From appro- priations by board of su- pervisors.	From appropria- tions by cities.
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn .....	\$2,468 66		\$1,500 00
Bedford Dispensary, Brooklyn .....	477 50	\$97 61	1,500 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary .....	466 39		2,425 28
Brooklyn City Dispensary .....	1,077 01		2,008 22
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary .....	154 88		2,427 35
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary .....	692 11		1,500 00
Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, E. D. ....	2,531 56		1,864 64
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary .....		900 00	
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary .....	826 09		1,645 14
Central Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn .....	2,734 66		1,500 00
Demilt Dispensary, New York .....	636 04		425 00
Eclectic College Free Dispensary, New York .....	76 00		
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn .....	521 73	198 65	1,500 00
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York .....	11,383 58		475 00
Harlem Dispensary .....	882 16		225 00
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary .....	751 23		
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York .....			
New York Dispensary .....	9,451 61		425 00
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin .....	530 91		
Northern Dispensary, New York .....	714 04		425 00
Northeastern Dispensary, New York .....	1,295 11		4 5 00
Northwestern Dispensary, New York .....	333 36		425 00
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York .....			225 00
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn .....	1,226 59	121 32	1,000 00
Syracuse Free Dispensary .....	118 53		
Tompkins Square Homœopathic Dispensary, New York .....		225 00	
Utica Dispensary .....			
West Side German Dispensary, New York .....	3,322 99		225 00
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children .....	22 00		100 00
Totals .....	\$42,504 64	\$1,542 58	\$22,794 95

\* Includes sale of



No. 27.

for the year ending September 30, 1894.

By legacies, donations and voluntary con- tributions.	From individuals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on in- vestments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, in- cluding cash on hand.
.....	.....	\$53 90	.....	.....	\$2 10	\$4,024 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	658 29	2,733 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 25	3,866 26
.....	.....	288 15	\$540 10	.....	700 00	5,131 83
.....	.....	100 00	.....	\$600 00	.....	11,087 68
.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	2,255 59
.....	.....	31 98	.....	.....	.....	4,545 18
.....	.....	41 30	.....	.....	15 60	956 90
.....	.....	6 20	105 00	.....	1,105 30	3,863 73
.....	.....	80 30	.....	.....	443 79	4,763 75
.....	.....	4,771 55	.....	.....	8,732 70	18,885 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	690 00	1,646 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396 00	2,616 38
.....	.....	8,975 00	.....	.....	13,459 11	34,562 09
.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	2,351 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,266 45	3,017 68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152 50	152 50
.....	.....	7,371 97	50,800 00	.....	19,327 26	87,600 84
.....	.....	19 03	.....	.....	.....	558 94
.....	.....	3,788 09	.....	.....	2,004 30	7,546 43
.....	.....	3,190 80	.....	.....	.....	6,162 71
.....	.....	473 96	.....	.....	2,354 00	5,326 32
.....	\$4,478 08	3,746 73	.....	1,242 17	.....	47,544 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	734 02	3,091 93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	791 83
.....	340 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	590 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171 50	171 50
.....	684 00	102 50	.....	.....	* 13,048 37	17,697 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233 00	354 00
\$38,123 41	\$5,502 03	\$33,121 46	\$51,445 10	\$1,812 17	\$66,500 54	\$283,370 86

former site.

TABLE

*Showing the expenditures of dispensaries*

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate: principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1893.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....			\$376 75
Bedford Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$250 00		214 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	315 00		502 00
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....			1,491 00
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary.....		\$2,000 00	260 00
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....			224 00
Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, E. D.....			577 35
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....			99 44
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary.....	649 36		986 20
Central Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....			294 43
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....			7,730 20
Eclectic College Free Dispensary.....			180 00
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....			653 00
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York.....			16,325 25
Harlem Dispensary.....			782 00
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary.....	2,275 00		
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....			
New York Dispensary.....			14,316 33
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....			
Northern Dispensary, New York.....			4,552 46
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....			2,609 00
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....		145 00	2,964 00
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....		4,252 82	12,134 15
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,115 00	75 00	425 99
Syracuse Free Dispensary.....		85 04	109 79
Tompkins Square Homœopathic Dispensary.....			60 00
Utica Dispensary.....			
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	878 00	7,000 00	1,193 00
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children..			
Totals.....	\$5,482 36	\$18,658 86	\$70,509 96

\* Of this sum \$2,150

No. 28.

for the year ending September 30, 1894.

For fuel and lights.	For medicines and medical supplies.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1894.
\$375 00	\$610 17	\$47 90	.....	.....	\$101 24	\$1,611 06	\$2,413 60
80 07	105 87	77 75	.....	.....	104 93	1,532 62	1,200 78
163 40	616 81	87 54	\$57 60	.....	166 51	2,355 86	1,010 40
145 83	725 60	114 95	.....	\$2,000 00	176 54	4,602 92	528 41
175 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,015 60	10,551 38	536 30
77 50	1,149 11	67 70	63 48	.....	69 70	1,651 49	604 10
368 12	1,073 24	141 90	.....	.....	46 63	2,107 54	1,937 64
112 77	179 07	.....	460 00	.....	85 62	956 90	.....
166 70	589 78	132 94	.....	.....	229 11	2,694 19	1,169 54
8 70	365 75	8 23	.....	.....	*2,438 06	3,211 19	1,552 53
434 26	2,818 33	456 06	1,993 82	4,150 00	1,266 52	18,885 29	.....
30 00	1,300 00	175 00	.....	.....	.....	1,635 00	11 00
13 50	298 40	463 60	.....	.....	95 49	1,625 99	1,050 39
1,871 25	3,833 55	748 13	.....	.....	2,323 97	24,633 45	9,929 24
38 64	280 03	85 07	.....	.....	99 04	1,284 78	1,066 48
49 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	277 88	2,602 81	414 85
.....	152 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	152 50	.....
365 56	6,692 10	2,695 07	.....	60,000 00	1,021 68	85,090 94	2,589 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	558 94
123 00	736 53	215 57	.....	.....	373 78	6,005 79	1,540 64
243 02	969 27	120 57	.....	.....	171 50	4,116 36	1,946 35
244 75	733 66	573 39	.....	160 00	467 18	5,297 93	98 34
1,101 91	473 83	808 74	.....	15,000 00	10,128 01	43,998 50	3,545 72
50 00	268 03	450 55	.....	.....	290 30	2,843 88	248 05
27 02	140 04	15 63	.....	.....	302 00	776 43	15 40
23 75	291 50	.....	.....	.....	245 00	623 25	.....
.....	93 01	24 10	25 00	.....	32 40	171 50	.....
264 80	1,180 56	.....	5,229 80	.....	1,743 71	17,489 93	307 93
26 12	101 60	.....	.....	.....	506 36	637 08	.....
\$5,918 50	\$26,514 38	\$7,500 41	\$7,855 70	\$31,250 00	\$30,786 46	\$249,476 63	\$34,216 56

was expended for a lot.



TABLE No. 29.  
Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS.	At the dispensary.	Number of prescriptions prepared.	At their residences.	Number of visits made.	Number of persons vaccinated.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary.....	2,238	.....	.....	68	67
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....	8,005	.....	.....	.....	226
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	8,035	10,984	350	487	.....
Belford Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	9,354	8,314	173	354	423
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	29,666	30,560	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	30,457	30,510	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary.....	9,639	*167,909	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Electric Dispensary.....	7,187	9,605	185	145	107
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary, E. D.....	.....	24,659	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary.....	10,764	27,457	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....	591	11,159	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	1,825	11,224	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	12,746	13,017	.....	.....	.....
Central Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	8,081	14,329	766	1,359	.....
Dispensary of the Beth Israel Hospital, New York.....	65,726	66,414	6,138	708	533
Dispensary of the French Benevolent Hospital, New York.....	13,898	19,444	6,135	11,660	2,012
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York.....	3,300	3,382	184	917	.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	39,987	47,842	.....	353	.....
Dispensary of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn.....	15,934	13,751	.....	.....	350
Dispensary of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.....	3,778	7,325	61	346	684
Dispensary of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital.....	100,441	86,773	196	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	4,331	23,910	630	223	153
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	11,835	43,867	1,484	8,429	166
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital.....	2,041	6,389	146	676	.....
Dispensary of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	81,305	64,062	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the S. R. Smith Infirmary.....	5,723	.....	.....	.....	187
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.....	801	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric College Free Dispensary, New York.....	980	8,900	.....	.....	.....
Grace Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	6,941	26,450	3,862	5,880	824
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York.....	7,355	14,810	1,210	9,406	.....
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York.....	83,261	94,728	5,051	2,115	1,028
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary.....	8,143	6,063	569	8,390	1,084
Medulla Dispensary.....	1,515	.....	.....	1,570	199
New York Dispensary.....	40,824	192,944	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....	415	.....	.....	300	.....
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	13,898	19,391	3,899	7,033	983
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....	15,849	27,514	4,573	.....	.....
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	29,923	37,412	8,137	7,918	664
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	.....	84,835	5,470	19,073	1,099

Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	2,440	.....	.....	.....	1,126	.....
Rochester Homoeopathic Free Dispensary.....	.....	2,770	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	816	930	.....	.....	24	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	3,005	8,327	80	.....	73	.....
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	4,039	4,504	30	.....	45	684
Syracuse Free Dispensary.....	850	2,573	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	7,654	13,969	830	.....	530	175
Utica Dispensary.....	990	2,475	13	.....	40	49
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	17,900	13,973	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children.....	1,703	2,927	40	.....	63	159
Totals.....	739,346	1,231,033	29,379	109,735	.....	11,723

\* Diets given.

† Electricity given 533 times, and trusses, braces, etc., costing \$1,104.40, have been given away.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

TABLE No. 30.

Showing the name and location of the several State almshouses, the date at which the contract was entered into with the State, and the rate of support per week, respectively.

ALMSHOUSES.	Location.	Date of contract.	Rate of support per week.
.....	Albany .....	October 1, 1873	\$2 00
.....	Yaphank .....	October 1, 1873	2 00
.....	Delhi .....	October 1, 1873	2 25
.....	Canton .....	October 1, 1873	1 75
.....	.....	October 1, 1873	2 00
.....	.....	January 1, 1875	1 75
.....	.....	January 1, 1875	2 00
.....	.....	January 1, 1875	2 00
.....	.....	June 20, 1875	2 00
.....	.....	December 28, 1875	2 00
.....	.....	January 1, 1876	1 75
.....	.....	December 4, 1877	2 00

TABLE No. 31.

Showing the several State almshouses to which State paupers were committed and the changes occurring in the number under their care from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1894.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Whole number committed.	Discharged.	Provided for by adoption or otherwise.	Abandoned.	Transferred to State hospitals.	Transferred to State Commission in Lunacy, October 1, 1893.	Sent out of the State to friends or places of settlement.	Died.	Remaining October 1, 1894.
Albany .....	2,910	996	6	343	20	.....	1,476	72	.....
Buffalo .....	6,364	1,512	33	365	29	.....	4,344	112	.....
Canton .....	298	92	3	40	9	.....	81	57	14
Delhi .....	73	35	.....	20	1	.....	10	6	1
Yaphank .....	1,110	76	5	85	1	.....	937	6	.....
Binghamton .....	636	207	5	64	10	.....	207	45	.....
Syracuse .....	725	315	2	98	15	.....	268	27	.....
Watertown .....	21	56	4	29	12	.....	99	10	.....
Flatbush .....	13,747	3,454	5	103	12	43	9,802	231	.....
Rome .....	564	257	1	52	16	63	128	65	.....
Watertown .....	497	330	.....	81	5	.....	52	21	.....
Rochester .....	1,926	448	18	180	21	.....	1,175	79	.....
Totals .....	18,900	7,768	82	1,510	151	98	16,479	721	.....

\* Discontinued.



TABLE No. 32.

*Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State Almshouses from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1894.*

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Under twenty years.	Twenty years and under thirty.	Thirty years and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Over seventy years.	Total.
Albany.....	445	693	619	465	312	231	144	2,910
Buffalo.....	1,792	1,493	1,154	776	510	376	243	6,304
Canton.....	37	50	53	38	30	51	37	296
Delhi.....	6	9	12	16	10	13	7	73
Yaphank.....	47	416	335	172	89	45	6	1,110
Binghamton.....	70	83	108	86	64	76	66	536
Syracuse.....	155	162	146	106	61	47	49	726
Watertown.....	63	43	43	20	15	14	13	211
Flatbush.....	2,953	3,887	2,969	1,635	1,096	634	281	13,747
Rome.....	39	132	177	88	61	38	29	564
Waterloo.....	10	39	70	77	94	125	82	497
Rochester.....	376	405	346	247	213	162	116	1,926
Total.....	5,998	7,476	6,023	3,988	2,555	1,792	1,073	28,900

TABLE No. 33.

*Showing the changes which occurred in the several State almshouses during the year ending September 30, 1894.*

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Number of inmates October 1, 1893.	Number committed during the year.	Whole number supported.	Discharged.	Adopted.	Absconded.	Sent out of the State.	Died.	REMAINING OCT. 1, 1894.		
									Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany.....	5	116	121	32	....	15	65	52	6	1	7
Buffalo.....	5	412	477	53	....	11	341	52	6	1	7
Canton.....	13	16	29	5	....	4	3	2	14	....	14
Delhi.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Binghamton.....	6	17	23	7	....	5	1	2	7	1	8
Syracuse.....	2	2	4	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Watertown.....	1	11	12	5	....	3	3	....	1	....	1
Flatbush.....	23	1,203	1,224	214	....	11	1,009	23	29	8	37
Rome.....	1	25	26	12	....	2	9	1	1	1	2
Waterloo.....	11	39	50	24	....	12	4	2	8	....	8
Rochester.....	6	70	76	12	....	4	52	3	4	1	5
Total.....	78	1,974	2,052	366	....	67	1,488	40	78	13	91

TABLE No. 34.  
*Showing the years in which State paupers in the care of the several State almshouses September 30, 1904, were committed.*

[illegible]

TABLE No. 35.

*Showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October 22, 1873.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
For the year ending September 30, 1874.....	513	50	563
For the year ending September 30, 1875.....	566	88	654
For the year ending September 30, 1876.....	514	119	633
For the year ending September 30, 1877.....	707	165	872
For the year ending September 30, 1878.....	930	190	1,120
For the year ending September 30, 1879.....	1,326	261	1,587
For the year ending September 30, 1880.....	1,023	320	1,343
For the year ending September 30, 1881.....	1,046	327	1,373
For the year ending September 30, 1882.....	1,024	368	1,392
For the year ending September 30, 1883.....	1,033	393	1,426
For the year ending September 30, 1884.....	1,378	514	1,892
For the year ending September 30, 1885.....	1,409	439	1,848
For the year ending September 30, 1886.....	1,252	354	1,606
For the year ending September 30, 1887.....	1,247	370	1,617
For the year ending September 30, 1888.....	1,317	343	1,665
For the year ending September 30, 1889.....	1,369	388	1,757
For the year ending September 30, 1890.....	1,133	307	1,440
For the year ending September 30, 1891.....	1,036	339	1,375
For the year ending September 30, 1892.....	1,095	272	1,367
For the year ending September 30, 1893.....	1,057	349	1,406
For the year ending September 30, 1894.....	1,490	484	1,974
Aggregate.....	22,455	6,445	28,900



TABLE No. 36.

*Showing the number of insane in the custody of institutions of the State, October 1, 1894.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
<b>In State Hospitals:</b>			
Utica State Hospital .....	487	512	999
Hudson River State Hospital .....	748	681	1,429
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital .....	520	527	1,047
Buffalo State Hospital .....	367	357	724
Willard State Hospital .....	1,015	1,150	2,165
Binghamton State Hospital .....	547	672	1,219
St. Lawrence State Hospital .....	509	591	1,100
Rochester State Hospital .....	213	222	435
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>4,712</b>	<b>9,118</b>
Matteawan State Hospital .....	416	37	453
<b>Total in State Hospitals .....</b>	<b>4,822</b>	<b>4,749</b>	<b>9,571</b>
<b>In city asylums and city almshouses:</b>			
New York city .....	3,610	3,385	6,995
Kings county .....	1,008	1,295	2,303
Kingston city .....	0	0	0
Newburgh city .....	0	1	1
Poughkeepsie city .....	0	0	0
Oswego city .....	0	0	0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,618</b>	<b>4,681</b>	<b>9,299</b>
<b>In county poorhouses:</b>			
Albany .....	0	0	0
Allegany .....	0	0	0
Broome .....	0	0	0
Cattaraugus .....	0	0	0
Cayuga .....	0	0	0
Chautauqua .....	0	0	0
Chemung .....	0	0	0
Chenango .....	0	0	0
Columbia .....	0	0	0
Cortland .....	0	0	0
Delaware .....	0	0	0
Dutchess .....	0	0	0
Erie .....	0	0	0
Essex .....	0	1	1
Franklin .....	0	0	0
Fulton .....	0	0	0
Genesee .....	0	0	0
Greene .....	0	0	0
Herkimer .....	0	0	0
Jefferson .....	4	13	17
Lewis .....	0	0	0
Livingston .....	0	0	0
Madison .....	2	2	4
Monroe .....	0	0	0
Montgomery .....	0	0	0
Niagara .....	0	0	0
Oneida .....	0	0	0
Onondaga .....	0	0	0
Ontario .....	0	0	0
Orange .....	0	0	0
Orleans .....	0	0	0
Oswego .....	0	0	0
Otsego .....	0	0	0
Putnam .....	0	0	0
Queens .....	0	0	0
Rensselaer .....	0	0	0
Richmond .....	0	0	0
Rockland .....	0	0	0
St. Lawrence .....	0	0	0
Saratoga .....	0	1	1
Schenectady .....	0	0	0
Schoharie .....	0	0	0
Seneca .....	0	0	0

TABLE No. 36 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
<b>In county poorhouses (continued) :</b>			
Steuben.....	0	0	0
Suffolk.....	0	0	0
Sullivan.....	0	0	0
Tioga.....	0	0	0
Tompkins.....	0	0	0
Ulster.....	0	0	0
Warren.....	0	0	0
Washington.....	0	0	0
Wayne.....	4	4	8
Westchester.....	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	0	0	0
Yates.....	0	0	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>In private asylums:</b>			
Bloomingdale Asylum, New York.....	133	153	286
Sanford Hall, Flushing.....	10	16	26
Brigham Hall, Canandaigua.....	27	51	58
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	23	19	41
Providence Retreat, Buffalo.....	33	79	112
St. Vincent's Retreat, Harrison.....	0	57	57
Long Island Home, Amityville.....	45	51	96
Home for Insane, Pleasantville.....	3	3	6
Dr. Wells' Sanitarium, Brooklyn.....	0	18	18
Vernon House, Bronxville.....	3	3	6
Falkirk, Central Valley.....	4	3	7
Dr. Parsons' Home, Sing Sing.....	1	3	3
Glenmary, Owego.....	8	20	28
Waldemere, Mamaroneck.....	10	4	14
Dr. Combes' Sanitarium, Wood Haven, L. I.....	18	15	33
Breezehurst Terrace, Whitestone, L. I.....	9	8	17
The Pines, Auburn.....	1	6	7
<b>Total in private asylums.....</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>817</b>
<b>Aggregate.....</b>	<b>9,176</b>	<b>9,933</b>	<b>19,109</b>

TABLE No. 37.  
*Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894.*

QUARTERS.	For removals to State almshouses.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in State almshouses.	For removals from the State to other States and counties.	For miscellaneous expenses and printing.	For salary of assistant secretary, pursuant to chapter 464, Laws of 1874.	Total.
Quarter ending December 31, 1893 .....	\$151 23	\$2,957 00	\$3,100 28	\$14 65	\$625 00	\$6,848 16
Quarter ending March 31, 1894 .....	265 27	3,214 26	3,458 47	64 35	625 00	7,627 35
Quarter ending June 30, 1894 .....	108 77	2,125 14	2,906 26	19 10	625 00	5,784 27
Quarter ending September 30, 1894 .....	223 11	2,040 12	3,371 40	97 70	625 00	6,357 33
Total .....	\$748 38	\$10,336 52	\$12,836 41	\$195 80	\$2,500 00	\$26,617 11



TABLE No. 38.

*Showing the average number of persons in the county poorhouses and city almshouses of the State of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved from 1868 to 1894, inclusive.*

	Average number supported in poorhouses and almshouses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1868.		
County poorhouses.....	7,362	50,953
City almshouses.....	7,697	160,946
	15,059	211,899
1869.		
County poorhouses.....	6,782	95,297
City almshouses.....	7,803	53,589
	14,585	149,886
1870.		
County poorhouses.....	6,456	56,771
City almshouses.....	8,887	45,025
	15,343	101,796
1871.		
County poorhouses.....	6,338	56,906
City almshouses.....	8,500	39,286
	14,838	96,192
1872.		
County poorhouses.....	6,334	42,431
City almshouses.....	8,284	32,453
	14,618	74,884
1873.		
County poorhouses.....	6,774	44,863
City almshouses.....	8,557	36,777
	15,331	81,640
1874.		
County poorhouses.....	6,456	70,469
City almshouses.....	8,841	51,922
	15,297	122,391

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

---

[REDACTED]      [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	68,422
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	70,780

[REDACTED]	139,211
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	90,404
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	55,349

[REDACTED]	145,753
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	114,893
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	66,968

[REDACTED]	181,681
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	101,149
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	58,073

[REDACTED]	159,221
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	62,673
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	17,179

[REDACTED]	79,852
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	61,275
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	16,317

[REDACTED]	77,592
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	50,413
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	26,730

[REDACTED]	77,143
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TABLE No. 38 — (Continued).

	Average number supported in poorhouses and almshouses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1882.		
County poorhouses.....	6,410	42,251
City almshouses.....	10,097	28,168
	16,507	69,419
1883.		
County poorhouses.....	6,351	48,277
City almshouses.....	10,965	12,277
	17,316	60,554
1884.		
County poorhouses.....	6,816	43,677
City almshouses.....	11,554	10,539
	18,270	54,216
1885.		
County poorhouses.....	6,985	42,779
City almshouses.....	11,909	12,811
	18,804	55,590
1886.		
County poorhouses.....	7,026	37,227
City almshouses.....	12,000	11,867
	19,026	49,144
1887.		
County poorhouses.....	6,994	37,465
City almshouses.....	12,096	8,589
	19,090	46,045
1888.		
County poorhouses.....	6,800	38,607
City almshouses.....	12,815	10,343
	19,615	48,950



TABLE NO. 38 — (Concluded).

	Average number supported in poorhouses and almshouses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1889.		
County poorhouses.....	7,159	48,288
City almshouses.....	13,590	11,473
	20,749	59,761
1890.		
County poorhouses.....	7,011	44,148
City almshouses.....	13,689	52,870
	20,700	97,018
1891.		
County poorhouses.....	6,329	52,546
City almshouses.....	14,427	78,992
	20,756	131,538
1892.		
County poorhouses.....	5,871	48,731
City almshouses.....	15,047	82,708
	20,918	131,439
1893.		
County poorhouses.....	5,422	49,112
City almshouses.....	15,461	71,755
	20,883	120,867
1894.		
County poorhouses.....	6,163	74,365
City almshouses.....	16,225	26,560
	22,388	100,925

TABLE No. 39.

*Showing the expenditures for support in the county poorhouses and city almshouses of the State of New York, and the disbursements for temporary relief, from 1868 to 1894, inclusive.*

	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1868.			
County poorhouses..	\$687,631 20	\$525,795 75	\$1,213,426 95
City almshouses....	939,450 47	152,230 82	1,094,681 29
	\$1,627,071 67	\$681,026 57	\$2,308,108 24
1869.			
County poorhouses..	\$633,708 50	\$697,068 14	\$1,330,776 64
City almshouses....	980,156 98	284,893 43	1,265,050 41
	\$1,613,865 48	\$981,961 57	\$2,595,827 05
1870.			
County poorhouses..	\$568,521 45	\$618,938 90	\$1,187,460 35
City almshouses....	1,112,948 84	293,916 25	1,405,865 09
	\$1,681,470 29	\$911,855 15	\$2,593,325 44
1871.			
County poorhouses..	\$585,994 25	\$584,522 06	\$1,170,516 31
City almshouses....	1,008,298 45	235,830 91	1,324,129 36
	\$1,674,292 70	\$820,352 97	\$2,494,645 67
1872.			
County poorhouses..	\$563,291 69	\$502,297 23	\$1,065,588 92
City almshouses....	1,056,777 18	225,912 28	1,282,689 46
	\$1,620,068 87	\$728,209 51	\$2,348,278 38
1873.			
County poorhouses..	\$617,424 28	\$501,115 47	\$1,118,539 75
City almshouses....	1,112,731 48	214,635 38	1,327,366 86
	\$1,730,155 76	\$715,750 85	\$2,445,906 61
1874.			
County poorhouses..	\$616,038 44	\$615,496 93	\$1,231,535 37
City almshouses....	1,009,964 55	252,780 66	1,262,745 21
	\$1,626,002 99	\$866,277 59	\$2,494,280 58

## Treas. No. 25—(Continued).

	Disbursements.	Reimbursements.	Total.
1873.			
County poor-houses..	\$697,398 96	\$614,548 44	\$1,296,755 10
City almshouses....	1,069,368 43	342,562 57	1,322,832 06
	\$1,766,767 39	\$957,112 01	\$2,619,587 16
1874.			
County poor-houses..	\$697,346 34	\$727,150 69	\$1,354,997 53
City almshouses....	1,012,818 06	210,894 96	1,224,511 05
	\$1,710,164 40	\$938,045 65	\$2,579,508 58
1875.			
County poor-houses..	\$646,390 14	\$804,972 15	\$1,451,902 29
City almshouses....	1,041,915 80	267,997 84	1,309,853 67
	\$1,688,305 97	\$1,072,969 96	\$2,761,755 96
1876.			
County poor-houses..	\$562,639 80	\$615,220 15	\$1,177,909 95
City almshouses....	986,647 58	161,045 62	1,147,693 20
	\$1,549,287 38	\$776,265 77	\$2,325,603 15
1877.			
County poor-houses..	\$592,874 33	\$625,546 42	\$1,218,420 75
City almshouses....	1,025,993 30	66,919 35	1,092,912 65
	\$1,618,867 63	\$692,465 77	\$2,311,333 40
1880.			
County poor-houses..	\$576,500 36	\$609,522 94	\$1,186,023 30
City almshouses....	1,037,081 54	85,984 91	1,123,066 45
	\$1,613,581 90	\$695,507 85	\$2,309,089 75
1881.			
County poor-houses..	\$583,809 39	\$584,398 73	\$1,168,208 12
City almshouses....	1,096,645 93	75,952 30	1,172,598 23
	\$1,680,455 32	\$660,351 03	\$2,340,806 35



TABLE NO. 39 — (Continued).

	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1882.			
County poorhouses..	\$626,562 47	\$494,289 98	\$1,120,852 45
City almshouses....	1,122,862 51	64,884 16	1,187,746 67
	\$1,749,424 98	\$559,174 14	\$2,308,599 12
1883.			
County poorhouses..	\$634,869 51	\$505,413 43	\$1,140,282 94
City almshouses....	1,324,967 05	74,573 98	1,399,541 03
	\$1,959,836 56	\$579,987 41	\$2,539,823 97
1884.			
County poorhouses..	\$657,531 67	\$518,689 56	\$1,176,221 23
City almshouses....	1,269,784 44	52,500 98	1,322,285 42
	\$1,927,316 11	\$571,190 54	\$2,498,506 65
1885.			
County poorhouses..	\$675,586 91	\$525,536 42	\$1,201,123 33
City almshouses....	1,306,976 79	66,959 18	1,373,926 97
	\$1,982,554 70	\$592,495 60	\$2,575,051 30
1886.			
County poorhouses..	\$667,057 23	\$530,018 97	\$1,197,076 20
City almshouses....	1,342,288 75	97,248 15	1,439,536 90
	\$2,009,345 98	\$627,267 12	\$2,636,613 10
1887.			
County poorhouses..	\$678,037 76	\$498,866 10	\$1,176,903 86
City almshouses....	1,332,086 92	94,168 97	1,426,255 89
	\$2,010,124 68	\$593,035 07	\$2,603,159 75
1888.			
County poorhouses..	\$665,792 98	\$509,724 75	\$1,175,517 73
City almshouses....	1,855,613 67	66,791 08	1,922,404 75
	\$2,521,406 65	\$576,515 83	\$3,097,922 48

TABLE NO. 39 — (Concluded).

	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1889.			
County poorhouses..	\$702,894 07	\$583,879 63	\$1,286,773 70
City almshouses....	2,292,667 79	87,791 73	2,380,459 52
	\$2,995,561 83	\$671,671 36	\$3,667,233 22
1890.			
County poorhouses..	\$701,402 47	\$497,564 45	\$1,198,966 92
City almshouses....	2,046,824 02	74,074 41	2,120,898 43
	\$2,748,226 49	\$571,638 86	\$3,319,865 35
1891.			
County poorhouses..	\$713,396 49	\$581,190 42	\$1,294,586 91
City almshouses....	2,112,091 99	73,464 43	2,185,556 42
	\$2,825,488 48	\$654,654 85	\$3,480 143 33
1892.			
County poorhouses..	\$658,257 69	\$605,579 17	\$1,263,836 86
City almshouses....	2,151,180 51	76,355 82	2,227,536 33
	2,809,438 20	\$681,934 99	\$3,491,373 19
1893.			
County poorhouses..	\$649,094 77	\$556,483 16	\$1,205,577 93
City almshouses....	2,361,509 09	74,822 58	2,436,331 67
	\$3,010,603 86	\$631,305 74	\$3,641,909 60
1894.			
County poorhouses..	\$693,463 73	\$619,181 63	\$1,312,645 36
City almshouses....	2,442,841 33	117,498 81	2,560,340 14
	\$3,136,305 06	\$736,680 44	\$3,872,985 50

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## SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICAL TABLES.

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TABLE "A" — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESSES.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	\$112,781 50	\$20,482 36	\$133,263 86	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	18,700 00	45,350 48	64,050 48	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	300,000 00	115,252 18	415,252 18	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	600,000 00	332,760 00	932,760 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	25,500 00	156,772 14	162,272 14	\$2,000 00	.....	\$2,000 00
Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	56,000 00	380,494 00	416,494 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	7,000 00	5,139 45	12,139 45	.....	.....	.....
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.....	25,000 00	4,000 00	32,000 00	.....	\$1,489 06	1,489 06
Poughkeepsie Orphan Asylum.....	20,000 00	10,119 20	30,119 20	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	23,000 00	64,327 11	87,327 11	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	100,000 00	66,274 08	166,274 08	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	700,000 00	16,253 51	716,253 51	22,500 00	97,313 00	49,713 00
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	1,619,533 20	.....	1,619,533 20	30,000 00	78,333 84	103,333 84
St. Andrew's Home for Destitute, Colored Children, New York.....	115,000 00	.....	115,000 00	50,000 00	2,000 00	52,000 00
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry.....	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Charles's Home, New York.....	46,539 84	.....	46,539 84	33,992 67	.....	33,992 67
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	42,100 00	.....	42,100 00	.....	700 00	700 00
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Genesee.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	80,000 00	9,000 00	89,000 00	31,553 30	.....	31,553 30
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	40,000 00	35,555 00	75,555 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	74,000 00	.....	74,000 00	18,095 00	7,753 85	25,851 85
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	273,000 00	.....	273,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Home, East New York.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	81,645 00	.....	81,645 00	1,500 00	1,350 00	18,850 00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00	31,000 00	.....	24,000 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	7,000 00	300 00	7,300 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	29,200 00	.....	29,200 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Fort Johnson, Green Ridge, S. I.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Rochester.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Children, Rochester.....	60,500 00	.....	60,500 00	11,000 00	2,400 00	13,400 00
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	303,714 45	.....	303,714 45	11,500 00	300 00	11,700 00
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	91,500 00	.....	91,500 00	30,000 00	.....	20,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	134,280 00	.....	134,280 00	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00

# STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	75,000 00	.....	75,000 00	3,690 16	.....	3,690 16
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	106,075 00	.....	106,075 00	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	32,000 00	.....	32,000 00	46,000 00	.....	46,000 00
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga Home for Children.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	223,459 56	130,182 13	363,641 69	21,500 00	.....	21,500 00
Sheltering Arms Nursery of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	38,250 00	28,000 00	66,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	11,500 00	.....	11,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	338,777 00	.....	338,777 00	77,800 94	10,361 00	88,740 94
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	3,000 00	110,613 08	122,613 08	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	236,433 36	218,016 51	444,449 87	.....	.....	.....
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	35,000 00	3,550 00	38,550 00	.....	415 98	415 98
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	40,000 00	1,000 00	41,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Minnola.....	30,000 00	1,548 40	31,548 40	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	35,000 00	100,000 00	135,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles .....	69,693 15	.....	69,693 15	.....	.....	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	107,475 38	.....	107,475 38	.....	7,842 55	7,842 55
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	200,000 00	144,754 93	344,754 93	70,000 00	.....	70,000 00
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	70,000 00	147,771 23	217,771 23	.....	.....	.....
Warburg's Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	94,000 00	6,300 00	100,300 00	.....	2,500 00	4,000 00
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	950 00	.....	950 00
Total.....	\$10,767,681 47	\$3,508,615 54	\$14,276,297 01	\$1,171,966 07	\$219,635 49	\$1,391,634 56



Showing the receipts of orphan asylums for the year ending September 30, 1911.

INSTITUTIONS.	Weeks' cost (based on 1890)	Yearly cost (based on 1890)
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Haverhill.....	10,100 00	42,400 00
Auburn Orphan Asylum.....	10,100 00	42,400 00
Bereah Orphanage, New York.....	1,411 84	5,726 96
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	.....	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Children's Fold, New York.....	1,411 84	5,726 96
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Newburg.....	.....	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	.....	.....
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Home for the Friendless, Newburg.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburg.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Industrial Home of Kingston.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Jewish Relief Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Leake and Walts' Orphan Asylum, Yonkers.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Memiah Home for Little Children, New York.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	9,311 21	38,916 88
Oneida County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	9,311 21	38,916 88

Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	46 50	1,871 11	681 76	215 34
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	94,493 71	.....	4,442 45	11,434 85
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	8,414 00	.....	.....	386 60
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburg.....	440 88	.....	145 00	1,617 13
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	922 84	.....	3,713 85	12,928 70
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	2,551 80	.....	976 13	1,053 81
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	269 45	.....	.....	823 91
Orphan House of the Holy Asylum, Cooperstown.....	4 56	.....	998 90	198 15
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.....	187 47	.....	769 57	8 71
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	1,737 32	.....	515 00	18,040 89
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	1,586 85	.....	2,738 85	38,588 57
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	5,093 57	.....	.....	71,776 65
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	6,352 43	.....	96 00	1,895 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	1,704 15	.....	16,305 49	6,850 00
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, D-bbs Ferry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Columbian Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	60 20	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	4 73	.....	326 50	249 00
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	685 05	.....	931 67	1,860 31
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	2,118 38	.....	761 35	700 00
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	397 40	.....	751 60	942 06
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	7,878 44	.....	1,016 19	1,579 00
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	261 69	.....	1,616 33	2,240 05
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....	185 00	.....	323 03	3,166 94
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	297 63	.....	1,972 00	2,050 00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	166 93	.....	12 75	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	323 81	.....	30 00	800 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	.....	.....	225 25	394 10
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	.....	.....	1,715 75	100 00
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.....	236 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	694 73	.....	1,223 44	45,480 11
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	3,752 94	.....	6,046 84	5,757 05
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	2,461 00	.....	754 83	1,545 55
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	79 67	.....	466 18	411 02
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,248 58	.....	575 55	800 22
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	1,534 56	.....	500 00	2,300 55
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	132 40	.....	11,879 90	.....
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	487 50	.....	382 37	500 00
Saratoga Home for Children.....	7,544 45	.....	7,393 14	821 90
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	1,088 69	.....	967 00	84,464 68
Sheltering Arms Nursery of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	777 76	.....	1,502 32	857 98
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	5 20	.....	5,000 00	.....
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	15,889 81	.....	78,136 24	683 43
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	6,280 30	.....	570 00	30,097 51
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	2,31 43	.....	5,484 87	50,013 00
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	7,672 98	.....	386 36	838 45
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	.....	.....	.....	74 06

TABLE 11

INSTITUTIONS.	Costs in 1907				
	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Vermilion .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica Orphan Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warburg's Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00



TABLE "B" — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Albany Orphan Asylum	\$4,248 59	\$5,597 00		\$248 66	\$60,711 96
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.					57,335 40
Auburn Orphan Asylum				545 40	8,069 78
Berachah Orphanage, New York				70 86	10,091 81
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.				1,439 79	8,146 18
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	11,485 00	16,400 00			41,933 01
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	3,796 24	1,588 00	\$3,100 00	625 61	15,209 45
Children's Fold, New York					20,566 10
Children's Home, Amsterdam	51 00				2,488 55
Children's Home, Newburg					6,622 81
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York	11,605 66	5,359 00			100,162 64
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.	18,218 30	34,425 00			49,926 13
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	404 00			599 00	16,960 67
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy	20 38	450 00	6,500 00	72 58	17,333 91
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	24 63			34 65	2,065 66
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo				748 30	21,464 56
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown	7 50			70 83	8,695 51
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	19,024 26	42,083 12	11,500 00	12,217 97	219,351 09
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	692 41			29,661 82	29,366 33
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York			169,677 53		11,156 17
Home for the Friendless, Lockport	2,032 05			248 00	4,443 66
Home for the Friendless, Newburg	2,871 18			8 00	2,915 00
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburg	1,084 72			45 75	5,083 82
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica		400 00		281 68	15,416 63
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	4,779 80	6,400 00		278 14	17,855 25
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association					6,652 99
Industrial Home of Kingston					7,401 42
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	1,451 26	1,050 00		333 06	18,170 35
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	2,037 78			5,038 07	42,573 57
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York					2,783 50
Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, Yonkers	233 56				4,858 42
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro	60 00			1,195 23	3,163 18
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York				171,104 00	144,879 90
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York				10,138 06	24,782 05
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York			2,000 00		6,154 81
Monrovia County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	892 50	1,450 00		169 60	79,293 88
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	8,200 00			6,926 78	188,804 97
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	5,951 71	17,800 00			
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	16,847 67	137,800 00		29,167 44	

Orphan Asylum Society of the City of  
Williamstown

[illegible]

Sheltering Arms, New York .....	5,100 80	.....	4,400 00	10,592 21	60,304 98
Sheltering Arms Nursery of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn .....	114 51	.....	.....	731 98	8,465 75
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,580 38
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York .....	.....	8,712 00	.....	15,350 00	100,590 40
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton .....	7,608 98	.....	.....	6 0	52,578 84
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York .....	8,279 90	800 00	.....	200 10	61,197 98
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira .....	137 66	2,300 00	.....	.....	13,581 71
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton .....	315 83	.....	571 88	478 84	13,581 16
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola .....	99 25	.....	.....	1,346 50	98,709 14
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany .....	5,000 00	.....	.....	1,443 97	98,709 14
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles .....	.....	.....	.....	658 80	87,043 20
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	14,568 30	87,043 20
Troy Orphan Asylum .....	6,059 01	.....	21,733 66	10,633 01	52,578 84
Utica Orphan Asylum .....	7,259 49	.....	.....	340 05	17,827 00
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon .....	321 00	.....	.....	853 83	16,045 98
Western New York Home, Randolph .....	.....	.....	.....	73 84	16,045 98
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains .....	3 24	.....	476 70	.....	16,045 98
Totals .....	\$183,814 03	\$319,675 42	\$394, 82 57	\$880,795 12	\$3,613,791 27



TABLE "C."  
Showing the expenditures of orphan asylums for the year ending September 30, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1893.	For salaries of officers and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	\$1,577 01	\$6,505 14	\$10,666 05	\$25,154 45	\$6,787 05	\$4,254 94	\$ 64 79
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.....	45 10	.....	4,946 90	26,693 79	6,012 01	2,686 82	9-8 36
Auburn Orphan Asylum.....	405 60	.....	613 58	3,857 97	1,077 11	3,656 66	639 10
Berachah Orphanage, New York.....	380 00	837 11	863 18	1,650 90	169 44	554 30	439 09
Bethlehem Orphan and Half Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.....	.....	.....	1,001 80	2,162 13	38 47	8 7 43	178 00
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	4,432 54	4,845 69	1,886 45	1,055 79	678 91
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	3,570 00	.....	9,493 95	3,099 26	873 23	133 37	303 34
Children's Aid, New York.....	1,678 11	2,821 81	3,646 71	6,176 96	694 03	443 30	493 08
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	.....	.....	875 25	756 74	90 88	371 41	168 08
Children's Home, Newburg.....	.....	.....	1,946 95	2,207 58	1,171 97	409 57	47 16
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	.....	.....	1,519 18	10,425 28	2,390 01	4,023 92	708 54
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	.....	.....	4,423 19	2,169 09	.....	445 46	.....
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	1,950 00	3,040 01	1,300 00	360 10	360 00
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	.....	.....	4,301 03	6,217 78	1,478 19	1,438 80	705 91
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	341 90	661 02	414 05	755 25	29 79
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	2,661 75	2,692 61	1,636 89	917 40	327 80
Gustavus Adolphus Orphan Asylum, Jamestown.....	3,090 00	.....	1,577 05	1,058 10	842 86	165 37	87 85
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	80 65 66	.....	28,391 59	27,347 23	50 00	8,095 34	891 83
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	29,549 50	14,000 00	9,909 37	10,673 24	2,845 69	2,995 27	920 74
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York.....	183,412 00	17,032 00	14,775 98	29,726 71	7,904 12	4,487 37	1,790 49
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	742 45	.....	2,395 68	1,648 70	345 02	415 38	319 53
Home for the Friendless, Newburg.....	.....	100 00	1,315 05	1,345 73	255 81	478 49	71 95
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburg.....	.....	.....	1,096 75	1,342 64	140 17	221 90	4 75
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	.....	.....	1,158 95	1,691 41	259 27	583 03	193 77
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	212 95	.....	4,124 68	5,562 71	785 03	756 07	166 45
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	.....	.....	2,344 78	2,879 09	1,132 55	665 42	73 81
Industrial Home of Kingston.....	1,300 10	.....	1,386 60	1,192 49	190 88	516 75	64 00
Jewish Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	.....	380 91	1,841 91	1,572 80	611 25	869 92	51 83
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	.....	.....	1,532 18	1,441 83	683 54	709 46	840 01
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protection, New York.....	1,554 08	.....	6,513 01	14,203 13	4,545 40	2,177 53	636 84
Locke and Watson Orphan Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Feltboro.....	.....	.....	1,106 76	690 33	278 90	656 35	34 80

Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.....	1,024 43	57 67	244 87	52 90
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	100,004 61	26,398 37	11,594 37	6,000 21
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	55,860 28	23,880 05	6,601 26	4,600 38
Ontario County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	4,137 66	2,273 00	1,324 45	193 27
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	6,234 00	1,324 45	1,324 45	447 35
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	1,615 77	546 60	486 31	1,042 88
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	11,288 40	3,396 52	3,188 19	942 60
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburg.....	12,662 19	4,759 43	1,500 21	138 40
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E.D. York.....	1,141 57	89 55	4,875 25	7,381 82
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	81,157 55	25,000 00	4,875 25	7,381 82
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	6,309 43	1,681 24	1,196 70	309 39
Orphan Home of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	443 00	487 12	186 02	33 06
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.....	2,755 56	735 03	1,193 36	35 06
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	989 99	148 27	259 96	36 08
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	1,655 41	921 34	113 79	35 06
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	1,718 83	9,326 71	651 15	173 60
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	4,971 17	17,329 47	12,478 94	157 13
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	28,047 48	63,748 47	12,541 73	3,107 62
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	1,850 00	48,323 30	6,971 73	3,138 48
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York.....	5,763 23	15,362 10	1,678 57	989 24
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry.....	6,015 56	1,379 62	1,486 45	1,962 41
St. Chrysostom's Nursery, New York.....	945 85	1,402 23	1,160 47	500 57
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	671 54	2,939 25	762 94	263 52
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	796 35	786 44	732 50	295 25
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	1,156 40	9,925 12	1,018 90	592 00
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	680 00	7,042 18	533 00	931 45
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	542 00	4,070 73	3,949 99	7,338 01
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	14,708 98	24,133 14	489 27	231 65
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....	887 26	8,263 78	2,248 60	664 62
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	1,239 00	4,357 00	533 03	12 50
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	1,180 00	4,019 88	550 00	75 00
St. Mary's Home, East New York.....	229 00	728 93	125 00	330 45
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	1,650 50	2,250 00	407 00	117 18
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	381 00	3,227 51	609 00	559 69
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.....	2,430 50	3,631 45	981 00	305 00
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	430 00	1,223 50	1,094 76	287 04
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	1,002 00	2,668 36	1,094 76	287 04
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	2,940 00	9,025 23	1,094 76	287 04
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	640 00	3,613 70	1,169 89	371 10
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,310 33	1,582 28	618 44	458 26
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	650 00	3,944 50	1,509 78	337 22
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	8,000 00	9,250 84	1,507 54	194 07
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	2,542 53	7,128 42	1,278 64	102 15
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Albany.....	2,387 38	5,055 21	37 04	591 60
Saratoga Home for Children.....	512 88	875 97	1,134 82	716 72
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	5,363 95	9,396 17	2,233 46	399 64
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	2,610 75	3,063 42	399 64	399 64
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	637 54	4,806 16	399 64	399 64

# TABLE NO. 10—(Continued)

## INSTITUTIONS

Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	.....	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897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TABLE "C" — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.					
	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expenditures.
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York .....	\$6,512 14	\$18,100 89	\$969 52	\$2,755 26	\$29,714 68
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse .....	321 60	1,011 94	.....	2,818 47	18,312 39
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua .....	.....	.....	.....	494 30	5,969 51
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn .....	6,801 43	28,325 79	.....	1,804 28	66,761 70
Orphan Asylum Society, New York .....	3,961 44	.....	101,163 89	6,099 77	141,076 26
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburg .....	77 00	.....	.....	95 79	2,302 74
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D. ...	4,271 39	5,416 89	33,240 74	4,535 83	176,479 57
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York ..	1,179 33	1,000 00	11,894 70	1,382 50	32,635 77
Orphan House of St. Peter's Church, Albany .....	27 09	.....	.....	42 01	1,343 31
Orphan House of the Church of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown .....	48 01	.....	500 00	128 15	9,440 41
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York .....	64 57	211 25	.....	223 81	3,048 12
Oswego Orphan Asylum .....	29 77	943 58	.....	380 12	3,055 50
Poughkeepsie Orphan Asylum .....	241 48	5,763 67	131 25	457 50	11,665 33
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn .....	418 03	1,033 14	7,739 76	232 57	23,914 76
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York .....	5,116 41	24,409 04	.....	7,857 74	164,092 06
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Saratoga .....	4,340 96	70,666 69	.....	8,190 19	164,054 41
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York .....	2,268 88	2,838 97	.....	1,088 21	34,589 99
St. Christopher's Home, Cobles Ferry .....	837 63	6,573 08	5,000 00	1,737 04	85,631 39
St. Chrysostom's Nursery, New York .....	464 98	1,028 77	.....	853 55	13,161 84
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy .....	721 63	7,493 72	.....	1,552 71	30,777 46
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica .....	339 27	412 65	.....	475 00	9,853 55
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush .....	2,394 75	2,815 52	2,650 00	10 69	10,063 15
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse .....	1,432 39	.....	.....	102 35	15,410 47
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester .....	5,938 14	14,553 20	.....	475 32	8,901 50
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca .....	3,702 12	.....	.....	2,442 46	76,935 38
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York .....	1,015 98	13,100 00	.....	1,616 78	14,434 02
St. Mauchly's Home, East New York .....	894 45	247 77	45 00	1,940 58	25,929 12
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester .....	59 09	.....	.....	92 69	8,792 23
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton .....	175 60	350 00	.....	16 00	1,489 33
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua .....	43 80	1,311 45	.....	64 35	2 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk .....	.....	.....	.....	320 65	363 90
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, N. Y. ....	301 51	270 88	.....	1,377 51	9,501 41
Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1894.					\$5,113 22
					6,469 66
					194 80
					12,542 18
					47,228 71
					37
					5,190 54
					457 76
					385 06
					37 50
					909 29
					1,211 30
					12,850 10
					1,253 51
					2,325 02
					480 00



## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

523

St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	300 00	45,000 00	.....	745 06	58,300 81	321 50
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	1,145 00	.....	.....	2,008 60	30,310 00	70 15
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	1,085 37	29,000 00	.....	1,573 23	39,193 81	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	1,370 73	972 60	1,001 38	4,318 50	17,090 35	1,878 29
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,079 34	.....	.....	854 22	8,070 93	92 08
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	770 00	.....	.....	1,961 08	30,135 49	1,394 64
St. Vincent's Female Industrial School, Utica.....	1,022 72	1,439 91	.....	7,501 16	35,083 60	1,430 70
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	200 00	890 00	368 50	410 28	12,393 86	200 70
Saratoga Home for Children.....	30 84	16 89	.....	188 53	1,363 32	475 08
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	2,032 38	3,090 30	35,763 10	8,389 04	66,291 40	1,103 58
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	300 60	.....	.....	391 98	7,116 93	1,379 82
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	9,071 04	20,343 58	5,712 04	410 50	6,358 84	1,021 44
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West Brighton.....	.....	.....	14,560 00	8,133 79	94,415 31	5,744 18
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	391 45	3,969 59	83 50	1,485 37	27,404 32	36,063 08
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	80 25	70 59	2,387 65	2,782 95	24,973 38	47,604 26
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	315 74	10,387 13	.....	352 89	5,593 55	604 43
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	103 63	6,857 07	.....	557 72	21,324 71	.....
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	36 22	.....	.....	322 57	11,704 76	1,006 42
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	80 57	14,541 50	.....	10 28	6,977 09	1,784 27
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	1,128 18	540 81	.....	1,272 82	27,513 97	430 17
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	40 91	31,081 25	.....	1,579 12	36,864 13	210 38
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	1,759 09	.....	.....	1,837 46	49,448 57	2,994 42
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	1,200 00	35,019 00	.....	2,644 37	16,851 71	355 44
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	17 45	4,792 50	.....	25 00	39,388 00	3,349 00
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	484 49	453 23	.....	1,279 66	16,015 98	.....
Totals.....	\$109,492 67	\$31,366 12	\$435,672 81	\$217,787 41	\$3,350,223 93	\$188,732 51





"D."

and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1894.

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
119		7			9	199			349	191	540
14		1			3	58			86	395	481
45			1	6	2	57			70	57	127
5					1	6			29	27	56
23		2		5		30			49	37	86
138	4	17		19	7	197			58	53	111
33					7	42			48	38	86
1				98		98			99	68	167
1		2				5			18	8	26
66	4			4	1	75			30	16	46
60	2	2		10	4	92			183	125	308
3				1		12				66	66
6	1			9		16			48	42	90
32	2	1				49			83	32	115
8				3		13			6	18	23
99		2		10	1	144			116	84	200
4						4			39	32	71
132			1		2	135			422	262	684
31						31			117	88	205
225					3	228			504	365	869
16	5			39	4	70			17	17	34
17		1		6		26			21	23	44
4		1	2	1		10		9	19	17	45
14	1	2		6	1	25		9	18	22	40
27	2	3		1	10	52			77	67	144
15				7	1	23			26	31	57
61	1	1			3	3			21	26	47
6		1		2	1	102			50	27	77
		1				9			10	12	22
40					3	43			234	217	441
16		1	10		1	33			17	10	27
49					1	50			15	19	34
385	1	2	10	93	3	499			1,501	164	1,665
135	2	5		5	15	235			708	555	1,263
53	2	3	1		1	59		14	138	70	208
15		1		1		21			42	15	57
110	2	2			3	123			185	132	317
26		5				40			116	83	198
5					1	8			28	18	46
395	5	2		23	31	456			721	907	1,628
19				4		23			62	47	109
3				4		7				7	7
26	1	4		21	1	59		7	54	32	98
4						4				17	17
28				10		32			26	13	39
21		1				28			22	15	37
60		2			3	79			95	53	148
316	33	67	71	72	16	565			1,187	555	1,742
137		1		21	4	163			541	530	1,071
35		1		13	2	62			131	269	400
8			3			14		13	58	72	130
16		2		7	1	26			76	67	143
25		11		6	1	44			6	135	141
4		18		16	1	40			46	52	98
89	3			9	1	52	4	3	95		102
36	1	1	1		2	53			63	42	105

TABLE "D"—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the last million children 1,	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By indenture.
26. Joseph's Home-Orphan Asylum, West Chester.	107	85	255	.....	.....
27. Joseph's Home-Orphan Asylum, New York.	107	220	591	.....	.....
28. Mary's Home, East New York.	120	90	210	.....	.....
29. Mary's Home-Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	120	31	213	3	.....
30. Mary's Home-Orphan Asylum, Washington.	120	21	110	.....	.....
31. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Providence.	120	3	17	.....	.....
32. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Portland.	120	73	73	.....	.....
33. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.	97	119	124	1	7
34. Mother's Home for Destitute Children, Great Bridge.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Thomas's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	100	7	73	.....	.....
36. Thomas's Female Orphan Asylum, New York.	100	10	135	5	.....
37. Thomas's Female Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	100	25	217	.....	.....
38. Thomas's Female Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	100	12	202	5	.....
39. Thomas's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	17	240	.....	.....
40. Thomas's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	100	17	192	5	.....
41. Thomas's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.	100	15	257	9	.....
42. Thomas's Industrial School, Ohio.	100	43	279	.....	14
43. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	51	167	.....	1
44. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	13	29	.....	.....
45. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
46. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
47. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
48. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
49. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
50. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
51. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
52. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
53. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
54. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
55. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
56. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
57. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
58. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
59. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
60. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
61. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
62. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
63. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
64. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
65. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
66. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
67. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
68. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
69. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
70. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
71. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
72. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
73. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
74. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
75. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
76. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
77. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
78. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
79. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
80. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
81. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
82. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
83. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
84. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
85. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
86. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
87. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
88. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
89. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
90. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
91. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
92. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
93. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
94. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
95. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
96. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
97. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
98. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
99. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
100. Thomas's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.	100	36	240	.....	.....
Totals.....	18,871	7,441	27,112	192	24



(Concluded).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
80	2				2	84			184		184
142	4				14	167			430	294	724
42				6	8	58			72	80	152
59			1		3	63			145		145
20					2	22			40	48	88
				2	1	3				14	14
12			1	6		19			26	28	54
26					2	28			44	44	88
4						4			42	27	69
8		4		13		25				105	105
69		5		2		76			91	150	241
14		2		5	1	27				175	175
21		4		7	4	36			7	193	213
37		3		15		60		29		103	132
28		2	1	25	2	67				210	210
51	2					69			210		210
46					1	59			117		117
8		1				9		3	11	6	20
82						82			72	86	158
58		4		5	7	75			34	38	72
30		13			1	44			89	22	61
196	3	26			19	244			324	351	675
19						26			55	59	114
82	1					33			105	76	181
11	2	5	10		2	43			10	7	17
24		1		3		65			115	80	145
13						19			36	28	64
13		12			2	33			33	27	60
23				5	2	30			53	48	101
55	2				9	75			296		296
16					1	20			67	52	109
43				15		58			82	75	157
1	1	1				9			69	61	130
59	3			6		97			78	49	127
40		5	15	46	3	109			81	44	125
4,622	99	254	128	692	237	6,615	4	94	11,728	8,871	20,697

TABLE "C" — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary re-pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand Sep-tember 30, 1894.
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York .....	\$6,512 14	\$18,100 89	\$969 52	\$2,755 36	\$129,714 68	\$6,113 32
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse .....	321 60	1,011 94	33,240 74	2,518 47	18,312 39	6,469 66
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua .....	6,901 43	28,325 79	11,894 70	494 30	5,969 51	194 80
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn .....	3,961 44	.....	101,163 89	1,804 38	66,761 70	12,542 18
Orphan Asylum Society, New York .....	77 00	.....	.....	6,099 77	141,076 98	47,228 71
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburg .....	4,871 29	5,416 89	.....	95 79	2,202 74	37
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D. ..	1,179 33	1,000 00	.....	4,535 83	176,479 57	5,190 54
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany .....	27 09	.....	500 00	1,382 50	32,635 77	457 76
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Coopers-town .....	48 01	211 25	.....	42 01	1,243 31	385 66
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York .....	54 57	243 58	.....	128 15	9,448 41	.....
Oswego Orphan Asylum .....	29 77	5,753 67	.....	23 81	3,048 12	37 50
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless .....	241 48	1,093 14	131 25	280 12	3,665 50	909 32
Rochester Orphan Asylum .....	418 03	24,069 04	7,739 76	457 50	11,665 83	1,211 80
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn .....	5,116 41	70,666 60	.....	222 57	23,914 76	13,250 10
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York .....	4,249 86	2,838 97	.....	7,857 74	164,092 06	1,553 51
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nantuet .....	2,268 88	.....	.....	8,190 19	164,054 41	2,295 02
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York .....	337 53	6,573 08	5,000 00	1,088 21	34,589 99	480 00
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry .....	464 98	1,068 77	.....	1,727 04	35,631 39	.....
St. Chrysostom's Nursery, New York .....	731 68	7,493 72	.....	852 55	13,161 84	663 60
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy .....	320 27	412 55	.....	1,552 71	20,777 46	49 39
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica .....	2,364 75	2,815 52	2,650 00	475 00	9,852 55	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush .....	578 14	14,853 20	.....	16 69	10,063 15	59 15
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester .....	2,762 13	13,100 00	.....	702 38	15,416 47	276 50
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca .....	1,815 28	.....	.....	475 32	8,901 50	850 50
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York .....	495 75	.....	.....	2,446 48	76,956 88	16,574 11
St. Mauchey's Home, East New York .....	884 65	347 77	45 00	1,616 78	14,434 02	2,240 57
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester .....	50 00	.....	.....	1,240 38	25,939 12	407 69
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, St. Lhamton .....	175 50	350 00	.....	92 00	8,792 25	225 18
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua .....	43 90	1,311 46	.....	645 35	1,432 43	2 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk .....	201 61	270 88	.....	356 65	6,797 50	323 10
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis .....	.....	.....	.....	1,877 51	9,501 41	.....
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



INSTITUTIONS.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

529

	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	From institutions and voluntary contributions.
Assoc ation for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.....	\$36 45	.....	\$34 84	\$3,155 56	\$1,798 95	\$3,507 09
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	139 08	.....	1,090 64	.....	2,305 81	1,917 21
Burham Industrial Farm, Canaan.....	85 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,951 85
Do r of Hope, New York.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,328 96
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York.....	61 66	.....	.....	346 57	.....	1,864 01
Helping Hand of Brooklyn.....	116 94	.....	9,416 84	.....	.....	1,120 87
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	661 76	.....	100 00	2,200 00
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany.....	6,796 32	.....	14,416 61	7,395 35	3,427 00	12,099 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	30,323 22	.....	23,923 62	23,481 72	4,880 32	1,211 27
House of Mercy, New York.....	2,601 83	.....	.....	10,181 47	.....	9,215 67
House of Nazareth, White Plains.....	709 13	.....	678 02	14,062 86	.....	777 76
House of Shelter, Albany.....	960 13	.....	481 00	.....	78 00	615 00
Ingliside Home, Buffalo.....	10 08	.....	1,260 46	100 03	.....	1,408 26
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 00
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	3,283 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	268 30
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.....	1,872 78	.....	.....	.....	2,873 18	.....
Midnight Mission, New York.....	8,778 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,643 20
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.....	83 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory.....	5,346 94	.....	9,848 77	.....	4,130 60	1,386 89
New York House of Refuge.....	6,503 69	\$135,739 62	17,970 97	\$40,192 81	657 00	345 00
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	73,277 38	.....	.....	124,771 04	1,014 85	105 00
New York State Reformatory.....	29,519 43	303,000 00	.....	.....	55 00	3,000 06
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	2,148 46	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	746 71	.....	6,371 45	.....	1,353 75	30,597 29
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	77 97	.....	.....	.....	45 50	1,518 16
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.....	9,546 17	110,335 73	.....	.....	.....	.....
The State Industrial School, Rochester.....	4,443 19	199,872 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	493 17	.....	.....	21,570 00	.....	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	13 46	.....	1,962 78	407 78	.....	2,919 01
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.....	677 45	28,142 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$ 92,588 49	\$670,609 76	\$91,066 21	\$469,393 16	\$23,258 94	\$100,195 06



TABLE

*Showing the number of persons supported in the orphan asylums*

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution October 1, 1898.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By Indenture.
Albany Orphan Asylum .....	563	176	739	3	61
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville .....	532	17	539	.....	.....
Auburn Orphan Asylum .....	135	49	184	4	.....
Berachah Orphanage, New York .....	56	6	62	.....	.....
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I. ....	88	28	116	.....	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum .....	125	183	308	11	1
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn .....	88	40	128	.....	2
Children's Fold, New York .....	154	111	265	.....	.....
Children's Home, Amsterdam .....	22	9	31	2	.....
Children's Home, Newburg .....	55	66	121	.....	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York .....	196	104	400	.....	14
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath .....	67	11	78	.....	8
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo .....	95	11	106	.....	.....
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy .....	131	33	164	.....	14
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse .....	21	15	36	.....	2
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo .....	185	129	344	32	.....
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown .....	58	17	75	.....	.....
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York .....	653	161	819	.....	.....
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn .....	138	93	236	.....	.....
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York .....	789	308	1,097	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Lockport .....	52	52	104	6	.....
Home for the Friendless, Newburg .....	43	23	70	2	.....
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburg .....	42	13	55	1	1
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica .....	49	25	74	1	.....
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn .....	141	61	196	.....	9
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association .....	64	16	80	.....	.....
Industrial Home of Kingston .....	44	6	50	.....	.....
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown .....	78	101	179	.....	38
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester .....	26	5	31	.....	.....
Ladies' Deborah nursery and Childs' Protectory, New York .....	364	120	484	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro .....	13	37	60	3	2
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York .....	12	72	84	.....	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York .....	1,882	282	2,164	5	.....
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York .....	1,137	356	1,493	.....	73
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse .....	206	105	311	13	16
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua .....	48	30	78	4	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn .....	303	187	440	2	4
Orphan Asylum Society, New York .....	210	28	238	.....	9
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburg .....	11	43	54	1	1
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D. ....	1,451	633	2,084	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York .....	102	30	132	.....	.....
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany .....	13	1	14	.....	.....
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown .....	86	66	152	6	.....
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York .....	17	4	21	.....	.....
Oswego Orphan Asylum .....	38	39	77	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless .....	43	22	65	.....	6
Rochester Orphan Asylum .....	127	100	227	14	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn .....	1,695	612	2,307	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum society, New York .....	938	296	1,234	.....	.....
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet .....	314	148	462	.....	11
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry .....	131	26	157	3	.....
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy .....	122	47	169	.....	.....
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica .....	137	48	185	1	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush .....	120	18	138	1	.....
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse .....	92	62	154	.....	.....
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester .....	99	59	158	3	12

"D."

and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1894.

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.					
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other insti- tutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise dis- charged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.	
119	.....	7	.....	.....	9	199	.....	.....	349	191	540	
54	.....	1	.....	.....	3	58	.....	.....	86	295	481	
45	.....	.....	1	5	2	57	.....	.....	70	57	127	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	29	27	56	
23	.....	2	.....	5	.....	30	.....	.....	49	37	86	
138	4	17	.....	19	7	197	.....	.....	58	53	111	
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	48	38	86	
.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	98	.....	.....	99	68	167	
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	18	8	26	
66	4	.....	.....	4	1	75	.....	.....	30	16	46	
60	2	2	.....	10	4	92	.....	.....	183	125	308	
3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	66	66	
6	1	.....	.....	9	.....	16	.....	.....	48	49	90	
22	2	1	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	53	32	115	
8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	13	.....	.....	5	18	23	
99	.....	2	.....	10	1	144	.....	.....	116	84	200	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	39	32	71	
132	.....	.....	1	.....	2	135	.....	.....	422	263	764	
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	117	88	205	
225	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	228	.....	.....	504	365	869	
16	5	.....	.....	39	4	70	.....	.....	17	17	34	
17	.....	1	.....	6	.....	26	.....	.....	21	23	44	
4	.....	1	2	1	.....	10	.....	9	19	17	45	
14	1	2	.....	6	1	25	.....	9	18	22	49	
27	2	3	.....	1	10	52	.....	.....	77	67	14	
15	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	23	.....	.....	26	31	57	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	21	26	47	
61	1	1	.....	.....	1	102	.....	.....	50	27	77	
6	.....	1	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	10	12	22	
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	43	.....	.....	224	217	441	
16	.....	1	10	.....	1	35	.....	.....	17	10	27	
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	15	19	34	
285	1	2	10	98	3	499	.....	.....	1,501	161	1,665	
135	2	5	.....	5	15	235	.....	.....	703	555	1,258	
53	2	3	1	.....	1	59	.....	14	138	70	232	
15	.....	1	.....	1	.....	21	.....	.....	42	15	57	
110	2	2	.....	.....	3	123	.....	.....	185	132	317	
26	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	116	82	198	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	28	18	46	
295	5	2	.....	23	31	456	.....	.....	721	907	1,628	
19	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	23	.....	.....	62	47	109	
3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	7	
26	1	4	.....	21	1	59	.....	7	54	32	93	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	17	17	
28	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	34	.....	.....	26	13	39	
21	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	22	15	37	
60	.....	2	.....	.....	3	79	.....	.....	95	53	148	
316	33	57	71	72	16	565	.....	.....	1,187	555	1,742	
137	.....	1	.....	21	4	163	.....	.....	541	590	1,071	
35	.....	1	.....	13	2	62	.....	.....	131	269	400	
8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	14	.....	13	58	72	143	
16	.....	2	.....	7	1	26	.....	.....	76	67	143	
25	.....	11	.....	6	1	44	.....	.....	6	125	141	
4	.....	18	.....	16	1	40	.....	.....	46	53	99	
39	3	.....	.....	9	1	52	4	3	25	.....	102	
28	1	1	1	.....	2	53	.....	.....	63	42	105	

TABLE "G" — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, interest, principal and in	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1928.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
The Anchorage, Elkhart, .....	\$ 87 50	\$900 00	\$440 33	\$370 01	.....	8,072 31	\$1,911 15
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson, .....	.....	.....	23,642 03	11,162 78	\$5,072 45	8,072 31	406 43
The State Industrial School, Rochester, .....	.....	.....	53,646 04	39,512 95	14,307 44	16,019 64	.....
Truant Home, Brooklyn, .....	.....	.....	8,575 20	7,400 00	1,160 00	800 00	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn, .....	.....	.....	895 00	2,351 21	373 88	432 77	540 68
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion, .....	472 00	.....	6,097 14	1,848 26	1,670 38	2,113 50	1,808 91
Totals, .....	\$90,040 98	\$58,004 48	\$319,132 45	\$43,838 19	\$118,620 73	\$119,287 92	\$3,108 36



TABLE "G"—(Concluded).

## INSTITUTIONS.

	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1894.
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.....	\$1,745 35	.....	.....	\$1,335 02	\$7,348 87	\$7 90
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	418 60	\$1,361 08	.....	641 72	19,439 85	275 75
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.....	2,223 59	1,333 98	.....	3,523 80	20,661 39	123 92
Door of Hope, New York.....	53 00	.....	.....	550 75	6,116 75	142 43
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York.....	562 67	.....	.....	6,212 96	12,508 77	.....
Helping Hand of Brooklyn.....	77 09	.....	.....	1,573 76	3,219 77	52 43
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	280 15	.....	.....	3,446 16	9,823 14	2,216 92
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany.....	420 00	250 00	.....	2,800 00	5,915 00	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	4,893 67	.....	\$8,000 00	2,935 14	\$1,197 71	1,146 30
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	4,740 33	41,661 32	.....	2,952 04	15,018 97	8,094 85
House of Mercy, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	1,342 60	19,515 51	2,946 76
House of Nazareth, White Plains.....	690 46	.....	.....	18,841 91	57,104 39	.....
House of Shelter, Albany.....	166 81	.....	3,575 00	2,205 04	6,941 66	570 10
Ingliside Home, Buffalo.....	150 88	180 00	.....	1,167 66	5,880 56	24 25
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	100 59	.....	4,000 00	4,539 86	9,770 98	2,736 67
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	.....	30,902 76	.....	2,435 24	33,75 90	9,423 80
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	6,182 18	2,918 24	1,857 72
Midnight Mission, New York.....	1,746 31	.....	5,005 62	.....	18,710 33	632 29
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.....	3,534 55	.....	.....	1,730 75	30,722 88	31 36
New York Catholic Protectory.....	2,532 90	70, 05 09	.....	5,850 76	278,307 54	16,356 44
New York House of Refuge.....	2,611 63	15,739 62	.....	21,700 79	142,063 42	6,105 80
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	5,6 8 44	1,855 00	40,000 00	71,762 71	170,580 22	53,880 80
New York State Reformatory.....	8,058 18	30,584 19	.....	81,290 95	264,361 87	38,380 71
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.....	105 84	858 14	.....	6 42	5,014 42	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca, The Anchorage, Elmira.....	531 97	937 56	.....	2,912 40	40,185 22	64 9
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.....	135 18	.....	.....	168 84	1,636 41	6 37
The State Industrial School, Rochester.....	1,707 44	34,374 77	.....	18,971 76	102,444 50	17,747 09
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	12,041 46	16,872 16	.....	32,228 59	193,534 70	10,782 67
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	1,400 00	2,000 00	.....	150 00	21,425 20	570 97
Western Home of Refuge for Women, Albion.....	115 25	277 03	.....	1,356 02	6,713 84	.....
Totals.....	\$57,667 32	\$243,374 95	\$60,580 62	\$346,504 30	\$1,730,920 30	\$176,318 56

TABLE "G" — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1893.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Anchorage, Elmhurst	87 50	900 00	440 33	97 01	3,072 45	8,372 21	24,211 15
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson	.....	.....	23,642 03	1,162 78	14,307 44	16,019 64	4,496 42
The State Industrial School, Rochester	.....	.....	53,646 04	30,512 95	1,100 00	800 00	.....
Truant Home, Brooklyn	.....	.....	8,575 20	7,400 00	.....	432 77	540 68
Wayside Home, Brooklyn	42 00	.....	595 00	2,351 21	373 88	2,113 50	1,308 21
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion	.....	.....	6,097 14	1,846 20	1,570 38	.....	.....
Totals	\$80,040 98	\$58,004 48	\$319,132 45	\$43,838 19	\$115,629 73	\$119,287 92	\$3,108 36

TABLE "F."  
Showing the receipts of reformatories, for the year ending September 30, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Assoc. for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.	\$186 45	.....	\$831 84	\$8,155 56	.....	\$3,507 09
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	139 08	.....	1,090 64	.....	\$1,798 95	1,917 31
Burman Industrial Farm, Canaan.	85 30	.....	.....	.....	2,305 81	12,951 85
Do r of Hope, New York.	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,328 96
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helping Hand of Brooklyn.	61 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,964 01
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.	116 94	.....	9,416 84	.....	.....	1,130 87
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany.	.....	.....	681 75	.....	100 00	2,200 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.	6,796 32	.....	14,416 61	7,295 38	3,427 00	12,099 00
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.	26,323 32	.....	23,923 63	32,481 73	4,580 32	1,311 27
House of Mercy, New York.	2,101 83	.....	.....	10,181 47	.....	9,215 67
House of Nazareth, White Plains.	709 13	.....	678 02	14,062 86	.....	777 76
House of Shelter, Albany.	960 13	.....	481 00	.....	78 00	615 00
Ingenide Home, Buffalo.	10 08	.....	1,350 46	.....	.....	1,408 36
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.	.....	.....	.....	100 00	839 58	165 00
Margaret Benevolent Society, New York.	3,383 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	268 30
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.	1,572 78	.....	.....	.....	2,873 18	.....
Midnight Mission, New York.	8,778 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,643 20
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory.	83 19	.....	9,848 77	.....	4,130 00	1,386 89
New York House of Refuge.	5,326 94	.....	17,970 97	440,192 81	657 00	345 00
New York Juvenile Asylum.	6,505 69	\$135,739 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Reformatory.	73,277 88	.....	.....	124,771 04	1,014 85	105 00
Society for the Protection of Girls, Syracuse.	89,519 43	203,000 00	.....	.....	55 00	3,000 06
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.	.....	.....	2,148 46	.....	.....	.....
The Anchorage, Elmira.	745 71	.....	6,371 45	.....	1,353 75	30,897 29
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.	77 97	.....	.....	.....	45 50	1,518 16
The State Industrial School, Rochester.	9,546 17	110,355 73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truant Home, Brooklyn.	4,442 19	199,373 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.	496 17	.....	.....	21,570 00	.....	.....
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.	13 46	.....	1,923 78	407 78	.....	2,919 01
Totals.	\$92,588 49	\$670,609 76	\$91,056 21	\$450,395 16	\$83,258 94	\$100,195 06



TABLE "G" — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, interest, principal and loss.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1898.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
The Anchorage, Elmira .....	\$ 87 50	\$800 00	\$440 33	\$970 01	.....	\$93 55	.....
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson .....	.....	.....	23 642 03	14,162 78	\$3,072 45	8,572 21	\$4,211 15
The State Industrial School, Rochester .....	.....	.....	58 646 04	89 512 95	14,307 44	16,019 64	496 42
Truant Home, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	8,575 20	7,400 00	1,100 00	800 00	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	895 00	2,361 21	373 88	432 77	540 68
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion .....	.....	.....	6,097 14	1,848 26	1,570 88	2,113 50	1,308 21
Totals .....	\$60,040 98	\$58,004 48	\$319,132 45	\$43,838 19	\$119,629 73	\$119,287 92	\$3,108 36

TABLE "G"—(Concluded).

## INSTITUTIONS.

	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1894.
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.....	\$1,745 35	.....	.....	\$1,335 62	\$7,348 87	\$7 99
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	418 90	\$1,361 08	.....	641 72	19,439 85	275 76
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.....	2,223 59	1,333 98	.....	3,557 57	30,661 39	123 92
Door of Hope, New York.....	63 00	.....	.....	650 75	6,116 76	142 45
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York.....	562 67	.....	.....	6,312 96	12,653 77	.....
Helping Hand of Brooklyn.....	77 09	.....	.....	1,573 76	3,219 71	62 43
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	280 15	.....	.....	3,446 16	9,823 14	2,216 92
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany.....	420 00	250 00	.....	2,800 00	5,915 00	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	4,893 67	.....	\$8,000 00	2,935 14	\$1,197 71	1,146 30
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	4,740 33	41,661 32	.....	5,962 04	165,018 97	8,094 85
House of Mercy, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	1,312 60	19,515 51	2,246 76
House of Nazareth, White Plains.....	690 46	.....	.....	18,841 91	57,104 39	.....
House of Shelter, Albany.....	166 81	.....	3,575 00	205 04	6,941 96	570 10
Ingleside Home, Buffalo.....	150 88	130 00	.....	1,187 66	5,880 56	24 25
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	100 59	.....	4,000 00	4,559 85	9,770 98	2,736 67
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	.....	30,992 76	.....	2,435 24	33,76 90	9,423 89
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	6,182 18	2,918 34	1,857 72
Midnight Mission, New York.....	1,746 31	.....	5,003 62	.....	18,710 33	632 29
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.....	3,534 55	.....	.....	1,730 76	30,732 88	81 36
New York Catholic Protectory.....	2,532 90	70, 05 69	.....	5,850 76	276,807 54	16,356 44
New York House of Refuge.....	2,611 63	15,799 62	.....	24,700 79	142,063 42	6,105 89
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	5,6 8 44	1,555 00	40,000 00	11,762 71	170,530 22	53,880 50
New York State Reformatory.....	8,058 18	30,584 19	.....	81,290 96	264,361 87	38,360 71
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.....	165 84	558 14	.....	6 42	5,014 42	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca, The Anchorage, Elmira.....	534 91	937 66	.....	2,912 40	40,185 22	64 0
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.....	136 18	.....	.....	198 84	1,636 41	5 32
The State Industrial School, Rochester.....	1,707 44	34,374 77	.....	13,971 76	162,444 59	17,747 09
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	12,941 46	16 872 16	.....	82,228 59	183,534 70	10,762 67
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	1,400 00	2,000 00	.....	150 00	31,425 29	570 97
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.....	115 35	2,142 25	.....	4,896 62	20,076 26	.....
Totals.....	\$57,567 32	\$243,374 95	\$60,580 62	\$546,504 30	\$1,730,960 30	\$176,318 56

TABLE "G" — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1893.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
The Anchorage, Elmira .....	\$ 87 50	\$900 00	\$440 33	\$370 01	.....	\$93 45	.....
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson .....	.....	.....	23,642 03	1,162 78	\$3,072 45	8,572 21	\$4,211 15
The State Industrial School, Rochester .....	.....	.....	53,646 04	39,513 95	14,307 44	16,019 64	496 42
Truant Home, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	8,575 20	7,400 00	1,100 00	800 00	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	8,825 00	2,331 21	1,373 88	432 71	540 68
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion .....	.....	.....	6,097 14	1,818 26	1,570 88	2,113 50	1,368 21
Totals .....	\$60,040 98	\$58,004 48	\$319,132 45	\$4,3,838 19	\$115,629 73	\$119,987 92	\$ 3,108 36



"H."

and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1894.

DISCHARGED.						REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.					
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
74	.....	160	....	44	7	285	.....	52	46	86	134
56	4	4	3	19	2	88	.....	76	.....	85	161
82	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	60	.....	60
1	12	6	4	137	1	160	.....	21	.....	4	26
22	46	40	.....	188	.....	246	.....	27	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	.....	20	.....	203	.....	300	.....	49	.....	13	62
18	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	26	.....	22	.....	24	50
125	1	5	.....	98	4	133	.....	306	.....	221	527
270	2	.....	.....	52	23	347	.....	525	.....	350	875
40	.....	5	.....	10	2	5	.....	127	.....	22	149
43	.....	59	.....	5	14	121	4	19	2	193	218
17	17	17	9	71	2	137	.....	10	3	1	14
25	16	11	8	36	7	106	.....	24	4	2	33
14	.....	3	.....	142	.....	159	.....	29	.....	.....	29
.....	7	4	.....	83	1	95	.....	31	.....	4	31
55	.....	162	.....	154	.....	471	.....	22	.....	4	26
28	.....	40	.....	63	.....	171	.....	47	.....	19	66
35	.....	.....	6	28	3	72	.....	88	.....	67	155
673	15	19	.....	.....	15	872	.....	.....	1,803	674	2,477
.....	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	308	.....	.....	531	85	616
464	7	12	107	1	4	600	70	8	796	192	1,066
.....	6	10	.....	770	11	797	1,143	.....	.....	.....	1,143
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	6	18	19	2	.....	266	.....	.....	245	.....	245
7	1	1	3	4	2	20	.....	6	.....	4	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	90	5	96	.....	298	.....	.....	298
.....	.....	.....	.....	493	.....	493	.....	.....	64	119	733
294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	.....	.....	96	.....	16
17	4	7	.....	20	.....	74	.....	33	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	36	.....	.....	36
2,863	147	603	158	3,074	104	6,910	1,217	1,861	4,200	2,119	9,400

TABLE

*Showing the number of persons supported in the reformatories*

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution October 1, 1893.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By	
				adoption	indenture.
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls New York	75	844	419	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	162	87	349	.....	.....
Barnham Industrial Farm, Canaan	44	52	86	.....	.....
Door of Hope, New York	85	150	185	.....	.....
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York	27	246	273	.....	.....
Helping Hand of Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York	55	307	362	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany	50	26	76	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	544	276	760	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	850	372	1,222	.....	.....
House of Mercy, New York	133	73	206	.....	.....
House of Nazareth, White Plains	170	169	339	.....	.....
House of Shelter, Albany	22	129	151	4	.....
Ingliside Home, Buffalo	29	109	138	4	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	81	137	188	.....	.....
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York	46	80	126	.....	.....
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York	39	467	497	.....	.....
Midnight Mission, New York	56	181	237	.....	28
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	167	60	227	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protector	2,305	1,744	3,349	.....	150
New York House of Refuge	541	383	924	.....	.....
New York Juvenile Asylum	1,046	630	1,676	.....	15
New York State Reformatory	1,403	531	1,940	.....	.....
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholi Children, West Seneca	244	207	511	45	.....
The Anchorage, Elmira	8	22	30	2	.....
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson	304	59	393	.....	.....
The State Industrial School, Rochester	785	471	1,226	.....	.....
Truant Home, Brooklyn	78	312	390	.....	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn	40	73	113	.....	26
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion	.....	37	37	.....	.....
Totals	9,216	7,194	16,340	55	226

"H."

*and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1894.*

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.					
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other insti- tutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise dis- charged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.	
74	.....	160	....	44	7	285	.....	52	46	36	134	
56	4	4	3	19	2	88	.....	76	.....	85	161	
32	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	60	.....	60	
1	12	6	4	137	1	160	.....	21	.....	4	25	
22	45	40	.....	188	.....	246	.....	27	.....	.....	27	
77	.....	20	.....	203	.....	300	.....	49	.....	13	62	
18	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	26	.....	32	.....	23	50	
125	1	5	.....	98	4	133	.....	306	.....	221	527	
270	2	.....	.....	52	23	347	.....	525	.....	350	875	
40	.....	5	.....	10	2	5	.....	127	.....	22	149	
43	.....	59	.....	5	14	121	4	19	2	193	218	
17	17	17	9	71	2	137	.....	10	3	1	14	
25	15	11	8	36	7	106	.....	24	4	2	33	
14	.....	3	.....	142	.....	159	.....	29	.....	.....	29	
.....	7	4	.....	83	1	95	.....	31	.....	.....	31	
55	.....	162	.....	154	.....	471	.....	22	.....	4	26	
28	.....	40	.....	63	.....	171	.....	47	.....	19	66	
35	.....	.....	6	28	3	72	.....	88	.....	67	155	
673	15	19	.....	.....	15	872	.....	.....	1,803	674	2,477	
.....	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	308	.....	.....	531	85	616	
464	7	12	107	1	4	610	70	8	796	192	1,066	
.....	6	10	.....	770	11	797	1,143	.....	.....	.....	1,143	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
176	6	18	19	2	.....	266	.....	.....	245	.....	245	
7	1	1	3	4	2	20	.....	6	.....	4	10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	90	5	95	.....	298	.....	.....	298	
.....	.....	.....	.....	493	.....	493	.....	.....	64	119	733	
294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	.....	.....	96	.....	16	
17	4	7	.....	20	.....	74	.....	30	.....	.....	39	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	36	.....	.....	36	
2,863	147	603	158	3,074	104	6,940	1,217	1,861	4,200	2,119	9,400	





# STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

537

Isabella Helms, New York.....	579,181 71	391,498 85	870,877 58	.....	.....	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.....	38,000 00	918 00	38,918 00	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	90,000 00	3,000 00	93,000 00	.....	510 00	3,400 00
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	150,000 00	63,000 00	213,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.....	4,600 00	6,883 00	11,483 00	.....	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	25,000 00	38,000 00	63,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford.....	17,000 00	.....	17,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	10,500 00	.....	10,500 00	.....	68 87	68 87
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	13,535 00	7,533 47	21,068 47	.....	.....	.....
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	10,900 00	17,398 60	28,298 60	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	17,000 00	16,458 72	33,458 72	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	135,000 00	231,800 00	366,800 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	5,851 00	44,873 00
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	280,000 00	15,000 00	295,000 00	.....	.....	106,000 00
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	8,000 00	146,414 11	254,414 11	.....	.....	.....
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	.....	2,949 38	2,949 38	.....	.....	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	40,000 00	43,887 80	83,887 80	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	75,000 00	90,000 00	165,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association.....	55,000 00	45,435 14	100,435 14	.....	.....	.....
The Home, Ithaca.....	10,250 00	32,591 00	42,841 00	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	60,000 00	118,000 00	178,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg.....	40,000 00	45,000 00	85,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	32,000 00	.....	32,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$1,972,204 89	\$2,625,210 13	\$4,597,415 02	\$288,422 00	\$37,828 57	\$75,750 57

TABLE "J."  
Showing the receipts of homes for the aged for the year ending September 30, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations, and voluntary contributions.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	\$3,430 14					\$1,373 75
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York	899 77					100,845 22
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	39,244 8				\$5,379 04	1,450 13
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York	1,600 18					12,552 18
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People	47 52			\$113 58	3,362 25	5,000 00
Chaplin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	176 46				3,600 00	6,200 05
Church Home of the City of Troy	230 03					1,324 47
Cortland Home for Aged Women, Homer	11 53				780 00	150 00
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh	13,235 30					
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn	66 6		\$955 09		9,863 84	5,002 97
Galludet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, Poughkeepsie	35 88				203 00	2,719 12
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo	8 53		1,889 50		1,46 27	225 94
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn	46 00			113 25	65 14	670 94
Henry Keep Home, Wat-town	94 61					
Home for Aged Men, Albany	20 95				2,0 00	7,799 98
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	742 93			285 08		9,108 55
Home for Aged Men, Utica	2,727 13					1,472 13
Home for the Aged, Elmira	47 55					
Home for the Aged, Hudson	525 17				2,031 05	1,151 00
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York	35,825 64			320 01		32,238 23
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York						6,700 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany	1,300 00			2 45 00		12,554 09
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	11,071 00			1,600 00		41,888 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	1,072 00				3,040 00	12,781 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy					500 00	2,145 01
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes	137 88				383 57	
Homes for the Friendless, Auburn	11 58 01				2,192 15	450 50
Homes for the Friendless, Buffalo	1,066 45				2,741 25	10,792 40
Homes for the Friendless, Rochester	1,114 02			25 00	1,011 57	15,063 78
Homes of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga	1,245 17					
Homes for the Homeless, Oswego	2,034 81					
Homes for the Homeless in the City of Utica	2,593 25					
Homes for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York	344 42					
Isabella, Holmstead, New York					1,380 00	1,493 34
Marion's Family Asylum, Stapleton, N. Y.	916 07					3,045 03
						7,492 73
						2,702 62
						8,408 47



## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	984 05
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	1,981 20
Old Ladies' Home, Paeida.....	431 44
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Watertord.....	.....
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	905 07
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	6,457 61
Poorbody House for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	1,545 29
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	28,418 35
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	613 31
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	.....
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	564 61
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	8 0 16
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	78 55
Samaritan Home for Aged Men, New York.....	38,344 68
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brook yn.....	1,751 61
Syracuse Home Association.....	1,034 17
The Home, Ithaca.....	25 6 45
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	196 60
Villas Home for Old Ladies, Plattburgh.....	52 00
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	2,057 82
Totals.....	\$343,786 13

The City of New York  
 County of New York  
 ss. I, the Clerk of the City of New York,  
 do hereby certify that the within and foregoing  
 is a true and correct copy of the original  
 as the same appears from the records of the  
 City of New York.  
 In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my  
 hand and the seal of the City of New York,  
 at the City of New York, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

Old Ladies' Home, Watford	.....	1,820 75	1,820 75
Open Door Mission, Albany	.....	14 85	2,427 25
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	.....	2,823 21	10,031 04
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	.....	250 00	11,994 11
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York	.....	5,092 50	.....
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	.....	4,289 30	.....
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	.....	3,438 00	.....
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	.....	.....	.....
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York	.....	5,802 02	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	.....	440,890 41	.....
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	.....	2,068 06	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn	.....	1,911 37	.....
Spruace Home Association	.....	4,502 29	.....
St. Vincent's Home Association	.....	1,229 07	1,000 00
Union Home Association	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie	.....	4,419 65	.....
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Pitsburgh	.....	2,231 75	.....
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York	.....	885 00	.....
Totals.....	\$ 33,462 43	\$476,097 73	\$44,650 67



TABLE "K."  
*Showing the expenditures of homes for the aged for the year ending September 30, 1894.*

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, interest, principal and income.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1893.	For salaries of officers, labor, wages and	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York			\$1,103 30	\$2,069 02		\$548 47	\$48 81
Baptist Home, Brooklyn			7,903 83	15,100 19	\$866 45	8,028 10	
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York			1,487 05	2,762 50		632 81	134 01
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People		\$1,993 67	8,561 00	5,327 54		1,985 34	
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	\$300 00		659 98	896 68	46 60	871 05	
Church Home of the City of Troy			2,383 00	4,385 66		1,686 60	
Cortland Home for Aged Women, Henrieville			1,077 96	729 99		879 76	
Deerbach Home for Aged Ladies, Lancaster, Pa.			90 00	194 59		83 98	
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn			771 25	604 11	876	143 59	23 10
Gloucester Home for Aged and Infirm, New York			1,631 69	5,672 09	122 08	1,414 64	354 07
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo			8,692 81	138 90	67 79	793 47	
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn	16 00		971 50	965 05	860 51	304 52	276 18
Henry Keep Home, Westtown, Pa.	225 00	1,152 91	600 52	719 31	47 46	375 39	35 78
Home for Aged Men, Albany			3,476 43	2,906 37	480 98	1,262 30	256 47
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn			1,814 00	3,372 37		679 68	
Home for Aged Men, Buffalo			1,705 76	2,701 35		711 48	
Home for the Aged, Elmira	702 15		1,156 04	1,762 63	6 91	627 23	171 68
Home for the Aged, Hudson			571 90	635 48		319 02	
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York							
Home for Aged and Infirm, New York	5,347 67		9,768 16	9,173 34	1,300 35	2,594 00	315 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany	2,260 00		75 00	600 00		9 00	260 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn		2,400 00		9,500 00	900 00	1,600 00	610 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	5,674 00	4,000 00		9,810 01	300 00	2,402 00	500 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy	5,125 00	200 00		5,000 00		1,300 00	200 00
Home for Aged Women of Geneva	2,125 00		266 00	155 97			
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	13 40		1,607 60	1,310 11		567 31	63 18
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo			2,390 00	3,246 96	456 83	1,067 67	50 77
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady			2,070 11	3,027 96	139 91	963 90	141 84
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady		131 51	633 75	664 87	54 01	184 00	10 80
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady			775 16	574 82		289 06	
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady				521 34		543 64	

## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

543

Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica.....	.....	2,040 19	2,741 01	29 08	264 63	186 93
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	.....	2,870 40	3,033 58	.....	670 46	183 82
Isabella Heliath, New York.....	.....	6,498 14	8,285 96	.....	2,761 80	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.....	.....	1,391 35	2,202 10	73 19	618 77	53 62
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	.....	2,505 37	3,197 16	174 38	874 99	200 21
Meth dist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	.....	3,071 52	9,446 96	.....	2,375 37	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Oatka.....	.....	614 73	646 81	.....	227 04	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	882 44	1,199 84	33 86	433 95	50 32
Old Ladies' Home, Watford.....	.....	484 0	1,662 75	.....	175 00	.....
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	.....	319 50	767 47	.....	190 65	.....
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	.....	406 70	683 40	16 46	222 02	211 05
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	.....	1,213 0-	1,696 99	.....	281 46	220 01
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	.....	3,650 00	6,84 80	.....	1,259 01	760 70
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	.....	591 90	10,02 64	165 5	2,45 02	479 86
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	4,113 25	29,465 66	1,483 41	2,715 31	2,900 73
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	.....	2,003 00	5,617 63	51 06	563 16	563 84
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	.....	100 00	200 00	.....	8 67	.....
Samartian Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	.....	67,517 32	82,033 55	22,908 31	17,067 35	2,398 11
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	.....	1,510 50	4,868 79	.....	626 10	219 19
Syracuse Home Association.....	.....	2,544 59	5,053 14	31 90	930 63	260 21
The Home, Ithaca.....	.....	1,911 00	2,586 84	.....	893 27	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	560 96	816 69	6 00	355 54	6 00
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg.....	.....	1,164 58	2,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Warburton Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	.....	894 00	1,115 22	.....	509 81	64 83
Totals.....	\$14,795 42	\$49,197 14	\$28,101 18	\$31,24 76	\$24,325 10	\$2,823 75

TABLE "K" — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.		For ordinary re-	For buildings and	For investments.	For all other pur-	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand Sep-
		pairs.	improvements.		poses.		tember 30, 1894.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	\$218 97	.....	.....	.....	\$670 68	\$5,252 65	\$2,014 25
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York	538 44	.....	.....	.....	9,331 50	110,503 27	12,451 50
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	197 5	.....	.....	.....	57 4 02	6,437 40	42,654 92
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York	1,695 44	.....	.....	.....	1,318 63	18,556 11	1,786 70
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People	70 8	.....	.....	.....	389 69	7,934 72	1,143 03
Chaplin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	392 76	.....	.....	.....	2,096 62	14,566 19	1,743 68
Church Home of the City of Troy	1 1 00	.....	.....	.....	6 3 31	3 072 87	618 66
Curtland Home for Aged Women, Homer	110 00	.....	\$85 00	115 00	18 30	907 05	191 39
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh	86 33	.....	110 00	10 000 00	302 17	12,354 13	2 036 42
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn	236 76	.....	17,506 21	.....	3,009 79	18,202 94	.....
Galludet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, Poughkeepsie	19 17	.....	768 35	219 10	649 28	22,059 53	623 06
German Evangelical Church, Home, Buffalo	196 9 1	.....	.....	.....	4,313 34	29 13	29 13
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn	12 03	.....	.....	.....	594 71	2,379 99	8 05
Henry Keep Home, Watertown	803 92	.....	1,073 40	.....	4,698 81	16,891 12	620 00
Home for Aged Men, Albany	1,040 86	.....	1,300 00	5,200 00	318 56	13,3 4 72	139 86
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	546 87	.....	11,706 47	1,000 00	742 10	19,656 90	1,030 80
Home for Aged Men, Utica	372 94	.....	.....	5,000 00	1,570 71	10,647 14	1,201 48
Home for the Aged, Elmira	18 10	.....	42 28	.....	306 54	2,336 62	73 85
Home for the Aged, Hudson	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,743 33	3 743 23	603 90
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York	1,148 98	.....	6,776 35	.....	26,505 99	72,844 54	11,611 61
Home for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York	.....	.....	1,825 00	.....	540 00	6,700 00	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany	1,414 0	.....	3,600 00	.....	300 00	20,314 00	1,226 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	1,218 00	.....	30,302 00	.....	2,731 10	46,707 0	10,142 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	100 00	.....	.....	.....	1,073 10	12,894 00	1,358 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,623 05	490 00
Home for Aged Women of Colches	214 67	.....	.....	1,000 00	339 18	4,943 30	592 06
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	2 0 47	.....	8 7 67	17,360 00	731 64	96,033 71	8,581 79
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	458 00	.....	.....	1,861 93	1,189 68	19,947 67	1,808 49
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	138 39	.....	.....	2,867 61	396 05	4,541 00	1,804 72
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	27 39	.....	.....	.....	390 11	1,054 55	1,769 02
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga	833 70	.....	.....	7,000 00	3,811 67	14,309 46	2,031 70
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica	925 74	.....	.....	.....	2,438 00	10,800 65	4,031 70
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica, New York	924 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,003 04	808 79



## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

545

Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.	323 06	.....	502 91	8,075 50	1,718 75
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn	240 75	.....	722 81	12,897 22	1,677 07
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	931 28	.....	2,365 23	23,642 35	3,242 03
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida	24 44	.....	261 46	2,274 61	1,365 46
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	266 18	.....	198 88	3,850 11	83 32
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford	60 00	.....	49 00	1,830 75	.....
Open Door Mission, Albany	70 23	.....	75 80	1,612 15	915 30
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	212 71	.....	455 23	2,307 57	7,833 47
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	395 40	.....	6,472 04	10,149 03	1,815 08
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York	2,538 72	53,214 00	545 47	67,882 70	19,65 42
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	561 48	.....	1,487 12	35,169 56	591 65
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	668 58	.....	6,158 76	23,160 56	717 88
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	839 87	11,567 04	1,171 30	23,187 43	2,161 43
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York	30 00	.....	115 10	473 87	12 64
Sailors' Saug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	.....	98,500 00	71,707 43	439,611 55	74,232 75
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	624 48	.....	451 88	9,376 15	1,375 16
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn	419 22	1,083 75	1,593 65	11,937 87	1,010 65
Syracuse Home Association	392 49	2,400 00	550 30	8,735 40	1,275 14
The Home, Ithaca	189 81	300 00	269 69	2,754 71	38 36
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie	1,743 43	.....	219 62	4,773 05	1,644 42
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg	61 19	.....	106 50	3,024 93	814 96
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York	363 64	.....	1,856 62	7,883 21	686 95
Totals	\$24,888 76	\$134,519 21	\$9,696 22	\$1,353,125 97	\$293,688 07
		\$312,798 83			

TABLE

Showing the number of persons supported in the homes for the

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the institution October 1, 1893.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By indenture.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless ...	40	9	49	.....	.....
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.....	81	15	96	.....	.....
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.....	46	9	55	.....	.....
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York.....	69	18	87	.....	.....
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People.....	20	2	22	.....	.....
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	56	11	67	.....	.....
Church Home of the City of Troy.....	10	2	12	.....	.....
Cortland Home for Aged Women, Homer.....	5	4	9	.....	.....
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....
Evangelical Church Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn.....	206	54	260	.....	.....
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, Poughkeepsie.....	19	8	22	.....	.....
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	27	4	31	.....	.....
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.....	14	1	15	.....	.....
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	30	3	33	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	82	6	88	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	40	7	47	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Utica.....	38	2	40	.....	.....
Home for the Aged, Elmira.....	21	2	23	.....	.....
Home for the Aged, Hudson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	21	5	26	.....	.....
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	144	49	193	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	155	32	187	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	235	30	265	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	502	181	683	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	300	87	387	.....	.....
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes.....	1	3	4	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	74	126	200	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	51	9	60	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	12	2	14	.....	.....
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	12	7	19	.....	.....
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	16	4	20	.....	.....
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica.....	58	6	64	.....	.....
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	39	5	44	.....	.....
Isabella Helmath, New York.....	161	323	484	.....	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.....	32	2	34	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	50	5	55	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	109	16	125	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.....	16	3	19	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	20	2	22	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	10	8	18	.....	.....
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	12	6	18	.....	.....
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York, Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	24	3	27	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	48	6	54	.....	.....
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	246	127	373	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	372	75	447	.....	.....
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	59	5	64	.....	.....
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	886	109	995	.....	.....
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	36	10	46	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	75	12	87	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association.....	39	4	43	.....	.....
The Home, Ithaca.....	17	4	21	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	8	2	10	.....	.....
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg.....	15	4	19	.....	.....
Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	73	13	86	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,622	1,393	6,015	.....	.....



"L."

*aged and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1894.*

	DISCHARGED.						REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.				
	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.
.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	12	.....	.....	37	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	86	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	74	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	39	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	27	33	87	140	.....	227
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	18	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	17	9	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	4	25	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	32	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	44	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	31	6	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	19	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	23	.....	23
.....	.....	1	2	.....	12	27	71	95	.....	.....	166
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	22	32	65	90	.....	155
.....	.....	1	2	.....	5	22	30	118	117	.....	235
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	31	86	120	237	276	.....	513
.....	.....	7	1	.....	21	51	80	93	114	.....	307
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	10	118	.....	30	.....	20
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	1	8	9	.....	51	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	12	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	16	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	17	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	.....	59	.....	59
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	8	25	11	.....	36
.....	.....	28	.....	.....	275	16	319	53	62	.....	165
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	29	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	8	42	.....	50
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	12	18	.....	95	.....	113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	15	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	.....	8	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	10	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	15	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	.....	47	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	46	107	113	158	.....	296
.....	50	17	.....	.....	32	99	99	38	310	.....	343
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7	.....	57	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	51	120	875	.....	.....	875
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	21	19	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	79	.....	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	39	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	.....	15	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	8	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	17	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13	18	23	45	.....	68
2	64	73	.....	584	580	1,302	2,063	2,650	.....	.....	4,713



TABLE "M."  
*Showing the estimated value of the property of institutions for the deaf, and their indebtedness, at the close of the year ending September 30, 1894.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	\$130,000 00	\$3,171 59	\$132,171 59	.....	\$7,435 00	\$7,435 00
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York....	176,728 70	.....	176,728 70	\$25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
Le Cousteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo .....	154,560 00	.....	154,560 00	7,000 00	7,364 80	14,364 80
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	496,000 00	20,000 00	516,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone .....	85,000 00	.....	85,000 00	.....	2,255 10	2,255 10
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham .....	293,974 00	.....	293,974 00	43,000 00	.....	43,000 00
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	19,000 00	5,000 00	24,000 00
Totals .....	\$1,436,329 70	\$29,171 59	\$1,438,434 29	\$94,000 00	\$22,004 90	\$116,004 90

TABLE "N."  
Showing the receipts of institutions for the deaf for the year ending September 30, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.....	\$614 11	.....	\$3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$715 65	\$4,319 76
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	273 78	\$30,937 25	16,219 72	.....	.....	.....	\$1,685 00	29 76	48,445 51
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	6,175 66	28,865 65	22,583 29	\$3,645 00	\$500 00	\$51 35	5,500 00	.....	66,590 96
Le Douteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	57 35	15,749 32	11,183 12	3,043 26	63 00	90 98	.....	696 45	30,838 48
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	.....	54,228 88	*37,922 32	1,159 75	.....	.....	78 77	4,592 76	87,982 05
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	398 02	22,333 64	8,094 16	.....	.....	.....	3,800 00	404 86	34,560 68
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	1,694 86	38,430 81	40,060 73	543 50	77 30	.....	.....	336 90	81,109 10
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	12,830 63	25,977 39	20,145 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	945 70	59,899 53
Totals.....	\$21,914 41	\$2,632 44	\$153,449 22	\$7,401 51	\$640 80	\$142 24	\$11,863 77	\$7,723 03	\$424,156 07

\* From counties, cities and towns.

TABLE

*Showing the expenditures for institutions for the*

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	Other indebtedness ex- isting October 1, 1893.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.....			\$1,458 15	\$565 43
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....			20,490 64	8,611 39
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	\$1,074 90		27,189 17	11,315 10
Le Cousteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,400 00	\$3,825 60	12,290 00	5,119 64
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....			37,679 89	20,091 69
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	145 90		11,593 93	5,006 12
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved In- struction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	10,181 50	9,294 81	23,609 28	15,769 69
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	5,700 00	2,507 87	17,081 68	7,328 72
Totals.....	\$18,501 40	\$15,627 78	\$151,342 74	\$74,797 79



"O."

*deaf for the year ending September 30, 1894.*

For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1894.
.....	\$155 00	\$89 10	\$55 67	.....	\$2,036 32	\$4,329 76	.....
\$3,608 62	3,780 94	955 54	1,165 84	\$7,463 99	2,856 40	47,333 36	\$1,112 15
1,771 92	2,605 48	942 57	3,204 08	.....	711 25	48,813 67	17,777 29
895 58	1,332 93	756 03	1,671 96	.....	3,343 56	30,535 30	508 18
9,533 22	7,925 13	3,864 28	2,293 15	.....	16,888 99	97,982 05	.....
1,315 72	2,046 78	795 66	369 73	\$,117 35	9,568 37	34,959 56	1 12
5,979 06	2,598 91	2,995 15	3,804 71	.....	5,268 60	79,101 20	2,007 90
1,729 94	3,092 97	1,089 70	2,263 49	1,109 33	10,130 10	52,083 81	7,815 72
\$22,839 76	\$23,438 22	\$11,458 03	\$14,928 63	\$11,690 67	\$50,563 69	\$395,138 71	\$29,017 36

TABLE "P."  
*Showing the number of persons supported in the institutions for the deaf, and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1894.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the insti- tution October 1, 1893.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.						REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.				
				Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Otherwise dis- charged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.	
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.....	12	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16	
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	132	15	147	10	4	.....	1	15	.....	.....	67	65	132	
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York,	190	28	218	26	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	100	92	192	
Le Contreux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	127	27	154	27	.....	.....	1	28	8	6	59	53	126	
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	321	69	390	.....	.....	33	1	34	.....	.....	233	123	356	
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	87	10	97	11	4	4	2	21	23	7	23	20	76	
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf- Mutes, Fordham.....	325	59	375	31	.....	.....	5	36	.....	.....	167	172	339	
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester .....	160	21	181	24	.....	.....	1	25	29	18	85	54	156	
Totals .....	1,354	224	1,578	129	8	37	11	185	60	81	717	585	1,303	

TABLE "Q."  
Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State institutions at the close of the fiscal years.

YEAR.	REAL ESTATE.			PERSONAL ESTATE.							Total valuation.
	LAND.	Buildings.	Total real estate.	Furniture.	Farm stock and im- plements.	Farm produce.	General supplies.	Miscella- neous articles.	Funds and invest- ments.	Total personal estate.	
1875.....	2,067	\$683,496	\$5,350,617	\$304,898	\$31,424	\$36,535	\$32,407	\$6,038	\$142,000	\$535,853	\$6,577,407
1876.....	2,097	686,666	5,469,079	321,451	35,910	31,863	21,391	7,218	176,000	497,432	7,066,921
1877.....	2,454	721,695	7,229,886	291,354	36,515	31,062	21,054	8,241	140,700	537,020	7,776,886
1878.....	2,503	721,650	7,306,142	310,140	34,542	32,341	20,549	14,156	158,064	574,723	7,880,867
1879.....	2,542	754,773	7,657,944	318,175	35,018	28,363	23,661	13,732	158,181	576,033	8,233,977
1880.....	2,542	804,196	7,956,911	319,474	34,972	26,703	32,964	12,309	158,819	576,064	8,541,676
1881.....	2,542	804,193	8,122,997	321,840	35,402	26,063	37,677	10,601	158,819	611,878	8,736,815
1882.....	2,550	783,196	7,965,407	294,627	47,142	32,845	39,864	10,268	172,558	607,549	8,612,716
1883.....	2,549	783,196	9,017,310	377,385	48,052	42,221	47,317	16,079	206,354	737,360	9,744,671
1884.....	3,413	815,096	8,435,091	394,800	52,052	42,459	66,254	13,570	233,219	843,807	10,093,895
1885.....	3,418	816,449	8,774,317	399,192	52,774	53,256	64,915	39,421	285,112	872,043	10,443,437
1886.....	3,453	825,656	9,306,945	421,409	67,304	58,772	79,418	58,653	290,860	920,012	11,187,649
1887.....	3,995	897,391	10,369,640	437,403	67,904	72,946	91,317	76,192	245,452	951,310	11,562,562
1888.....	4,114	843,691	11,162,068	441,668	77,757	69,319	119,720	130,701	259,942	1,102,441	12,321,819
1889.....	4,397	859,431	12,007,436	473,402	89,601	80,217	117,672	81,436	259,954	1,199,675	13,211,819
1890.....	4,543	1,009,764	12,824,672	514,811	94,138	107,235	118,262	87,836	283,667	1,299,675	14,124,344
1891.....	5,035	1,007,314	13,024,672	552,975	102,331	115,191	132,010	106,023	307,604	1,394,155	15,418,824
1892.....	5,797	1,031,806	13,254,672	649,166	102,331	115,191	148,700	171,192	307,604	1,524,899	16,783,577
1893.....	5,936	1,041,616	13,004,791	678,569	106,165	133,407	136,145	183,581	299,976	1,537,818	16,321,606
1894.....	8,369	1,037,666	14,257,799	741,175	111,608	149,068	133,145	246,676	357,815	1,739,490	17,094,946



TABLE "R."  
Showing the receipts of the State institutions for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	Cash on hand at the commencement of the year.	FROM THE STATE.					Total from the State.
		For salaries of officers.	From special appropriations.	From deficiency appropriations.	From unexpended appropriations of former years.	From the general appropriation.	
1875.	\$17,446	\$40,630	\$332,478	\$10,000	\$14,508	\$325,600	\$783,193
1876.	53,801	39,781	242,720	15,000	59,558	474,022	801,077
1877.	67,789	47,609	144,167	.....	104,680	599,411	892,649
1878.	63,975	47,542	292,411	.....	50,40	336,438	769,833
1879.	84,557	39,694	78,575	.....	137,355	393,407	636,002
1880.	86,696	43,228	104,550	.....	23,742	375,180	757,971
1881.	90,491	46,123	184,002	.....	23,360	300,019	552,565
1882.	94,897	55,265	104,630	.....	23,000	355,459	567,377
1883.	113,175	58,545	95,639	.....	38,250	390,715	608,575
1884.	152,443	59,813	70,901	.....	31,800	467,576	624,591
1885.	175,545	63,439	196,645	.....	39,339	477,434	705,560
1886.	175,927	61,822	316,376	.....	123,192	534,034	1,045,427
1887.	507,793	77,621	424,501	10,000	132,507	567,637	1,309,667
1888.	396,083	69,674	465,673	15,000	150,888	670,936	1,371,682
1889.	396,696	77,818	507,143	15,000	150,888	887,033	1,452,300
1890.	396,507	78,584	556,163	40,000	41,000	772,933	1,488,780
1891.	243,753	83,639	393,118	40,000	133,498	818,447	1,462,703
1892.	305,618	98,533	439,639	97,500	173,183	891,456	1,661,193
1893.	344,477	130,958	794,222	140,500	218,911	862,709	2,137,373
1894.	225,749	80,071	559,800	9,968	43,046	*2,331,622	3,123,199

\* Includes the salaries.

TABLE "R" — (Concluded).

YEAR.	From sales of farm and garden produce.	From labor of inmates.	From cities, counties and towns.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand at beginning of year.
1876.....	\$8,321	\$37,560	\$367,376	\$133,226	\$7,318	.....	\$90,693	\$1,362,719
1876.....	7,021	50,939	371,351	140,647	3,287	.....	155,851	1,653,578
1877.....	7,392	40,536	436,516	138,774	7,804	.....	181,083	1,771,866
1878.....	977	47,328	440,983	116,042	6,713	.....	136,059	1,574,710
1879.....	869	37,155	386,597	88,196	7,676	\$6,136	98,110	1,270,724
1880.....	1,579	50,551	491,928	106,187	8,103	14,896	120,943	1,644,569
1881.....	1,978	56,573	557,843	100,783	7,460	27,510	93,222	1,487,139
1882.....	1,966	63,747	594,366	130,562	6,999	34,714	78,787	1,563,899
1883.....	3,058	49,911	602,316	139,093	7,665	21,399	168,592	1,700,673
1884.....	3,175	112,302	644,815	146,407	7,598	6,373	122,646	1,818,353
1885.....	7,612	116,313	693,958	156,439	9,471	2,491	115,183	2,017,498
1886.....	10,385	101,683	701,896	172,404	13,519	.....	43,700	2,268,215
1887.....	10,798	95,187	689,896	169,340	14,090	1,437	65,929	2,438,074
1888.....	10,189	59,464	727,140	179,845	1,112	5,022	60,798	2,707,310
1889.....	8,976	2,545	783,102	185,893	17,353	5,998	34,459	2,756,735
1890.....	7,591	21,421	851,158	191,775	20,578	7,053	32,276	2,888,044
1891.....	7,904	38,968	1,009,343	171,619	6,619	6,985	46,499	3,059,068
1892.....	8,917	40,376	1,163,513	184,474	13,126	5,512	38,244	3,394,977
1893.....	5,233	54,084	1,376,598	171,577	15,469	21,003	67,895	4,038,480
1894.....	8,385	35,967	1,388,371	172,308	10,247	78	115,975	4,033,103

TABLE "S."  
*Showing the expenditures of the State institutions, the average number of inmates and the weekly cost of support for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	Salaries of officers, wages and labor.	Provisions and supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Furniture, beds and bedding.	Transportation and traveling expenses.	Ordinary repairs.
1875	\$9,925.9	\$196,904	\$67,848	\$92,922	\$12,468	\$48,421	\$1,873	\$5,133
1876	307,543	382,637	61,711	94,304	12,862	52,136	2,870	33,438
1877	331,611	372,769	77,946	80,854	14,041	44,378	2,574	43,637
1878	324,969	359,356	80,208	92,507	12,962	43,818	2,606	52,941
1879	326,869	396,637	70,681	75,548	11,886	39,309	2,797	50,493
1880	356,173	318,459	77,818	54,135	13,547	51,337	4,440	73,640
1881	374,116	383,105	88,117	116,487	15,317	49,924	2,993	64,147
1882	400,330	433,196	91,508	116,114	16,393	48,733	3,573	63,038
1883	416,623	431,196	87,748	127,830	14,851	44,698	3,452	69,714
1884	491,116	455,093	68,564	141,740	13,191	40,765	6,389	68,709
1885	509,394	475,543	139,019	122,516	16,319	58,638	9,396	83,194
1886	539,884	501,586	114,909	131,990	16,569	50,078	12,075	89,725
1887	565,576	505,494	149,618	149,618	15,890	46,614	10,314	109,011
1888	611,729	569,610	138,853	149,618	16,869	51,662	14,377	113,633
1889	645,719	577,251	136,744	178,802	19,160	50,141	16,097	109,704
1890	777,782	577,763	143,613	171,645	25,183	70,031	15,901	115,603
1891	777,782	740,112	148,857	206,598	27,353	67,612	18,545	119,136
1892	868,779	733,331	148,857	206,598	27,353	67,612	18,545	119,136
1893	931,477	797,171	160,805	206,598	27,353	67,612	18,545	119,136
1894	1,031,962	772,910	177,183	273,703	32,837	68,883	31,638	133,557



TABLE "S"—(Concluded).

YEAR.	Expenses of trustees or managers.	All other ordinary expenses.	Total ordinary expenditures.	Buildings and improvements.	Extraordinary repairs.	All other extraordinary expenses.	Total extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand at the close of the year.
1875.....	\$907	\$81,034	\$776,816	\$295,169	\$14,869	\$55,418	\$386,248	\$1,213,018	\$50,441
1876.....	205	149,040	1,049,612	377,567	15,747	134,967	528,182	1,577,773	166,550
1877.....	1,053	81,622	1,070,837	442,572	51,227	136,262	630,161	1,700,719	116,338
1878.....	2,061	105,034	1,076,347	389,070	44,621	69,713	503,404	1,519,793	89,784
1879.....	1,625	73,414	591,234	135,971	40,692	68,592	260,255	1,157,490	53,850
1880.....	809	83,130	1,016,867	354,751	181,608	63,372	498,269	1,155,077	183,626
1881.....	342	122,656	1,192,128	139,861	21,440	45,675	216,979	1,408,068	183,662
1882.....	767	106,192	1,450,013	99,073	30,569	94,719	225,262	1,478,386	150,448
1883.....	1,007	195,549	1,478,537	92,476	26,496	34,230	140,798	1,654,031	150,448
1884.....	1,219	187,708	1,478,537	92,476	26,496	34,230	140,798	1,654,031	150,448
1885.....	1,163	131,005	1,528,528	177,065	45,058	99,961	323,401	1,991,939	181,163
1886.....	1,768	135,211	1,584,748	316,486	27,669	84,642	377,008	1,969,376	181,163
1887.....	1,399	127,161	1,662,459	444,438	76,884	84,545	555,868	2,386,847	280,399
1888.....	2,551	131,430	1,815,592	438,896	60,279	51,865	570,511	2,386,847	280,399
1889.....	2,239	145,848	1,865,874	543,974	33,179	71,818	648,972	2,515,846	324,606
1890.....	1,827	146,788	2,028,048	506,603	46,873	41,145	599,623	2,616,672	341,633
1891.....	2,378	158,958	2,278,423	342,760	88,769	87,416	498,960	2,747,359	365,957
1892.....	1,548	166,893	2,444,411	562,319	105,010	29,579	697,308	3,141,619	356,961
1893.....	2,147	248,436	2,766,000	895,408	80,243	146,105	1,061,817	3,827,813	236,302
1894.....	2,904	251,070	2,778,062	771,005	129,025	199,015	1,099,047	3,877,709	183,516

TABLE "T."

*Outstanding indebtedness of State institutions at the close of each fiscal year from 1878 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	Due for salaries of officers.	Due for wages and labor.	Bills unpaid.	Money borrowed.	Other indebtedness.	Total liabilities.
1878.....	\$4,642	\$5,907	\$35,265	\$38,061	\$551	\$84,426
1879.....	2,942	5,784	24,212	20,474	1,158	54,572
1880.....	6,672	6,733	24,019	36,132	8,280	81,776
1881.....	6,886	774	6,838	48,478	907	61,884
1882.....	5,691	1,177	9,375	38,255	1,052	55,550
1883.....	6,907	6,837	28,279	47,041	4,797	83,861
1884.....	6,741	7,441	23,133	30,854	12,721	80,790
1885.....	10,821	6,638	48,703	28,346	.....	94,509
1886.....	8,511	5,183	46,441	28,093	188	83,413
1887.....	9,682	5,599	25,102	24,530	13,196	78,112
1888.....	10,481	5,683	29,559	29,178	3,907	78,808
1889.....	10,403	6,576	40,235	288	4,193	61,605
1890.....	12,987	7,056	49,293	.....	9,272	79,608
1891.....	13,993	10,257	123,387	371	8,890	156,900
1892.....	14,452	10,215	127,002	6,101	10,608	168,368
1893.....	15,159	17,312	54,179	23,792	123,463	233,907
1894.....	8,406	1,789	36,230	414	81,139	127,968

TABLE "U."

*Assets of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year from 1878 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	Balance in cash.	Due from counties, cities and towns.	Due from individuals.	Due from sale of manufactures.	Due from all other sources.	Total assets.
1878.....	\$45,070	\$95,403	\$9,969	\$684	\$35,323	\$176,459
1879.....	80,736	65,814	14,459	886	27,559	189,454
1880.....	87,898	61,889	7,816	808	15,294	173,615
1881.....	51,840	65,274	9,535	1,364	44,536	172,549
1882.....	90,966	74,634	13,889	997	14,530	194,027
1883.....	150,443	51,991	23,787	1,458	20,463	248,142
1884.....	136,168	67,340	18,757	993	28,088	251,367
1885.....	181,615	69,041	25,904	1,321	50,747	328,630
1886.....	204,762	107,241	115,919	9,553	25,245	463,730
1887.....	280,199	129,365	21,561	38,679	15,905	485,710
1888.....	273,606	143,586	19,781	20,976	13,994	477,944
1889.....	264,507	147,959	22,911	20,333	13,968	469,678
1890.....	248,229	150,926	25,442	31,413	16,063	472,073
1891.....	305,937	151,696	24,042	41,066	11,175	533,917
1892.....	236,961	153,828	24,591	49,614	15,198	480,192
1893.....	235,250	102,183	36,204	53,871	34,737	462,135
1894.....	183,516	14,217	30,925	40,137	37,451	396,246

TABLE "V."  
Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poorhouses in each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	Number in the poorhouses at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Born in the poorhouses.	Number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	
											Males.	Females.
1875	6,353	10,859	215	95,907	88,442	114,469	17,505	911	657	1,045	3,817	2,731
1876	6,467	17,139	265	123,911	90,484	114,515	15,404	114	138	1,045	3,941	2,578
1877	6,583	17,069	250	124,454	114,593	139,372	16,073	172	137	981	3,848	2,593
1878	6,705	15,141	195	124,454	101,179	123,933	13,521	88	434	880	3,653	2,587
1879	6,809	11,804	211	125,084	62,773	82,597	10,631	85	112	959	3,553	2,901
1880	6,747	10,176	172	17,065	61,576	78,570	9,130	79	335	960	3,703	2,578
1881	6,466	9,014	217	15,667	50,418	66,115	8,104	59	371	1,059	3,432	2,742
1882	6,298	9,140	206	15,644	43,351	57,595	7,032	62	395	1,059	3,432	2,742
1883	6,394	9,604	209	15,267	45,377	61,560	6,203	79	453	1,173	3,658	2,693
1884	6,160	11,377	216	18,183	43,677	61,860	6,203	43	453	1,173	3,658	2,693
1885	6,789	12,342	223	19,294	45,779	62,033	10,567	52	555	1,145	3,916	2,979
1886	6,999	11,357	224	18,316	37,277	55,693	8,723	70	480	1,607	3,893	3,121
1887	6,623	10,694	169	16,856	36,697	53,493	8,709	54	339	1,601	3,877	2,927
1888	7,041	10,385	183	17,667	43,188	60,855	8,287	52	350	1,060	4,162	2,927
1889	7,163	10,399	174	17,756	43,148	61,884	8,287	41	349	1,032	4,134	2,887
1890	6,957	10,766	175	17,898	52,546	67,444	9,476	71	547	1,175	3,821	2,568
1891	6,849	11,060	161	17,760	46,731	64,491	10,263	67	330	1,239	3,634	2,337
1892	6,849	11,045	160	17,004	49,112	66,166	10,622	64	493	1,193	3,627	1,855
1893	6,849	11,045	160	17,004	49,112	66,166	10,622	64	493	1,193	3,627	1,855
1894	5,421	15,648	176	21,545	74,365	95,610	13,550	35	417	1,070	4,099	2,064





TABLE "Y."

*Amount expended for support and relief for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	In connection with the poorhouses.	For out-door relief.	Total.
1875.....	\$662,206	\$334,548	\$1,296,758
1876.....	627,646	727,150	1,354,797
1877.....	646,930	804,972	1,451,902
1878.....	662,659	618,240	1,277,909
1879.....	592,874	636,546	1,218,430
1880.....	576,400	609,522	1,186,022
1881.....	583,809	584,398	1,168,208
1882.....	626,643	494,289	1,120,932
1883.....	634,669	606,418	1,240,087
1884.....	65,531	5,809	1,170,341
1885.....	675,686	526,536	1,201,122
1886.....	667,687	540,008	1,207,695
1887.....	678,637	498,866	1,176,503
1888.....	685,792	509,794	1,195,517
1889.....	702,994	533,849	1,236,772
1890.....	701,402	497,664	1,198,066
1891.....	718,396	581,900	1,294,556
1892.....	688,457	606,879	1,263,586
1893.....	649,084	556,488	1,205,572
1894.....	693,463	619,181	1,312,644

TABLE "Z."

*Showing the estimated value of poorhouse establishments, of the products of the farms, of the labor of paupers, and the expense of supporting each person for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	Number of acres of land attached to the poorhouse.	Estimated value of poorhouse establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farms.	Value of labor of paupers.
1875.....	8,497	\$2,370,273		\$42,526
1876.....	8,493	2,370,986		33,875
1877.....	8,609	2,177,745		35,775
1878.....	8,444	1,821,827		40,990
1879.....	8,445	1,956,987		40,950
1880.....	7,926	2,094,455		44,321
1881.....	8,897	2,239,898		50,370
1882.....	8,581	2,240,853		45,054
1883.....	8,667	2,378,874	\$121,324	43,541
1884.....	9,154	2,475,526	141,894	52,504
1885.....	9,153	2,594,263	133,903	65,452
1886.....	9,208	2,654,847	128,326	69,858
1887.....	9,394	2,751,594	131,875	71,833
1888.....	8,893	2,704,200	133,195	67,618
1889.....	9,448	2,796,949	151,405	64,597
1890.....	9,503	2,944,858	161,486	44,386
1891.....	9,500	2,903,815	151,167	38,125
1892.....	9,539	3,040,165	151,964	51,876
1893.....	9,573	3,092,726	146,785	55,794
1894.....	9,485	2,959,974	141,412	46,412

TABLE "AA."  
 Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city almshouses for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	Number in the almshouses at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Born in the house.	Whole number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		
											Males.	Females.	Total.
1875	8	32,593	732	30,900	70,719	110,049	96,996	935	17	8	4,381	4,305	8,686
1876	8,691	28,643	764	28,101	55,319	93,450	95,160	119	37	8	4,402	4,432	8,834
1877	8,916	29,906	725	29,617	66,908	103,855	97,500	43	62	2,759	4,683	4,518	9,203
1878	9,154	30,208	670	40,073	58,072	98,154	97,000	49	49	3,013	5,156	4,805	9,961
1879	9,327	28,531	653	39,001	17,179	56,180	96,831	30	47	2,927	4,676	4,440	9,116
1880	9,107	29,803	546	38,662	15,317	53,979	95,972	49	60	3,116	4,782	4,683	9,765
1881	9,176	31,677	463	41,855	26,730	68,585	98,321	99	39	3,162	4,927	5,047	9,974
1882	9,944	33,304	490	42,707	27,168	69,875	98,871	82	23	3,095	4,901	5,160	10,097
1883	10,415	38,711	420	49,776	19,277	69,053	94,402	109	42	4,358	4,195	5,359	10,905
1884	10,973	39,159	743	50,875	19,539	67,414	94,966	17	36	4,412	5,432	6,038	11,454
1885	11,454	39,031	762	51,947	19,811	64,058	94,966	14	67	4,439	5,647	6,293	11,940
1886	11,909	37,589	655	50,153	11,897	62,050	93,771	5	62	4,315	5,775	6,328	12,006
1887	11,688	39,667	613	52,168	8,589	60,757	95,534	8	69	4,401	5,775	6,318	12,095
1888	12,113	40,969	576	53,077	10,343	64,420	95,261	13	89	4,809	6,392	6,583	12,815
1889	12,906	45,139	711	58,756	11,473	70,229	40,479	16	55	4,015	6,547	7,043	13,590
1890	13,516	43,440	622	60,587	53,870	113,457	41,811	12	63	5,005	6,860	7,119	13,989
1891	13,459	47,188	645	61,632	78,992	140,624	41,525	18	73	5,599	7,177	7,250	14,427
1892	14,427	50,844	532	65,907	82,708	148,615	43,069	.....	77	5,664	7,643	7,404	15,047
1893	20,830	53,844	532	71,246	71,735	143,031	45,069	.....	65	6,087	7,534	7,927	15,461
1894	18,633	53,657	747	70,687	36,560	96,560	46,042	3	84	5,653	8,034	8,191	16,225



TABLE "BB."

*Showing the number of insane, idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the city almshouses for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	Idiots.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16 years of age.
1875.....	186	7	100	9	.....	1,434
1876.....	214	101	99	12	.....	908
1877.....	257	160	133	10	.....	.....
1878.....	285	170	138	12	.....	774
1879.....	263	85	117	8	.....	707
1880.....	249	87	139	8	.....	721
1881.....	240	125	125	4	144	3,599
1882.....	249	210	137	6	198	389
1883.....	280	174	167	7	233	300
1884.....	321	309	203	69	309	350
1885.....	312	300	128	89	394	422
1886.....	326	217	129	9	223	301
1887.....	322	204	129	10	258	280
1888.....	327	128	117	7	179	319
1889.....	372	363	131	15	197	499
1890.....	303	259	128	11	46	559
1891.....	391	174	55	18	238	609
1892.....	537	348	159	5	284	519
1893.....	455	452	178	22	301	264
1894.....	497	602	177	40	200	417

TABLE "CC."

*Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
1875.....	39,260	23,010	16,250	13,388	25,872
1876.....	38,101	21,830	16,271	14,308	23,793
1877.....	39,617	21,470	18,147	13,187	26,430
1878.....	40,072	20,546	19,526	14,735	25,336
1879.....	39,001	21,213	17,778	14,070	24,931
1880.....	38,962	22,239	16,723	13,222	25,740
1881.....	41,825	23,919	17,906	14,185	27,640
1882.....	42,707	24,213	19,494	14,546	28,161
1883.....	49,776	28,221	21,555	17,065	32,711
1884.....	50,875	28,430	22,445	16,575	34,300
1885.....	51,247	29,465	21,782	18,710	33,037
1886.....	50,153	28,931	21,222	17,949	32,204
1887.....	52,168	30,690	21,508	18,001	34,167
1888.....	53,677	31,527	22,150	18,804	34,873
1889.....	58,755	34,199	24,557	20,192	38,064
1890.....	60,587	35,600	24,987	22,233	38,352
1891.....	61,642	36,289	25,353	22,492	39,150
1892.....	65,967	39,662	26,345	23,840	42,017
1893.....	71,296	43,525	27,771	28,762	42,534
1894.....	70,637	42,142	27,895	26,519	43,618

TABLE "DD."

*Amount expended for support and relief in each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	For support in almshouse.	For out-door relief.	Total.
1875	\$1,060,268	\$343,563	\$1,392,831
1876	1,013,616	210,894	1,224,511
1877	1,041,915	267,337	1,309,253
1878	986,647	161,045	1,147,693
1879	1,025,993	66,919	1,092,912
1880	1,037,081	85,964	1,123,045
1881	1,066,645	78,952	1,145,597
1882	1,122,163	64,884	1,187,047
1883	1,344,967	74,573	1,419,541
1884	1,369,784	54,500	1,424,284
1885	1,306,967	66,959	1,373,926
1886	1,342,288	97,348	1,439,636
1887	1,332,186	94,168	1,426,354
1888	1,875,613	66,791	1,942,404
1889	2,392,667	87,791	2,480,458
1890	2,046,834	74,074	2,120,908
1891	2,112,091	73,464	2,185,555
1892	2,161,180	78,255	2,239,435
1893	2,861,549	74,822	2,936,371
1894	2,442,841	117,498	2,560,339

TABLE "EE."

*Showing the value of the almshouse establishments, value of farm products, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	Acres of land attached to the almshouse.	Estimated value of almshouse establishments.	Estimated value of the prod- ucts of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers
1875	327	\$4,170,000	.....	\$4,000
1876	327	4,172,600	.....	6,600
1877	327	4,175,800	.....	11,583
1878	328	4,191,397	.....	14,217
1879	110	4,035,000	.....	16,468
1880	251	4,106,600	.....	30,166
1881	279	4,130,000	.....	24,751
1882	346	4,153,000	.....	26,775
1883	347	4,097,000	\$10,200	21,425
1884	347	4,348,500	10,941	21,380
1885	347	4,348,500	10,040	21,400
1886	347	4,348,500	9,900	21,240
1887	347	4,348,500	10,983	21,150
1888	1,324	4,802,000	21,225	30,740
1889	1,397	4,848,600	20,936	31,545
1890	1,397	4,873,600	20,941	31,550
1891	1,397	6,370,000	19,740	33,650
1892	1,397	6,352,613	32,223	44,379
1893	1,397	6,854,344	14,768	57,755
1894	1,399	6,803,415	16,112	60,918

TABLE "FF."

*Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness, for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	Real estate	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
1875.....	\$10,899,256	\$2,699,496	\$13,598,752	\$1,774,171	\$368,123	\$2,142,294
1876.....	9,848,842	2,981,610	12,830,452	1,480,328	229,269	1,709,597
1877.....	9,391,313	3,142,896	12,534,209	1,385,902	349,716	1,735,618
1878.....	9,052,553	3,123,392	12,175,945	1,359,620	309,879	1,669,499
1879.....	9,839,590	3,513,061	13,352,651	1,314,098	323,416	1,637,514
1880.....	10,447,176	3,141,779	13,588,955	1,348,831	243,102	1,591,933
1881.....	11,344,117	3,631,985	14,976,102	1,420,745	352,323	1,773,068
1882.....	13,493,556	3,767,814	17,261,370	1,349,396	514,091	1,863,487
1883.....	13,816,239	3,830,306	17,646,545	1,828,963	46,725	1,875,688
1884.....	15,013,549	3,973,784	18,987,333	1,774,944	741,725	2,516,669
1885.....	15,725,924	4,344,163	20,070,087	1,854,559	677,841	2,532,400
1886.....	16,544,789	4,666,519	21,211,308	1,959,115	598,748	2,557,863
1887.....	17,099,567	4,317,712	21,417,279	2,049,216	528,933	2,578,149
1888.....	17,255,603	4,121,083	21,376,686	1,843,222	414,937	2,258,160
1889.....	17,671,871	4,801,084	22,472,955	1,971,511	395,724	2,367,235
1890.....	20,193,732	5,765,717	25,959,449	2,045,164	396,092	2,441,257
1891.....	21,422,758	6,113,235	27,535,993	2,167,924	488,678	2,656,602
1892.....	21,135,677	7,163,492	28,299,169	2,131,745	478,508	2,610,253
1893.....	23,498,600	7,915,022	31,413,622	2,382,359	505,780	2,888,139
1894.....	25,257,604	8,287,996	33,545,600	2,693,849	643,557	3,337,407



TABLE "GG."

Showing the receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
1875	\$74,151	\$93,643	\$372,810	\$740,275	\$181,618	\$604,860	\$903,597	\$220,352	.....	\$792,452	\$3,307,962
1876	312,868	28,131	248,280	858,098	176,493	57,850	230,166	137,154	.....	6-6-54	8,27,717
1877	227,599	99,691	310,918	1,046,849	108,023	6,321	189,842	151,559	.....	574,293	8,321,416
1878	26,135	155,110	312,980	1,056,591	193,377	536,622	103,966	35,007	.....	674,811	8,378,192
1879	28,719	139,033	371,941	1,073,572	51,972	598,518	216,753	107,948	.....	681,294	8,530,895
1880	372,409	167,632	372,278	1,206,177	167,293	685,542	210,167	112,675	.....	786,162	8,881,809
1881	404,177	145,282	477,315	1,095,285	153,144	699,940	245,852	429,871	.....	782,874	4,431,683
1882	358,835	41,474	432,402	1,292,161	240,945	770,994	253,353	454,510	.....	743,597	4,703,164
1883	387,081	160,178	397,751	1,399,777	216,167	1,110,571	24,897	560,394	.....	680,809	5,319,927
1884	486,133	189,243	347,379	1,584,788	216,267	1,058,548	26,454	620,180	.....	745,989	6,408,582
1885	510,255	185,858	364,513	1,694,587	256,153	1,006,163	223,138	695,878	.....	877,921	6,878,504
1886	532,985	185,454	382,744	1,688,704	275,961	1,006,163	245,755	580,330	.....	834,449	6,92,693
1887	606,371	265,616	433,820	1,837,473	379,494	900,616	254,837	557,938	.....	834,449	6,92,693
1888	548,763	254,976	435,238	1,815,832	279,962	1,173,769	246,064	520,293	.....	834,449	6,92,693
1889	604,604	270,832	455,067	1,918,893	277,569	1,225,104	267,556	754,410	.....	834,449	6,92,693
1890	70,013	213,110	575,731	1,623,329	286,707	1,118,716	334,406	806,500	.....	834,449	6,92,693
1891	683,097	193,280	602,421	1,906,395	314,910	1,196,991	334,406	806,500	.....	834,449	6,92,693
1892	713,645	292,184	656,154	2,010,686	408,814	1,312,341	334,406	806,500	.....	834,449	6,92,693
1893	87,351	292,003	725,125	2,022,397	337,210	1,139,797	339,739	923,594	.....	834,449	6,92,693
1894	889,504	242,068	830,383	2,173,882	334,011	1,366,935	403,407	943,357	.....	834,449	6,92,693

TABLE "HH."  
*Showing the expenditures of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
1875.....	\$40,709	\$147,535	\$385,175	\$761,583	\$134,120	\$110,974	\$14,357	\$52,613	\$394,453	\$70,458	\$691,774	\$3,162,953
1876.....	216,453	107,523	410,713	681,669	110,115	114,229	45,983	73,785	259,433	152,695	810,907	2,192,352
1877.....	356,475	142,694	451,414	731,830	110,163	102,871	45,065	55,394	234,642	256,437	740,719	3,114,626
1878.....	102,916	180,754	448,813	777,468	130,951	99,653	44,731	60,647	311,252	302,806	632,618	3,141,857
1879.....	243,863	132,630	452,893	830,474	146,885	105,619	60,506	87,561	267,661	192,168	683,778	3,465,593
1880.....	232,108	143,011	530,663	937,488	186,440	103,351	61,108	107,834	337,656	302,399	538,352	3,465,467
1881.....	403,749	122,060	569,914	1,016,498	177,096	146,568	67,432	97,669	444,461	300,378	777,580	4,673,868
1882.....	467,859	167,120	617,556	1,205,768	215,623	169,503	71,467	110,547	580,659	230,183	616,601	4,476,304
1883.....	455,831	150,201	634,290	1,326,482	206,381	170,162	87,914	132,216	782,472	392,326	637,557	4,885,842
1884.....	83,753	157,565	66,600	1,261,261	217,499	219,164	98,596	167,383	703,532	572,354	640,153	5,114,887
1885.....	299,018	393,191	782,075	1,403,432	298,665	219,092	107,818	165,890	643,009	435,010	121,503	5,363,768
1886.....	308,388	306,449	843,602	1,141,924	309,512	235,679	91,306	156,964	710,066	427,752	787,181	5,680,885
1887.....	318,538	358,735	895,434	1,493,787	307,386	240,603	107,368	173,843	635,044	476,323	845,145	5,850,461
1888.....	265,122	309,433	892,370	1,381,639	273,370	276,217	104,794	149,637	707,614	635,119	893,624	5,997,184
1889.....	265,486	203,611	913,376	1,669,482	266,164	271,237	109,416	247,255	796,955	710,174	927,199	6,497,031
1890.....	317,144	206,165	1,012,270	1,678,984	311,785	276,274	111,213	306,667	1,164,098	695,487	896,373	6,776,265
1891.....	352,891	214,352	1,021,696	1,693,151	325,930	300,597	129,000	196,192	1,068,195	637,420	1,000,856	6,969,185
1892.....	449,763	214,352	1,082,711	1,684,816	320,060	316,048	13,921	206,440	1,186,819	725,578	1,009,016	7,338,888
1893.....	445,869	263,845	1,141,281	1,802,111	363,313	332,765	131,434	223,331	1,214,847	1,181,320	957,968	8,112,028
1894.....	532,898	256,071	1,226,193	1,913,941	391,889	367,907	140,024	210,758	1,058,377	962,717	1,037,108	8,104,698





TABLE "JJ."  
 Showing the value of the property of hospitals and their indebtedness for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
1875.....	\$5,734,912	\$1,213,902	\$6,948,815	\$310,066	\$397,637	\$518,304
1876.....	6,060,219	1,635,077	7,695,296	411,312	523,068	534,010
1877.....	4,007,427	1,330,036	5,337,464	446,810	112,430	559,200
1878.....	5,916,714	1,756,940	7,673,655	990,535	100,655	461,190
1879.....	5,913,830	1,939,932	7,853,762	364,878	143,643	508,521
1880.....	5,981,712	1,987,009	7,968,722	338,302	132,634	470,836
1881.....	6,197,511	2,320,880	8,518,392	379,353	147,112	526,465
1882.....	6,737,051	2,584,704	9,321,755	420,461	151,457	571,919
1883.....	7,320,789	2,759,174	10,079,963	518,540	159,477	678,018
1884.....	7,365,250	3,037,282	10,402,532	469,856	156,222	626,078
1885.....	7,814,563	3,389,077	11,203,640	487,022	175,813	662,816
1886.....	8,761,127	3,632,131	12,393,258	461,579	154,646	616,226
1887.....	9,191,846	4,156,979	13,348,825	474,781	138,314	613,096
1888.....	9,582,006	4,464,941	14,046,947	641,190	163,977	805,167
1889.....	10,437,277	4,784,891	15,222,168	796,456	188,030	984,486
1890.....	11,992,002	5,491,148	17,483,151	825,344	226,041	1,051,386
1891.....	13,790,048	6,878,352	20,668,400	1,076,064	293,301	1,369,365
1892.....	15,51,877	7,705,019	23,226,896	1,180,993	831,972	2,012,965
1893.....	16,506,425	7,618,318	24,124,743	1,382,652	797,624	2,180,277
1894.....	18,083,760	8,051,583	26,135,343	1,775,753	1,057,043	2,832,796

TABLE "KK."  
Showing the receipts of hospitals for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	Cash on hand.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From individuals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
1875	\$68,055	\$30,909	\$101,572	\$223,610	\$137,675	\$88,780	\$7,019	.....	\$240,353	\$9,479
1876	93,055	30,805	125,531	809,100	.....	82,038	40,481	.....	601,133	1,336,579
1877	57,08	32,438	164,039	907,924	.....	85,857	88,301	.....	570,484	1,677,095
1878	97,582	25,404	109,737	253,375	.....	118,941	93,434	.....	419,564	1,104,840
1879	96,579	26,577	139,070	279,360	.....	130,018	67,313	.....	537,081	1,197,810
1880	103,850	33,705	136,600	332,773	.....	125,196	44,109	.....	395,676	1,179,553
1881	78,636	9,821	226,409	433,870	.....	116,796	29,078	.....	335,865	1,418,350
1882	122,440	27,939	198,623	534,243	.....	140,996	97,180	.....	553,119	1,619,052
1883	171,668	41,040	132,390	515,064	.....	123,352	189,792	.....	615,640	1,747,949
1884	136,645	34,108	150,070	733,012	.....	102,884	141,053	.....	657,169	1,906,504
1885	504,094	32,745	120,750	664,107	.....	193,543	197,108	\$133,193	319,015	2,366,543
1886	292,178	47,102	1,034,311	7,413,801	188,187	186,400	311,178	64,765	341,178	2,553,097
1887	292,178	40,957	120,018	632,369	326,187	199,160	404,132	100,071	309,489	2,603,574
1888	189,373	45,285	131,483	800,966	320,403	223,180	327,855	131,324	381,481	2,401,173
1889	414,401	41,304	165,539	9,350,500	314,776	247,053	323,803	198,706	703,890	2,172,015
1890	431,384	38,302	175,383	1,298,376	373,407	254,939	421,741	75,446	438,907	2,477,042
1891	351,804	48,170	193,553	1,99,690	416,916	390,045	601,380	17,648	668,360	2,477,098
1892	287,053	49,591	173,944	1,807,033	468,543	590,516	598,314	275,513	632,610	2,690,745
1893	631,014	54,384	177,643	1,814,882	403,507	308,665	575,320	519,210	602,329	2,196,856
1894	521,254	39,665	211,140	1,634,307	571,155	400,081	495,366	605,434	808,165	2,383,301

TABLE "II."  
Showing the expenditures of hospitals for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	For indebtedness, principal and interest, on real estate.	For other indebtedness.	For salaries, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For medicines and medical supplies.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
1875	\$38,421	\$24,571	\$13,906	\$22,716	\$7,055	\$71,518	\$38,479	\$19,595	\$33,170	\$80,413	\$4,987	\$103,374	\$832,212
1876	80,055	106,911	143,774	259,695	6,853	13,407	36,594	17,905	29,131	50,592	22,455	158,172	1,181,310
1877	39,093	14,555	132,118	263,175	9,508	46,003	37,815	20,450	23,000	91,560	154,095	96,580	908,298
1878	51,742	20,272	138,882	250,369	8,566	43,811	49,058	19,707	34,812	79,047	138,058	107,384	922,203
1879	65,385	22,136	145,475	210,435	13,432	53,000	52,084	12,722	33,017	55,909	303,192	113,440	1,121,404
1880	58,021	47,332	157,523	164,245	13,362	45,051	61,581	21,810	38,840	88,098	152,555	94,068	1,078,701
1881	71,766	41,199	170,232	224,751	12,178	74,079	68,809	25,785	39,187	224,357	175,952	72,940	1,369,318
1882	101,221	49,252	190,978	354,212	15,782	80,851	70,594	33,849	59,147	154,367	274,737	117,408	1,503,283
1883	119,853	71,703	208,106	380,201	13,438	91,002	59,542	47,708	51,080	181,407	274,737	117,408	1,593,873
1884	130,385	61,056	229,716	394,385	15,692	101,974	90,012	46,708	57,217	109,747	390,677	89,318	1,759,183
1885	235,274	86,577	243,011	398,718	15,742	101,180	95,444	38,101	46,934	403,000	332,264	133,810	2,150,300
1886	103,275	70,849	228,399	423,510	18,466	92,338	109,893	40,719	64,173	268,544	648,181	107,051	2,159,014
1887	89,060	82,635	279,634	427,623	19,406	96,890	109,068	57,448	67,064	312,449	743,180	109,950	2,394,635
1888	64,601	65,430	300,726	452,776	16,107	12,643	111,216	40,340	67,987	302,324	430,081	146,175	2,703,921
1889	220,400	86,943	330,739	479,400	17,008	115,848	125,431	52,678	72,819	419,563	596,325	158,014	2,714,153
1890	170,750	90,746	391,719	535,812	26,581	122,180	144,005	78,966	87,758	625,552	888,053	176,830	3,338,097
1891	213,795	159,811	482,545	659,682	28,260	156,418	169,530	72,850	100,368	81,101	1,176,037	184,643	4,218,742
1892	679,444	113,803	544,873	707,490	27,401	174,524	182,615	74,264	107,967	445,200	712,434	254,169	4,018,248
1893	388,984	113,128	611,447	747,912	23,811	193,897	189,172	73,507	106,229	700,740	1,270,949	293,944	4,033,755
1894	315,131	154,310	656,528	760,746	23,074	202,851	205,797	82,924	134,914	1,231,909	469,020	580,807	4,877,532



TABLE "MM."  
Showing the number of patients treated in hospitals, and the results, during each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	Number of patients at beginning of the year.	Number received during the year.	Total under treatment.	Number of benefited patients.	Total number of days the latter were supported.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			
						Received.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Transferred to other institutions.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total discharged.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1875	1,543	14,242	16,185	10,991	539,305	8,405	8,186	1,002	69	.....	1,445	14,180	1,041	954	1,995
1876	2,085	14,911	16,986	10,026	453,265	9,621	8,996	725	140	.....	1,360	14,873	1,104	1,009	2,113
1877	1,981	11,459	14,440	8,660	391,391	7,741	8,548	763	88	.....	1,406	12,318	1,061	1,033	2,094
1878	2,120	13,638	15,757	9,877	525,584	7,876	8,505	701	84	.....	1,309	13,409	1,182	1,096	2,278
1879	2,438	16,187	18,625	10,215	545,155	9,288	4,400	823	180	.....	1,494	16,211	1,355	1,140	2,414
1880	2,570	19,932	22,502	13,373	563,410	10,420	6,200	3,002	158	.....	1,793	19,816	1,541	1,354	2,895
1881	2,873	22,470	25,073	14,793	632,917	11,500	7,916	1,168	140	.....	2,111	22,544	1,608	1,371	2,979
1882	2,807	24,773	27,580	17,355	655,081	12,905	7,568	1,433	872	.....	2,423	24,776	1,601	1,501	3,102
1883	2,744	28,037	30,774	19,054	693,418	14,463	8,853	1,630	951	.....	2,569	27,765	1,661	1,446	3,107
1884	3,012	28,825	31,837	19,812	733,276	15,819	9,002	1,407	400	.....	2,453	28,704	1,660	1,473	3,133
1885	3,162	31,106	34,268	20,580	799,070	16,678	9,404	1,547	370	.....	2,777	30,871	1,784	1,613	3,397
1886	3,370	31,898	35,268	21,057	871,218	16,766	9,640	1,606	443	.....	2,904	31,884	1,778	1,600	3,378
1887	3,547	34,687	38,234	24,632	856,589	18,106	9,757	1,535	455	.....	3,101	34,413	1,896	1,681	3,515
1888	3,847	36,987	39,834	26,839	902,100	19,676	9,924	1,480	417	.....	3,278	34,648	2,002	1,684	3,686
1889	3,715	37,831	41,546	26,619	993,071	20,631	11,169	1,678	415	.....	3,159	37,754	2,013	1,770	3,783
1890	3,369	44,108	43,047	31,733	991,787	20,603	13,179	2,61	531	.....	3,892	43,929	2,139	1,970	4,118
1891	4,377	51,192	54,569	34,309	1,191,011	27,412	14,104	2,358	1,015	.....	4,702	50,881	2,630	2,532	5,162
1892	5,078	53,896	58,974	36,185	1,253,248	37,412	14,344	2,309	743	.....	5,215	53,052	2,770	2,582	5,352
1893	5,365	57,855	63,220	40,238	1,349,516	38,287	14,742	2,467	725	.....	5,667	57,405	2,880	2,846	5,726
1894	5,854	61,361	70,305	45,304	1,433,315	37,074	16,373	2,404	737	.....	5,564	61,277	3,066	2,862	5,928

TABLE "NN."

*Showing the value of the property of dispensaries, and their indebtedness, for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	Real estate	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
1875.....	\$109,550	\$120,401	\$229,951	\$11,000	\$13,293	\$24,293
1876.....	379,500	189,505	519,005	103,100	6,446	109,546
1877.....	109,000	110,116	259,116	.....	9,468	9,468
1878.....	190,150	143,930	334,080	.....	11,715	16,715
1879.....	261,500	168,668	430,168	.....	25,000	31,181
1880.....	294,668	162,258	447,026	35,500	2,701	38,204
1881.....	266,174	196,132	462,307	21,500	3,804	25,304
1882.....	213,006	207,982	500,989	20,150	3,483	23,633
1883.....	306,827	221,164	527,991	14,500	3,183	17,683
1884.....	307,191	223,580	530,771	14,250	3,274	17,524
1885.....	441,823	244,782	686,606	24,250	7,368	30,608
1886.....	227,773	31,106	258,879	8,815	5,008	13,823
1887.....	349,023	357,360	706,383	8,750	.....	8,750
1888.....	261,273	42,326	303,599	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	274,273	484,652	758,925	.....	632	632
1890.....	350,923	488,468	839,391	31,000	.....	31,000
1891.....	456,070	584,040	1,040,110	19,000	.....	19,000
1892.....	226,400	683,975	910,375	39,187	1,662	40,849
1893.....	471,800	647,715	1,119,515	35,487	2,325	37,812
1894.....	572,300	754,445	1,326,745	46,987	11,066	58,053
				49,587	1,710	51,297

TABLE "OO."  
*Showing the receipts of dispensaries for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	Cash on hand.	From appropriations by board of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total.
1875	\$30,377	\$ 00	\$64,300	\$10,340	.....	\$7,510	\$4,404	.....	\$11,270	\$94,943
1876	39,717	9,034	36,490	18,519	.....	6,583	4,464	.....	14,136	144,415
1877	13,603	1,500	33,106	26,885	.....	8,338	3,531	.....	6,220	107,403
1878	27,202	2,000	18,320	19,338	.....	8,089	8,924	.....	59,169	107,074
1879	34,419	400	93,801	46,392	.....	10,689	14,868	.....	12,607	152,999
1880	35,409	6 0	30,914	53,676	.....	16,773	1,454	.....	27,981	156,822
1881	2,825	740	31,335	39,134	.....	9,167	16,316	.....	59,337	184,476
1882	34,756	.....	31,859	55,085	.....	13,840	321	.....	36,911	133,443
1883	32,848	.....	30,632	69,361	.....	17,727	10,093	.....	39,743	150,323
1884	32,570	.....	32,778	37,399	.....	13,001	13,599	.....	35,460	144,411
1885	39,534	.....	17,635	43,898	.....	13,846	42,598	.....	60,769	313,978
1886	34,989	.....	14,633	87,503	.....	12,061	37,598	.....	73,061	339,107
1887	13,381	576	13,189	56,018	88,099	15,650	55,338	\$943	45,189	175,083
1888	23,941	555	12,400	70,313	1,444	16,360	55,409	.....	47,217	320,046
1889	22,683	933	16,000	91,531	0,651	19,187	58,491	.....	61,167	373,937
1890	34,216	1,018	16,479	18,558	10,300	30,581	149,471	14,309	54,008	346,089
1891	33,319	1,000	17,86	13,510	9,340	34,380	67,456	25,171	12,678	313,453
1892	56,566	.....	18,661	42,605	2,635	27,704	61,391	11,360	57,468	259,084
1893	44,700	835	30,733	36,674	1,110	25,814	8,499	14,000	37,804	314,804
1894	42,504	1,542	32,714	58,123	5,008	33,121	51,416	1,943	69,500	353,876



TABLE "PP."  
Showing the expenditures of dispensaries for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness.	For salaries of officers, labor, wages and lights.	For medical supplies.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
1875.	\$840	\$6,650	\$2,840	\$17,682	\$1,505	\$3	\$5,000	\$10,955	\$65,045
1876.	30,253	1,832	2,324	17,152	1,733	9,133	16,116	19,432	124,540
1877.	.....	1,832	2,324	17,152	1,733	1,517	11,501	16,588	70,941
1878.	2,581	1,367	9,235	16,593	1,473	7,575	7,105	22,473	91,435
1879.	6,783	4,607	9,586	18,164	2,776	9,680	24,066	22,603	119,785
1880.	9,634	1,540	1,552	18,758	3,764	10,515	10,802	18,412	104,812
1881.	14,360	.....	1,713	18,567	2,691	14,015	51,659	25,571	167,046
1882.	3,479	2,808	2,670	15,770	4,594	13,116	9,597	10,955	102,894
1883.	6,035	.....	3,138	10,853	4,063	12,517	98,815	12,783	125,212
1884.	7,565	.....	3,863	10,853	2,076	1,927	81,810	11,607	119,436
1885.	6,667	.....	4,061	22,854	4,833	8,581	63,810	31,538	194,774
1886.	13,276	3,039	3,077	25,827	4,311	13,544	87,449	19,863	214,893
1887.	457	831	2,610	17,046	4,113	1,568	87,408	19,770	150,331
1888.	1,876	295	4,616	16,505	4,100	6,408	114,838	15,355	246,110
1889.	36,454	16	3,887	19,863	3,806	118,898	118,898	15,867	392,912
1890.	31,150	100	27,940	30,167	7,360	50,160	80,000	15,867	292,912
1891.	2,226	4,003	4,558	18,582	7,354	12,554	68,075	31,860	89,829
1892.	4,519	3,303	2,731	25,280	5,777	33,681	76,960	25,631	253,632
1893.	3,565	865	3,711	22,880	5,322	55,527	24,400	23,196	173,376
1894.	5,482	13,668	5,915	20,514	7,500	7,553	51,550	30,186	249,476

TABLE "QQ."

*Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated in dispensaries in each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.*

YEAR.	At the dispensary.	Number of prescriptions prepared.	At their residences.	Number of visits made.	Number of persons vaccinated.
1875	188,072	356,097	17,433	32,166	9,625
1876	207,482	320,142	26,093	66,616	9,251
1877	231,698	505,612	22,799	57,485	2,462
1878	166,385	143,544	27,834	62,124	3,908
1879	271,674	591,506	32,170	60,478	3,892
1880	243,010	486,074	27,541	61,048	2,614
1881	239,571	458,832	26,928	61,319	5,224
1882	251,011	466,656	25,312	52,586	5,473
1883	267,174	533,934	23,490	54,896	2,647
1884	284,800	563,798	24,627	119,932	1,024
1885	355,685	709,582	28,893	105,613	2,182
1886	324,379	632,657	25,240	45,189	2,721
1887	361,719	577,494	22,359	117,014	2,829
1888	362,973	594,903	22,649	110,833	1,631
1889	417,144	663,930	26,097	51,844	2,868
1890	476,487	700,932	28,553	58,287	4,829
1891	562,829	750,905	39,045	76,149	4,451
1892	580,349	981,645	41,780	87,913	5,556
1893	535,993	957,818	34,833	65,672	7,645
1894	729,266	1,281,662	39,279	109,785	11,738















